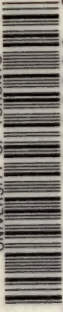


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SOME ACCOUNT OF
THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
THE WORSHIPFUL
Company of Skinners
OF LONDON,

BEING THE GUILD OR FRATERNITY
OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

BY
JAMES FOSTER WADMORE, A.R.I.B.A.

SENIOR PAST MASTER OF THE COMPANY.



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PREFACE.

THE following pages have grown out of a Paper which was read at a Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, held at Skinners' Hall, on the 28th April, 1874.

It was afterwards published in the Transactions of the Society, with considerable additions, and privately distributed, principally among members of the Court of the Skinners' Company. It is now out of print.

In response to requests of many friends that an enlarged and revised edition should be prepared, it seemed to me desirable to improve upon my original publication by adding extracts from the old Court Books and the Renter Wardens' accounts of the 16th and 17th centuries, and to supplement the early memorials of the Skinners' Company (which form the greater part of the volume) with some account of the Company's latter-day work, in connection chiefly with education.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my obligation to the Court of the Company for assisting in the publication of the book, and in expressing my sincere and hearty thanks to all who have individually taken part in its compilation.

Among my colleagues on the Court I wish to mention the present Master of the Company, Mr. John Poland, F.R.C.S., and Mr. H. A. Wix, L.L.B., Mr. L. B. Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., His Honour Judge Masterman, D.C.L., and Mr. C. H. Dorman, Past Masters.

The late Accountant, Mr. Wm. Roberts, kindly furnished me with extracts from the old Court Books and Accounts; and Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., Librarian to the Corporation of London (Guildhall Library), has made many useful suggestions.

To the Clerk of the Company, Mr. E. H. Draper, B.A., and his chief assistant, Mr. J. J. Lambert, I am specially indebted for the arrangement of the sections of the book and general supervision of its preparation, Mr. Lambert having devoted much time and care to the correction of the proof sheets at my request.

Several Portraits and other Illustrations have been added in this edition.

J. F. WADMORE.

September, 1902.

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HISTORY OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.



FOR the information of the general reader, it seems advisable in writing about one of the old City of London Guilds, to refer to ancient Guilds generally (including the origin of the word), and also to say something about the Trade, or Trade name, with which the particular Guild is connected.

Much discussion has taken place upon the origin of the term "Guild" and considerable light has been thrown on the subject by the advances made in philological and antiquarian studies during the nineteenth century. The most recent and authoritative account is to be found in Murray's *New English Dictionary* (Oxford, 1901; vol. iv, page 493 *et seq.*), and is the work of Mr. H. Bradley, M.A. He there gives many derivatives from the original Teutonic root, and says that:

"The root *geld* in these derivatives is probably to be taken in the sense 'to pay, contribute,' so that the substantive would primarily mean an association of persons contributing money for some common object. As, however, the root also means 'to sacrifice, worship,' some have supposed that guilds were so called as being combinations for religious purposes, heathen or Christian."

Having discussed the philology of the origin of the term, he describes in the following words its primary meaning:—

"A confraternity, brotherhood, or association formed for the mutual aid and protection of its members, or for the prosecution of some common purpose.

"Primarily applied to associations of mediæval origin.

"The guilds mentioned in Old English (*i.e.*, Anglo-Saxon) pre-Conquest documents fulfilled much the same functions as modern burial and benefit societies, but their objects included the providing of masses for the souls of deceased members, and the payment of *werigild* in cases of justifiable homicide. They had always originally a strong religious element in their constitution. Their meetings were apparently usually convivial In later times the guilds of this 'social-religious' type underwent development in various directions, some becoming purely religious confraternities, while others acquired secular rights and privileges, eventually developing into municipal corporations.

"The *guild of merchants, merchant guild* (or guild merchant, late Old-English *clapmanna gild*), an incorporated society of the merchants of a town or city, having exclusive rights of trading within the town, is an institution which in England has not been found before the Conquest; on the Continent the name and thing were older. In many English towns, and in the royal burghs of Scotland, the merchant guild became the governing body of the town; in Scotland the name of 'guild' is still preserved (cf. *Dean of Guild*).

"The *trade guilds*, which in England come into prominence in the 14th century, were associations of persons exercising the same craft, formed for the purpose of protecting and promoting their common interests. In some towns the representatives of these bodies superseded the older organisations as the municipal authority. The trade guilds are historically represented in London by the Livery Companies, but these are not ordinarily known as guilds, and retain little of their original functions. The trade guilds of mediæval Europe closely resemble the ancient Roman *collegia*, with which they may perhaps have been historically connected."

The dictionary then gives many selected instances of this use of the term, two of which may here be aptly quoted:—

"There were at least as early as the twelfth century guilds of 'weavers in London, Oxford, York, etc.'" (Pike, *History of Crime*, 1873, vol. i, p. 178); and—

"Industry was checked by a system of trade guilds which confined 'each occupation to an hereditary caste.'" (J. R. Green, *Short History of England*, 1874, i, § 1, 5).

Mr. Bradley gives other significations of the word Guild; amongst them being the obsolete sense of the word as denoting "the place of 'meeting of a guild; also the building in which a religious guild 'or fraternity lived (*e.g.*—

"The rowme was large and wyde
"As it some gyeld or solemne weare."

Spencer, Faery Queen II., vii., 43.)

and he enumerates actual instances of attributives and combinations, viz:—

Guild-ale,	Guild-bell,	Guild-brother,
Guild-court,	Guild-day,	Guild-due,
Guild-hall,	Guild-house,	Guild-land,
Guild-man,	Guild-master,	Guild-mercatory,
Guild-merchant,	Guild-order,	Guild-priest,
Guild-rent,	Guild-silver,	Guild-steward,
Guild-wine, and	Guild-wite.*	

* For the full account of Mr. Bradley, reference should be made to the Dictionary itself. Other works may also be cited for reference, viz:—

"The Ordinances of some Secular Guilds of London," by Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A., published in the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society," Vol. IV, Part I.

The Guilds of London grew in numbers and importance under the Norman and Plantagenet Kings. They seem to have escaped political entanglements; but in commercial or trade affairs, and in the religious and social observances of civic life they were influential. The granting of Charters with Licenses to hold property in mortmain implies that they had rights and privileges which needed a statutory form of protection; and the Crown, we may be sure, did not grant Charters for nothing.

As to the Trade of Skinners, we have no records of the art or manufacture, or of the early association of those who prepared or dealt in skins. We read in the Book of Genesis (III., 21) that the Lord God made coats of skins unto Adam and his wife and clothed them; and in the Book of Exodus (XXVI., 14) that rams' skins, dyed red, and badgers' skins were to be used in the covering for the tent of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness.

We come to the use of skins in English history when we are told by Cæsar in his "Gallic War," (Book V., ch. 14) that the inland Britons, as distinguished from the dwellers on the Kentish coast, who wore European dress, were "clothed with skins" (*pellibus vestiti*).

And here reference may be made to the mediæval Latin form of the name of the Skinners' Company, *Societas Pellipariorum*. No such word as *Pelliparius* is found in Augustan Latin, but in monkish or mediæval Latin various forms of the word appear in documents. It is used in the Charters of the Company, which were written in Latin. In *Du Cange's* Dictionary of Mediæval and Low Latin we find "*Pelliparii; qui pelles parant, præparant, vendunt.*" There was a Skinners' Street at Jerusalem, "*Vicus Pellipariorum.*" In Monasteries there was a class of Friars whose duty it was to look after the mats or skins: "*Fratres Pelliparii; quibus pellicearum Monasticarum cura incumbabat.*"

The words on the Company's Seal are *AR PELIPAR (Ars Pelliparia)*. As late as the seventeenth century, when an estate in the county of Derry, Ireland, was allotted to the Skinners' Company, the

"Dictionary of English Etymology," by Hensleigh Wedgwood. Trübner, 1859.

"English Gilds," edited by Toulmin Smith, 1870, with Preliminary Essay by Dr. L. Brentano. (The Early English Text Society, No. 40.)

"Gilds, their Origin, etc.," by Cornelius Walford, 1888.

"The Gild Merchant," by Dr. C. Gross. Oxford, 1890.

"Notes on London Municipal Literature," by Charles Welch, F.S.A., 1895.

"Introduction to English Economic History and Theory," by W. J. Ashby. Longmans, 1899.

Latin word was still used, the English form being now familiar in the words "Manor of Pellipar" and "Pellipar Estate."*

The Skinners are mentioned as a trade-guild in the thirteenth year of Edward II, A.D. 1319.

The Charter granted to the Guild by Edward III, 1st March, 1327, the first year of his reign, is addressed to "our beloved men of our City of London, called Skinners."† Licenses to hold property in mortmain are distinctly recognised and confirmed in Charters granted by Edward III to the Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Grocers, Fishmongers, Drapers, Salters, and Vintners.‡ The granting of so many Charters was no doubt part of the policy adopted by the King with a view to encouraging the trade of the City and obtaining the goodwill and practical support of the Merchants and Citizens. In "The Life and Times of Edward III," by Longman,§ we read that "following the example of his father, Edward felt the necessity of "summoning a commercial Parliament, apparently more numerous "than the National Parliament itself, to discuss questions of trade. . . "There is, too, another special feature of the reign, which marks a "stage in social progress, and at the present time possesses a peculiar "interest. It is the struggle consequent upon the scarcity of labour "which took place between labour and capital, between employers "and employed. . . . This was the result of the frightful depopulation of the country by the terrible plague known as the Black Death." These circumstances, together with the war which broke out between England and Scotland, rendered it necessary that the King should rely for assistance upon his subjects, not only in the City of London, but in the other cities and towns.

The mart or market of the Skinners was at St. Mary Axe and St. Andrew Undershaft, a neighbourhood which still retains some of its former local traditions, as anyone who cares to visit Leadenhall on its market-days may see. This market has long since been closed for raw hides.

For purposes of trade regulation, and generally, the Guilds, as a rule, did not interfere with one another, but as civic processions became, with the growth of the City, more frequent, questions as to order of precedence gave rise to serious conflicts.

Stow|| tells us that in the beginning of the reign of Edward III an

* p. 263.

† See Appendix I.

‡ Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. I, pp. 40 and 41.

§ "The Life and Times of Edward III," by W. Longman, 1869, Vol. I, p. 4.

|| Strype's Stow, Book I, p. 255.

insurrection happened of the Bakers, Tavern-keepers, Millers, Cooks, Poulterers, Fishmongers, Butchers, Brewers, Cornchandlers, and of divers other trades and mysteries, together with the loose sort of people called malefactors, and that for their suppression and punishment the King sent his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs calling on them to seize the disturbers of the Citizens.

It is recorded that in the year 1339 the Skinners, then a powerful Company, jealous of their privileges, came into collision with the Fishmongers, an equally powerful and ancient Company.

Chroniclers state that the contest produced a skirmish and a riot, which the magistracy endeavoured to suppress, seizing some of the offenders. These were, however, rescued by Thomas Haunsart and John le Brewer, who ill-used the Mayor and wounded some of his officers. Haunsart and Brewer were apprehended, tried, and condemned at Guildhall, and afterwards executed in Cheapside; which well-timed severity, we are informed, was so much approved of by the King that he granted the Magistrates an indemnification for their conduct.*

From 1412 to 1422 the rage for precedence was carried to the greatest excess, and it is related that in the time of Henry V, 1417, the Lord Strong and Sir John Trussell fell at debate for their wives in the Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, and that in the *mêlée* Thomas Pedwardynne, Fishmonger, was slain, and several others wounded. The Church was suspended as the result of this riot, and on the next Sunday Lord Strong was cursed with book, bell, and candle, and afterwards openly did penance through London.†

Such tumults appear to have been common for many years afterwards, and it was in the reign of Richard III that a dispute between the Skinners and Merchant Taylors, respecting the right of precedence in civic processions, terminated in what is now well known as the "Billesdon Award." We are told that the dispute ran high, blows quickly followed, and that as it was a question which did not admit of such a settlement the Masters, Wardens, and Fellowships of the two Companies mutually agreed to submit the same to the arbitration of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City.‡ In effect the judgment or award directs that the Skinners should invite the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors to dine once a year at their Common Hall, on the Vigil of Corpus Christi, if they then make an "Open Dyner," and that the Merchant Taylors

* Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. II, p. 306.

† Gregory's "Chronicle," p. 115.

‡ Herbert's "History," Vol. II, p. 319.

should, similarly, invite the Master and Wardens of the Skinners to dine at their Common Hall on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; and further that the Skinners should go in procession before the Merchant Taylors one year, and the Merchant Taylors before the Skinners another year, commencing from the Feast of Easter each year, except that, when an Alderman of either of the two Companies should be Mayor, the Company of which the Mayor is a member should, during the time of his Mayoralty, go before all other Companies, according to old custom.

This judgment of Sir Robert Billesdon has, with a few exceptions during the Commonwealth, been regularly observed until this day. Once in each year a dinner is given by each Company to the other. On these occasions the chief toast of the evening is given by the presiding Master in honour of the guests who are being entertained, the words of the toast, when it is given at Skinners' Hall, being in the following quaint form:—

“The Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Skinners drink health and prosperity to the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, also to the Worshipful Company of Skinners; Merchant Taylors and Skinners, Skinners and Merchant Taylors, root and branch, and may they continue, and flourish for ever.”

In responding, the Master of the Merchant Taylors concludes by returning the compliment in a similar toast, with the names of the two Companies interchanged.

The following is a copy *verbatim* of the award or judgment:

10th April, 1484.—First of Richard iij.

Isto die Maġri & Gardiañ Misteř Pellipař & Cissoř cū q̄mptribz alijs p̄bis hōibz utriusqz Misřř compmiseř se stare juđo Robti Billesden Maioř & Aldroř Civi^{ts} London, sup̄ quodm̄ mařia contr^ořs inter eos pendeñ qui quidm̄ Majorř & Aldřř reddiderūt Jūdiū p̄ mařia p̄dēca pacificandē forma seq̄n* :

[*Free Translation*:—This day the Master and Wardens of the Misteries of Skinners and Tailors with several worthy men of each Mystery undertook that they would abide by the judgment of Robert

* Rep. No. 5, fo. 165^b.

Billesdon Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of London concerning a certain matter of dispute between them pending, and the said Mayor and Aldermen gave judgment for the purpose of settling the aforesaid matter in the following terms:]

Be it remembred, that where there hath been of late a variaunce & cont^{rs}versie moeved & had betwene the Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns & Feolaship of the Skin^{ns} of the Citee of London on the one p^{ar}tie, and the Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns & Feolaship of Taillo^{rs} of the same Citee on that other p^{ar}tie, for the roume & place in their going afore in p^{ro}cessions w^{ithin} the same Citee; And for ceasyng and pacifying thereof the said Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns & Feolashippes of both the said p^{ar}ties the xth day of Aprill, the first yere of the Reign of Kyng Richard the ij^{de}, of their free willes have comp^{ro}mitted and submitted theym self to stonde and obey the Rule and Jugem^{en}t of Robt Billesdon, Mair, and thaldremen of the said Citee of London: Whereuppon the said Mair and Aldremen, the day and yeere abovesaid, takyng uppon theym the Rule, dirreccion and charge of arbitrem^{en}t of and in the p^{ro}misses for norishing of peas and love betwene the Maisters, Wardeyns and Feolashippes aforesaid, the which ben ij grete & wirshipfull membres of the said Citee, by thassent and agreem^{en}t of the Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of both the said Feolashippes have adjudged and awarded in the forme that foloweth: First, that the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Skyn^{ns} shall yerely desire and pray the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{rs} to dyne w^{ith} theym atte their Co^{mm}on Hall, in the vigill of Corp^{or} X^{pi}i, yf the same Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Skyn^{ns} than make an open Dyer; And that the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{rs} so praied shall yeerely dyne, then and there w^{ith} the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Skyn^{ns} aforesaid w^{ithout}e a reasonable excuse had; Also, it is awarded and adjudged that the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{rs} shall yeerely desire and pray the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Skyn^{ns} to dyne w^{ith} theym, in the Fest of the Nativitee of Seint John Bapte, if thei there than kepe an oppen Dyn^{er} at their Co^{mm}on Hall; and that the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Skyn^{ns} so praied shall yerely dyne than and there w^{ith} the said Mais^{rs} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{rs} aforesaid, w^{ithout}e a reasonable cause, &c. Moreo^{ve}r to sette aparte alman^{er} occasions of strif and debate which hereaft myght fall betwene the Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns and Feolashippes aforesaid, for the rowme & going in p^{ro}cessions, as it is above rehersed; it was awarded & jugged by the said Mair and Aldremen, the day and yeere abovesaid, that the said Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Skyn^{ns} shall goo in all p^{ro}cessions before the said Mais^{rs}, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Taillo^{rs}, from the Fest of Easter, next co^{mm}yng unto the

Fest of Easter than next ensuyng ; And that the said Maist^r, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Taillo^rs, from the same Fest of Easter then next ensuyng, shall goo in all p^rcessions before the said Maist^r, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Skynⁿs, for a yeere, fully to be complete ; And so e^vmore the Maist^r, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Skynⁿs for to have the p^remynencie of going afore in p^rcessions one yeere, and the said Maist^r, Wardeyns and Feolaship of Taillo^rs to have the p^remynencie of goyng afore in p^rcessions another yeere, begynnyng the yeere alwey in the Fest of Easter ; p^rvided alwey that as ofte as hereafter it shall hapne any Aldreman of either of the said Feolashippes to be Mair of this Citee of London, by reason whereof the Feolaship of the same Mair shall, after the old Custume of the said Citee, goo afore all other Feolashippes in all plac^s w^hin the said Citee duryng the tyme of the Mairaltie of the Mair so chosen, y^t the same going afore all the same tyme be not accounted for any yeere of going afore by this awarde or juggemēt ; But that the same of the said ij Feolashippes, which had by this Orden^aūce the p^remynence of going afore in p^rcessions, from the Fest of Easter next afore begynnyng of the said Mairaltie have like p^remynence from thende of the said Mairaltie to the Fest of Easter than next folowyng, in p^rforming of his hole yeere, and from thensforth to kepe thordre above appoynted.

It appears that some years later the Skinners complained that the judgment related to the question of precedence in processions only and at no other goings or assemblies, for in 1521 there is recorded "A Supplementary Award between the same parties: 17th January, "1521. Twelfth of Henry VIII."

Where late the Wardens of the Skynⁿs exhibited to the Court a Bill of Complaynt agenst the Mays^r & Wardens of M^rchantayllōs, recytyng by the same an Ordyn^aūce made in the Mayral^t of Mr. Byllesdon, for thorderyng of the seyde ij Crafts in goyng in p^rcessions ; and surmytted also in their seyde Bill that the seyde Oydyn^aūce was to be understand of oonly in goyng in p^rcessions, and at noon other geⁿall goyngs or assembles, which Ordyⁿūce red, herd and rypely understand by this Court, was clerely int^rptyd & declared that the true meanyng & intent of makyng of the seyde Ordeyⁿūce was understand of not oonly for goyng in p^rcessions, but also for rydyng, goyng or metyng in & at all other assembles : And thereupon the seyde Wardens had in comaunde^t by this Court, that they and their succ^r from hensforth shuld use and ex^rcise the seyde Ordyⁿūce according to the seyde int^rptac^ōn & declar^e by this same Court made and del^e-mynded.

In 1364, the thirty-seventh year of Edward III's reign, the Skinners,

Drapers, and Fishmongers contributed the sum of £40 in aid of the war in France.

In 1395, the Skinners, who had previously been divided into two brotherhoods, one at St. Mary Spittle* and the other at St. Mary Bethlehem,† were united under Richard II.

In the order for setting a watch on the Vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the sixth year of the reign of Edward IV (1466), the Skinners rank as sixth amongst the first twelve Companies.‡

In the first year of King Richard III's reign (1483), they stand seventh, and at the King's Coronation, John Pasmere, Pellipar, is named as one of the assistants to the Mayor of London, who performed the office of Chief Butler of England.

This ancient custom with reference to the performance of the duties of Chief Butler, is thus alluded to by Stow in his "Survey of London" (Strype's Edition, Vol. II, Appendix, p. 17, Chapter III), in a passage relating to the coronation of Richard III (1483).

"Maioir of London, Butler at Coronations.

"The Maioir of the City of London by reason of his Office of Maioralty, Secundum Libertates & Consuetudines Civitatis, prout Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites & Cives ejusdem Civitatis facere consueverunt de toto tempore; to serve the King in the Day of his Coronation they claimed this Right 1 Rich. 2 by Prescription and had it allowed at the Coronation: So it was done in all succeeding Ages. There is a large entry made Libro K fo. 17a, 8 H. 6 of this Matter. And fo. Libro L, fo. 191 a and b, which is thus transcribed Coronatio Dñi. Richardi Tertii & Dñe Annæ Consortis sue &c.

"To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, Seneschal of England,

* "On the east side of the north end of this street (Bishopsgate Street) stood the priory and hospital of St. Mary Spittle, founded in 1197, by Walter Brune, sheriff of London, and Rosia his wife, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. It was noted for its pulpit cross, at which a preacher was wont to preach a sermon, consolidated out of five others which had been preached at St. Paul's Cross on Good Friday and the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Easter week; and then to give a sermon of his own. At all which sermons the mayor and aldermen were to attend, dressed on each occasion in different coloured robes. This custom continued till the destruction of Church government in the civil wars of the last century. At the Dissolution, here were found not fewer than a hundred and fourscore beds, well furnished for the reception of the poor." (Pennant, Vol. I, p. 225.)

† "Between Bishopsgate and Moorfields stood the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon Fitz-Mary, sheriff of London in 1247, for a prior, canons, brethren, and sisters of a peculiar order, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of Bethlem. They were to be dressed in a black habit, and distinguished by a star on their breast. In 1403 most of the houses belonging to this hospital were alienated." (*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 220.)

‡ Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. II, p. 307.

shewn unto your good and gracious Lordship, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of London, that where after the Libertee and commendable Customs of the said Citee of Time that no Man's Mind to the contrary used, enjoyed and accustomed, the Mair of the same Citee for the Time being, by Reason of the Office of Mairaltie of the said City in his own Person, oweth of Right and Duty to serve the King, our Sovereign Lord, in the day of his ful noble Coronation in such Place as it shall please his Highness to take his Spices ; and the same Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer of Gold the same Mair to have and with him to bear away at the Time of his Departing for some Fee and Reward. And also that divers other citezeins that by the said Mair and City shall there be named and chosen, owen of Right, by the said Custome, at the same Day, to serve in the office of Butlership in the helping of the Chief Butler of England, to the Lords and Estates that shal be at the said Coronation, as well at the Table in the Hal at Meat as at after Meat in the Chamber, Beseeching your said Lordship, that Edmund Shaa, now Mair and other Citezeins of the City aforesaid, to the said Office and Service now chosen (whose names in a Schedule hereunto annexed be specified) may be admitted to do the said Service as their Predecessors, Mairs and Citezeins of the said Citee, in case semblable have used in Days passed. Also the said Mair and Citezeins praien that they may sit in the Day of his said Coronation at the Table next the cupboard of the Lifte Syde of the Hal, like as of old time it hath been used and accustomed, and that the said Mair may have and enjoy the said Fee and Reward according to the Duty.

“The like Bill was offered to the same Duke for the coronation of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis*.

“The said King and Queen were crowned at Westminster the 6th of July. And in the Day of the Coronation the said King and Queen after the Feast was finished ; in which as well Edmund Shaa Maior, as the Aldermen and other Citizens elected by the Common Council to attend upon the Chief Butler of England, according to custom were kindly and honourably handled. And the same Maior, after Dinner ended, as before was said, offered to the said King Wine in a Golden Cup, cum fiola aurea, full of water, ad attenuand. vinum. After that the Wine was taken by the Lord King, the Maior retained the said Cup and Viol of Gold to his own proper use. In like Manner, the Maior offered to the Queen, after Feast ended, wine in a Golden Cup, with a Golden Viol full of water, and after the Wine taken by the said Queen, she gave the Cup with the Viol to the Maior ; according to the Privileges and Liberties of the City of London, in such Cases used.

“The names of the Citizens chosen by the Common Council to attend the Chief Butler of England were these underwritten, viz. :—Henry Cole, Goldsmith, John Tate, Mercer, William Sandes, Grocer, William Sparke, Clothworker, John Swann, Cissor (*i.e.* Taylor), Thomas Ostriche, Haberdasher, William Mariner, Salter, Richard Knight, Fishmonger, John Pasmer, Pellipar (*i.e.* Skinner), Thomas Breytan, Ironmonger, Roger Ford, Vintonner.”

“[And this was taken out of the Records of the Chamber.]”

At the coronation of George IV, 1821, Mr. Thomas Moore, who was Master of the Skinners' Company in the preceding year, 1819-20, acted as one of the twelve Citizens of London who performed the service of Assistants to the Lord Mayor as Chief Butler of England.*

* See p. 319.

The Charter of 16 Richard II (1392) confirms in perpetuity the Guild of Corpus Christi, by which title the Company of Skinners were then known, and allows them to maintain two chaplains to perform mortuary and other services for brothers and sisters, to appoint a master and four wardens, and empowers them to wear a livery wherein they may make their procession on Corpus Christi Day.* The King also of his special grace, and for sixty pounds paid into the hanaper, confirmed the former grants of his grandfather's Letters Patent.

The chantry of Corpus Christi, annexed to St. Mildred Poultry, was established, from funds of an earlier endowment, in 1394, for a brotherhood, and then took the name of the Chapel of Corpus Christi and St. Mary.† When suppressed in the first year of Edward VI's reign, its revenue was £10 8s. 8d., of which there was allotted to the Skinners' Company yearly two shillings. It did not adjoin St. Mildred's Church, but was situated in Conyhope Lane, now Grocers' Hall Court, and the site, together with that of a tenement between it and the street, is, or was, occupied by the houses Nos. 34 and 35, Poultry.‡

Subsequent charters were granted by Henry VI, 1437, Philip and Mary, 1558, Elizabeth, 1560, Charles II, 1667, and James II, 1685 (see Appendix I.) These Charters enter more or less minutely into the trade distinctions of skins dressed and undressed, fell ware and raw ware, and empower the Company to exercise due scrutiny over all articles or men of the same mistery, selling or working in London or elsewhere, or in any fairs, markets, or places throughout England.

St. Botolph (Windsor), Winchester, Yves, Stamford, St. Edith, St. Edmonds, and Basingstoke were the principal places where the trade appears to have settled.

Furs were forbidden under penalty of forfeiture to be worn by any but members of liveries, the royal family, prelates, earls, barons, knights, and ladies, and those in the Church who might expend by the year "c livres" at the least§ from their benefices.|| Coney or rabbit skins

* See Charter of Richard II in Appendix I. Also Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. II, p. 308 *et seq.*

† The Virgin Mary was the patroness of the Fraternity of Our Lady.—See "Illuminated Books," p. 42.

‡ Some interesting particulars respecting the chapel and brotherhood will be found in Milbourn's "History of the Church of St. Mildred, Poultry," p. 20 *et seq.*

§ Statute 11th Edward III, c. 4. This Act was repealed by 1st James I, c. 25.

|| Cloaks furred at the edge were worn by the Clergy, 1333-48, although contrary to Canonical sanction. Hook's "Archbishops of Canterbury," Vol. IV, p. 64.

were also much worn, both by nobles and gentlemen. The richer furs were of foreign importation, and in early times very costly; mention is frequently made of them in wills as special legacies, but a few examples will suffice.

Joan, Lady Hungerford, bequeathed to the wife of her son Walter her black mantle, furred with minever, 1411; also Joan, Lady Bergavenny, 1434, gave her best gown, furred with marters (martens), to Bartholomew Brokesly; her second gown of marters to Walter Hebell; and the remnant (remainder) of her gowns so furred, to her son Sir James Ormond. The most interesting is, however, the will of Dean Colet, 1519, by which he bequeathed to Master Dr. Morgan "his best gown, with the hood, his best coat of chamlet (camblet), furred with black boggys (sheep skin), and a vestment."*

Joan, Princess of Wales (called also the Fair Maid of Kent), in her will dated 1385, bequeathed, amongst other things, "Meo carissimo Johanni de Holland (her third son by the Earl of Kent) . . . unum coopertorium de scarlet furr' cum meum purat', 1 couerchief de camaca, sive furrura."†

In the preface to the "Calendar of Charters and Rolls, preserved in the Bodleian Library" (Turner and Coxe), we read:—

"Of some historical importance are two wardrobe account orders, "under the hand of Queen Mary, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Kt., the "one dated at Hampton Court, 10th April, 1 and 2; the other from "Greenwich, 1 Oct., 2 and 3 of her reign. In these accounts are met "with two historic personages attached to the Queen's person as fools. "The one Will Somers, who was the great favourite of her father; "the other, Jane, the fool, being the only person on record according "to Sir F. Madden, who, as a female, was maintained on the same "footing as the Court jesters."

The following articles of dress for them are mentioned in the account, 10 Apl. 1555:—

"Item for furring of a gowne (for William Somner o^r foole) w^t gray Jennetts tayles w^t a peire of . . . and a caape of Jennetts Tailles to the same gowne, And fourtie white Lambeskynnes. Item for furring of a gowne of grene figured vellat (for hym) w^t sixteene white hare skynnes and fourtie and sixe white Lambe skennes. Item for furring of a Jerkin (for hym) of the same vellat w^t some white hare skennes and twentye white lambe skynnes. Item for furring of a gowne of the same velat w^t six

* Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. II, p. 305. In Halliwell's Dictionary, Bogy, i.e. Budge Fur, is described as Lamb's Skin with the wool dressed outwards.

† Nichols's "Royal Wills," p. 79.

white hare skynnes for Jane o^r foole. Item for thirtene dossen and a haulf of round silke buttons of sundrye collours (for the said William Somner), Two lowpe buttons of silke, two dossen of buttons of grene silke and silver, five ounces of black stiching silke, sixe peire of Lemon hoosen, Two peire of knitt hoosen, Twelve shirts of Holland cloth and twelve handkerchevers of holland cloth. Item for eight peire of blake knitt hoosen (for the said Jane), seventeen ounces and a haulf of Frenge of divers collors of fine Spanishe silke for the Frenging of a gowne and a cappe of divers collors, one peece of green poyntyng Rebande for a gowne of grene and striped w^t gold, and for making of two cappes, the oone w^t frenge the other w^t Armions for the trymming of the same capp. Item for thre yerds of red cloth to make hym a coate and two yerds of vellat to garde the same, for lining, making and embraidering of o^r Lres. Item for twelve peire of shewes for the said Jane.”

The *Protestant Mercury*, of October 26th, 1696, contains the following curious advertisement, having reference, no doubt, to the then forthcoming Lord Mayor's Show:—

“At the sign of the Bishop's Head, next door to the Nagg's Head Tavern in Cheapside, London, you may be furnished with Livery gowns and hoods, both budge and foins, new or second hand; and also have them made at reasonable rates; also, you may be furnished with foins gowns and scarlet hoods, for Rich Batchelors; and black coats and gold chains, for Gentlemen Ushers; by Thos. Purcell.”

Furs were worn both on the gowns and hoods of livery companies. Stow* tells us that the hoods were worn with the roundlets upon the head, the skirts to hang behind the neck, and that the hoods were in earlier times made in divers colours according to the gowns, as red and blue, red and purple-murrey, or as it pleased the master and wardens to appoint to their several companies, but, he adds, that of late time the gowns were all of one colour, and that of the saddest, the linings of the hoods, however, remaining red, as of old time. The gown is still worn with foins.† By the Inspeximus Charter of Elizabeth, 1560, no skinner or furrier was allowed to sell old furs, otherwise than as coming from vestments, that is to say, collars and linings and old hoods with their tippets on. (See Appendix I.)

Furs for merchandise were packed in tiers, and the number of vents, or bellies as they were called, in each tier is given in the earliest charter of 1327; and the same number without variation is mentioned in those of later date. Other regulations on the subject were made by the City, as appears by the “*Liber Custumarum*,” which was compiled about 1320.‡

* Strype's Stow, Bk. V, p. 166.

† Foins, or fooyne, fur of the polecat or fitchet or martin; it is mentioned in the inventory of the Wardrobe of King Henry V, taken in 1423, after his decease.—“*Promptorium Parvulorum*.” Halliwell's Dictionary defines it as fur made of polecats' skins.

‡ “*Liber Albus*,” p. 243.

The numbers (see Herbert's "History of the Twelve Livery Companies," Vol. II, p. 309) were as follows:—

Furs of Minever*	...	...	...	8 tiers	126 vents
Do. do.	...	...	...	7 "	100 "
Do. Besum†	...	...	...	8 "	72 beasts
Do. Popel‡	...	...	...	7 "	60 "
Do. do. ...	...	...	...	6 "	52 "
Do. Stradling§	...	...	...	6 "	52 "
Do. Minuta Stradling	...	...	...	—	52 "
Do. Cuvell	...	...	...	—	60 "
Hoods of Minever, pure	...	...	...	—	40 vents
Do. do. super pure	...	...	...	—	32 "
Do. do. ...	...	...	...	4 "	24 "
Do. do. ...	...	...	...	3 "	18 "

Furs of boggy|| or boggys, or bennet, or lamb, of one ell or $1\frac{1}{4}$ in length.¶

Beaver (by that name) and various other skins are not mentioned in the earlier charters. All manner of fur which was found contrary to the regulations at the fairs of St. Botolph (Windsor), Winchester, St. Ives, Stamford, St. Edith, and at other fairs in the realm, was to remain forfeit to the mayor and commonalty of the City.

One of the duties of the Company also appears to have been to see that all furs were what they purported to be, and that no old ones were sold as new, under pain of forfeiture; this will be seen in the ordinances which we have subsequently noted.** Those who worked at the

* Minever. The fur of the ermine mixed with that of the small weasel. The white stoat is called a minefer in Norfolk.—Halliwell's Dictionary.

Fairholt, in his "Costume in England," gives "Mineveer (derived from merra vair) a valuable fur (see Vair) much worn by nobles in the middle ages." Under the head of "Vair," he states: "The Vair was the skin of a species of squirrel, grey on the back and white on the throat and belly."

† Besum. A species of Buffalo from Hudson's Bay, in the far West, principally used for sleigh robes.

‡ Popel. The back of the squirrel in spring.—Note to "Liber Albus," p. 243.

§ Stranlyng. The skin of the squirrel between Michaelmas and winter.—Ibid., note to p. 625.

|| Boggy. Budge fur, *i.e.*, lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards. Halliwell's Dictionary.

¶ In former days the wild cat was included amongst the beasts of the chase; used for trimming for dresses much worn by nuns.

** See p. 27 *et seq.*

skins were called Tawyers, and many disputes used to arise between them and the Skinners. The latter appear to have appointed fairs for furrers, who were formerly associated with Skinners.

By the sumptuary laws passed in the reign of Henry IV* the wearing of furs of ermine, lettice, pure minivers, or grey, by wives of esquires was prohibited, unless they themselves were noble or their husbands warriors or mayors of London. The Queen's gentlewomen, attendants upon a princess or duchess, were likewise prohibited from wearing the richer furs.

At a date between 1338 and 1353 the City ordered that common women should not be arrayed in clothing furred with budge or wool. (Letter Book F. 208). And soon afterwards it was ordered that women of evil life should not wear hoods that were furred, except with the wool of lambs or the fur of rabbits, etc. (Letter Book G. 267.)†

The City Guilds formerly joined in royal pageants and processions. When Henry III (1236) brought home his wife Eleanor, the citizens of London rode out to meet them clothed in long garments embroidered about with gold and silk of divers colours, every man having a golden or silver cup in his hand; again, in the time of Edward I (1300), when he brought home his wife Margaret from Canterbury, the citizens, to the number of 600, rode out to meet them in one livery of red and white, with the cognizance of their Mysteries embroidered upon their sleeves. In 1415, when Henry V arrived in England with his prisoners from France, the Aldermen and Craftsmen riding in red, with hoods red and white, met him at Blackheath. Scarlet gowns and sanguine hoods were worn by the aldermen, and white gowns and scarlet hoods, with divers cognizances embroidered on their sleeves, by the commonalty, when Henry VI returned to England in 1432. During the reign of Henry VII velvet appears to have been worn as a "mourning colour." The hoods were furred and used as a covering to the head, as may be seen in early missals of that date.

In mediæval times the celebration of Corpus Christi Day was an important annual festival and was marked by *Processions* of a solemn character; and, as we have seen, there were directions in the Charter of Richard II (1392) for a certain procession to take place at the Feast of the precious Body of the Lord Jesus Christ.

* Knight's "British Costumes," p. 180.

† "Liber Albus," p. 510.

This festival was also celebrated by the performance of *Corpus Christi Plays*, based upon some incident or story taken from the Old or New Testament. They were given not only in London, but also in many provincial towns, such as York, Beverley, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull and Coventry, where there were Guilds of Corpus Christi.* Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire" (1656 edition), speaking of the *Coventry Mysteries*, relates that—

"Before the suppression of the monasteries this city was very famous for the pageants that were play'd therein, upon *Corpus Christi Day* (one of their ancient faires) which occasioning very great confluence of people thither from far and near, was of no small benefit thereto: which pageants being acted with mighty state and reverence by the Grey Friars, had theatres for the several scenes, very large and high, placed upon wheels, and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city, for the better advantage of spectators, and contain'd the story of the Old and New Testament, composed in the old Englishe rithme, as appeareth by an ancient MS. (in Bibl. Cotton Vesp. D. VIII) intituled *Ludus Corporis Christi*, or *Ludus Coventrie*. I have been told by some old people, who in their younger years were eye-witnesses of these pageants so acted, that the yearly confluence of people to see that show was extraordinary great, and yielded no small advantage to this city."

Gregorie, writing, in 1684, of plays of this kind, says, "All this was done with solemnity of celebration and appetite of seeing." Hone, in his book on *Ancient Mysteries* (London, 1823), after quoting Dugdale, says that "the celebrity of the performances may be inferred from the rank of the audiences; for, at the festival of Corpus Christi, in 1483, Richard III visited Coventry to see the plays, and at the same season in 1492, they were attended by Henry VII and his queen, by whom they were highly commended." And the same author, in speaking of the plays as given at Chester on the authority of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, relates that they were enacted on "a high scaffold with 2 rowmes a higher and a lower upon 4 wheeles. In the lower they apparelled themselves and in the higher rowme they played, beinge all open on the tope, that all behoulders might heare and see them."†

* See Toulmin Smith's "Early English Guilds," pp. 141, 154, 160, 232.

† A Representation of one of these Pageant Vehicles or *Pegmas* is given in Sharp's Dissertation on the Coventry Mysteries (Merridew, Coventry, 1825) and the origin and meaning of the word Pageant is fully discussed.

In the same volume, extracts from the ancient Leet Book at Coventry and the Books of Accounts, Records, etc., of the several companies there are given. In 1494 an Order of Leet was made requiring sundry Crafts which had not been previously charged, to bear their share of the cost of the Pageants (p. 9). In 1495, the Skinners and Barkers were ordered to pay 13s. 4d. annually towards the cost of the Cardmakers' Pageant (p. 10). The Barkers were the same as the Tanners, judging from an extract (p. 80), viz., "1498. The Barkers' (or Tanners) Pageant stood at Cross Cheaping "when Prince Arthur came to Coventry."

Traces of the connection of the Skinners' Company with these plays are not numerous, but there are references which are worthy of mention. Stow states (Strype's edition, Book I, p. 247) that, in 1409, a great play took place at Skinners' Well, beside Smithfield, which lasted eight days and related to the creation of the world; and he expressly adds that there were present most part of the nobility and gentry of England.

It is probably correct to conjecture that whatever took place at Skinners' Hall on Corpus Christi Day in olden times was of a simple, business-like character, and early in the day; and that members of the Fraternity would be present in the afternoon in Clerkenwell, if what is recorded by Stow was the custom.

In the present day the Festival of Corpus Christi, when the Master and Wardens for the ensuing year are elected, continues to be observed at Skinners' Hall in accordance with the ancient tradition. The ceremony has been often described, *e.g.*, by Stow in Strype's edition, Book II, ch. 14. The following graphic account is taken from Knight's "History of London" (1843 edition, vol. IV, p. 114 *et seq.*).

"It is the morning of the festival of Corpus Christi; and the Skinners are rapidly thronging into the Hall, in their new suits or liveries, and falling into their places in the procession that is being formed. As they go forth and pass along the principal streets, most imposing is the appearance they present. Scattered at intervals along the line are seen the lights of above a hundred waxen torches 'costly garnished,' and among the different bodies included in the procession are some two hundred clerks and priests, in surplices and copes, singing. After these come the Sheriffs' servants, then the clerks of the compters, the Sheriffs' chaplains, the Mayor's sergeants, the Common Council, the Mayor and Aldermen in their brilliant scarlet robes, and, lastly, the members of the Company, which it is the business of the day to honour, the Skinners, male and female. The church of St. Lawrence in the Poultry is their destination, where they all advance up to the altar of Corpus Christi and make their offerings, and they stay while mass is performed. From the church they return in the same state to the Hall to dinner. Besides the principal and side tables in the Hall, there are tables laid out in all the chief apartments of the building, for the use of the guests and their attendants; the officers of the Company occupying one, the maidens another, and the minstrels a third, and so on. Plate is glittering on every side, the choice hangings are exciting admiration; the materials for the pageant suspended from the roof attract many an inquiring glance; the fragrance of the precious Indian sandal wood is filling the atmosphere, though not altogether to the exclusion of the still more precious exhalations which come stealing up to the nose and thence downward into the heart of the anxious epicures, who you may perceive looking on with a sort of uneasy, abstracted air, whilst the true business of the day—the election of the Masters and Wardens—is going on in the great parlour, whither all the assistants (the Executive of the Company) have retired."

“The guests now seat themselves, the ladies according to their rank at the different tables, but in the best places at each; the Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs’ ladies, sitting of course at the principal board with the distinguished guests of the day; the noblemen and others with the Priors of the great conventual establishments of London—St. Mary Overies, St. Bartholomew, and Christchurch. Of the dinner itself what shall we say that can adequately describe its variety, profusion, and costliness, or the skill with which it has been prepared? The boars’ heads and the mighty barons of beef seem almost to require an apology for their introduction amidst the delicacies that surround them; in the upper division of the table (the part above the stately salt cellar) where we see dishes of brawn, fat swans, congor, and sea-hog, dishes of great birds with little ones together, dishes of *Lechi Lombard*, made of pork pounded in a mortar, with eggs, raisins, dates, sugar, salt, pepper, spices, milk of almonds, and red wine, the whole boiled in a bladder, and we know not how many other dishes of similarly elaborate composition; whilst the subtleties so marvellously cunning wrought tell in allegory the history of the Company, and of the Saviour as its patron, and reveal to us the artist—if not exactly the hero—as Cook.”

“After dinner, whilst the spice bread and hippocras and comfits go round the Election ceremonies take place. The Master and Wardens enter with garlands on their heads, preceded by the minstrels playing, and the Beadle; then the garlands are taken off, and after a little show of trying whose heads among the Assistants the said garlands best fit, it is found by a remarkable coincidence that the persons previously chosen are the right wearers.”

“With renewed ceremony a cup is next brought in, from which the old Master and old Wardens drink to the new Master and new Wardens, who finally assume their garlands and are duly acknowledged by the fraternity. The play is now eagerly looked for, the tables are cleared away, the pageant is let down from the roof, the actors, nine in number, approach, and the entire audience is speedily engrossed in the history of Noah’s flood.”

In the present day the proceedings connected with the nomination of a new Master and four Wardens are quietly conducted at a business meeting of the Court or Governing Body. Afterwards the Company “proceed in a body,” or go in procession, through the streets to the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, where a special service is held and a sermon preached, pursuant to the will of Mr. Henry Fisher, a former member of the Company, who directed that the preacher should, in his sermon, “move and exhort the Company of Skinners to quiet unity and concord, and to be favourable and beneficial maintainers of “the Free Grammar School at Tonbridge.”*

In the evening, at the Hall in Dowgate Hill, the annual election dinner or banquet to the Court and Livery of the Company, takes place; and after dinner what is known as “the ceremony of cocks and caps” is gone through. It is not attended with any of the pageantry described in Knight’s History of 1843, but it is a quaint and inte-

* See p. 202.

resting function, and, while it was formerly only one of many such ceremonies at the City Halls, it is believed to be now a singular* survival of its kind, certainly in some details.

Before describing the ceremony, it must be explained that the "Cocks" are a set of five silver-gilt drinking-cups bequeathed to the Company by Mr. William Cokayne, by will, dated October 24th, 1598.† They are in the shape of heraldic chalice-heads, the heads of which are removable as lids to the goblets or cups.

The "Caps" are rims or hoops covered with red velvet and have webbing attached from rim to rim, two pieces loosely crossing each other. To such hoops, no doubt, in old days flowers were wreathed and intertwined, making crown-garlands.

The dinner is presided over by the Master for the year ending, spoken of as the out-going Master. He has seated next on his right the Master-Elect—who, as a rule, is the First Warden of the year ending—with the other Wardens.

After an interlude of the loyal toasts and some songs, a procession is formed consisting of musicians with horns and trumpets, ten scholars from Christ's Hospital‡; ten Junior Liverymen, bearing five cocks and five caps; the two Beadles, with their staves; and the Clerk. The procession having marched round the centre-table, inside the outer-tables, halts at a signal; and then the Master announces that it is his duty to select as his successor one whom the Master's cap will fit. Trial is usually made of one or more of the guests of the Company, invited for the evening, and seated on the Master's left-hand; but these always prove "misfits," and the cap always fits the Master-Elect, who has been chosen at the business-meeting early in the day. "Cap" number one having been fitted on the head of the new Master, "Cock" number one is used by the out-going Master to pledge the new Master.

The minstrels and the other processionists resume their march, and similar proceedings take place in crowning and toasting the new Wardens; the Renter, or Fourth Warden, being chosen from among the Liverymen, and being therefore one who has not previously been a member of the Court or Governing Body.

* See Malcom's "Londinium Redivivum," 1803, Vol. II, p. 41; for an account of the ceremony of electing Master and Wardens at Ironmongers' Hall.

† See Appendix VII.

‡ The Skinners' Company for many years nominated ten boys for maintenance at Christ's Hospital. See p. 209, sub Stoddard.

By way of supplement to the foregoing pages, treating chiefly of the early history of the Skinners' Company, the following paragraphs may be aptly reprinted from the Return made to the City of London Livery Companies' Commission in 1880 under the head of "A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY."*

"Besides regulating and superintending the trade in London and at the country fairs, there is evidence on the books that the guild traded on its own account, buying skins and employing the poor members to work them.

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"During the reign of Queen Elizabeth differences arose between the working 'artisans' of the guild and the rest of the fraternity, especially the governing body, which continued for many years and culminated in a surreptitious application in 1606 by the Artesan Skinners for new letters patent from the Crown without the consent or privity of the master and wardens of the guild, and in December, 1606 (4th James I), a charter was issued. It provided for the election of a certain proportion of practising Skinners by trade, and named certain artisans to be members of the governing body, but on their being presented to the then existing governing body they declined to recognise the charter, and immediately took steps to represent to the Privy Council that it had been unduly obtained. The Privy Council, in view of the representations of the governing body and the complaints of the artisans, ordered that these new letters patent should be held in abeyance pending inquiry and report by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, to whom the matter was referred by consent of the parties at issue. Full enquiry was made accordingly. The Lord Mayor and aldermen made their report to the lords of the Privy Council, who thereupon ordered (22nd March, 1606) that the privy seal that had been procured by the Artesan Skinners for this new charter appertaining to the Company of Skinners should be cancelled. The effect was that so far as the Skinners' Company acted under charter or letters patent of the Crown, it was left to act under the series of charters ending with that of Queen Elizabeth, and continued to elect the governing body according to ancient practice."

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In 1625, adverse proceedings were taken by Charles I against the Corporation of the City of London, and all the Companies, when writs

* See Report of 1884, Part I, Return F.

of *quo warranto* were issued and judgments obtained compelling the City and the Companies to surrender their lands to the Crown.

“In 1641 the City authorities, on behalf of themselves, and the livery companies, presented a petition to the Commons House of Parliament complaining of the proceedings last mentioned, and applying for interference and protection. The petition was considered, and in October, 1641, the House resolved that the sentences were unlawful and unjust, and that the citizens of London and all against whom the judgment was given should be discharged from the judgment, and restored to the same estate they were in before the sentence.”

The king soon afterwards declared his assent to the restoration of the Charters, remitting the fines.

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“After the restoration of King Charles II, the Skinners’ Company obtained the charter dated 20th June, 19th Charles II. It grants nothing new, but merely confirms to the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity all they had under any of their previous charters.

“Nothing turns on the charter of King James II, and inasmuch as a judgment given in the Court of King’s Bench, in the time of Charles II, and the charter of James II were declared void by an Act of Parliament, 2nd William and Mary, session 1, caput 8, it will be sufficient to mention that this statute in effect restores to the Skinners among other companies and corporations of the City of London all those rights and privileges which they had and enjoyed under the charter of King Edward III. and the subsequent confirmatory charters already mentioned.*

“Further reference may be made to the relation of the Artesan Skinners to the Company. In 1733 the Master and Wardens appear to have joined the artesans in a petition to the House of Commons to obtain relief in respect of duties levied on cony skins. In 1738 there is mention made of a call of members to the livery, twenty-seven in number, consisting of one gentleman, one grocer, two linen-drappers, two upholsterers, one glover, one tallow chandler, one butcher, one plasterer, six skinners, one victualler, one mum† merchant, three of no description, one watchmaker, one felt maker, one

* See Appendix I.

† “Mum,” Ale made from Wheat.

“haberdasher, one wharfinger, one taylor, and one timber merchant. This is evidence that those practising the trade of Skinners were not even a majority among men called to the livery of the Company.

“Nevertheless, it is clear that the trade of Skinners was still of importance, though not flourishing, and that the influence of the Company was sought on behalf of the artesans of the trade, for in 1741 the latter presented a petition to the effect that an order might be made by the Court for retrieving the trade, one means suggested being the prosecution of persons carrying on the trade of an artisan skinner unlawfully.

“Passing to 1744, the Artisan Skinners appear to have thought that if they could only be more fully represented on the governing body of the Company, their trade grievances would be redressed, and they accordingly, in October, 1744, presented a remonstrance to the Court. This was referred to a committee, which reported in November, and the Court then resolved: ‘That it plainly appears to this Court, from the report now made by the committee, that the letters patent from his Majesty King James the 1st bearing date the 2nd December, in the fourth year of his reign (upon which the said remonstrance is grounded), were obtained in a clandestine manner, without the privity or consent of this Company, who did so represent the ill consequences that would naturally attend the same that the revocation of the said letters patent was resolved upon in His Majesty’s Privy Council by two orders of the 8th February and 22nd March, 1606, so that this Company did never accept of or in any respect conform thereto, but continued, as they still do, to choose out of their whole body the persons best qualified for master, wardens, and assistants, agreeable to the charters then and now subsisting. That this Company are ready and willing to afford the Artisan Skinners all reasonable assistance towards removing any hardships or grievances which their trade may labour under.’

“Nevertheless, the master and three wardens were served with a copy of a rule for a *mandamus* commanding them to choose a number of Artisan Skinners to be wardens and assistants. The governing body, in reply, set out the whole of the proceedings of 1606, but the *mandamus* was ultimately issued and a return made to the writ. At the hearing, counsel for the prosecutors, the artesans, informed the Court of King’s Bench that he had perused the return and could not find any fault with it, and accordingly the judges ordered the return of the master and wardens to be affirmed.

“ In December, 1747, similar hostile proceedings were renewed, and led finally to an information for a false return being filed against the master and wardens in June, 1748. Notice of trial was given for the sittings at *nisi prius* after Michaelmas term in that year. The defendants, the Skinners' Company, moved to have the cause tried at bar. The cause came on for trial at the King's Bench bar on the 24th April following, and after a trial lasting from ten in the forenoon till betwixt one and two o'clock next morning, the jurors, without going out of Court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

“ During the period of the hostile proceedings of the Artesan Skinners and thenceforward, the mode of electing members to the governing body of the Company, which had its origin and was the practice long before the first charter of King Edward III, continued and has been continued to the present day.

“ The functions of the Company as a trade guild, which for some centuries were an important part of the fraternity's business, have, owing to the altered circumstances of trade, become obsolete; but other changes have had the effect of giving the Company more onerous duties to discharge as regards its corporate trusts and other property than was the case in former times, when ceremonials and processions were possibly chief among the religious and other social functions of the fraternity.

“ The facts relied upon in framing this history of the Company show that in its origin it was a body of men and women self-associated partly as traders for their own joint profit and security, and partly as members of the general community, with religious, social and benevolent duties to perform, and that out of the whole fraternity a governing body was formed consisting of able and responsible persons who managed the fraternity's affairs and continued its own existence by co-optation as at present, the charters operating from time to time to confirm the Company in its rights when threatened by adverse forces, and to give it additional powers and privileges.

“ The Company was liable to demands, on the part of the City authorities and even the Crown, for contributions towards defensive works for the city and other purposes; but in its internal organisation the Skinners' Company was self-dependent and not subject to any control from outside.

“ The feasts given at the Common Hall on various days in each year were paid for out of the accumulated profits of trade, fines, fees

“and subscriptions, aided by the income of funds given or bequeathed
“for this object.

“It is true that in the revolutionary days of the 17th century, when
“the rights of property and of individuals were imperilled, the
“Skinners' Company suffered with other like corporations, but the
“statute of William and Mary* confirmed or restored all its property
“and privileges to the fullest extent, including the licence to hold in
“mortmain lands which the Company possessed or might acquire.

“LICENCES IN MORTMAIN granted to the SKINNERS' COMPANY.

“The Skinners' Company has a license in mortmain granted them.

“First; By the charter of 28th April, 16th Richard II, which
“limited the acquiring power to the value of 20 marks by the year.

“Secondly; By the charter of 22nd February, 16th Henry VI, which
“specially granted to the master and wardens and brethren and sisters
“of the guild or fraternity, ‘that they and their successors should be
“‘persons able and capable in the law to purchase in fee and per-
“‘petuity lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever of
“‘what persons soever.’

“And lastly; By the confirmation of the foregoing grants by the
“subsequent charters of Philip and Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and
“the said Act of Parliament of the 1st session of 2nd William and
“Mary, caput 8.

“The extent of the licence is unlimited, and the licence is, of
“course, not exhausted.

“The Skinners' Company also had granted them by the letters
“patent of James I, to the Irish Society, a licence in mortmain
“specially applicable to their Irish estates.†

“The Company, being a separate corporation in their character of
“governors of the possessions, etc., of Tonbridge School, holds a
“licence in mortmain by virtue of certain letters patent of the 31st
“May, 6th George IV, limited to certain premises then purchased for
“the school.

“And the Company being continued governors of Tonbridge School

* For particulars of the Charters see Appendix I.

† See p. 263.

“ under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 31st July, 1880,*
“ for administering the said charity, is vested with a licence and power
“ to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of their trusts.

“ The extent of this last licence is unlimited, and the licence is un-
“ exhausted.”

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“ There is vested in the Company, by prescriptive custom recog-
“ nised and approved by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the City of
“ London, and confirmed by the charters to the Company, the right
“ of issuing ordinances generally in relation to the manufacture of and
“ the dealings in furs, but owing to the altered circumstances of trade
“ such right is not now exercised by them.”

* See p. 232.

ANCIENT RECORDS OF THE COMPANY ;
TWO ILLUMINATED BOOKS,
OLD COURT BOOKS, ACCOUNTS, INVENTORIES.

The ancient records, apart from the Charters already mentioned, and Title Deeds to various properties, mainly consist of

1. Two Illuminated Books.
 2. Court Books (or Minutes of Proceedings).
 3. Renter Wardens' Accounts.
 4. Inventories of Plate, Linen, Furniture, etc.
- and some account may now be given of these.

There are also old Registers of Members and Apprentices.

I. TWO ILLUMINATED BOOKS.

These are excellently written on vellum and richly illuminated. One relates to the Mystery or Craft of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, being what is now called the Worshipful Company of Skinners ; the other is the Roll of the Fraternity of Our Lady. It would perhaps be impossible now to ascertain the precise powers and relative positions of these two bodies. Their mutual concurrence appears to have been essential to the enactment of the rules and ordinances made from time to time for the good order and governance of either body.

The following entry is written on the first page of the Illuminated Book relating to the Fraternity of Corpus Christi :—

“ A lawe made bytwene the landlord and the tenant.”

“ In the tyme of Cateworthe Mayre of London, the xxiiij yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the sixt, the olde books recordes processes and jugementes serched and sene. It was declared by the same Maire and Aldermen than beyng, that it shall not be liefull to eny tenaunt for terme of life or for terme of yeres, within the said Citee at the ende of his terme, or at eny other tyme, to cast downe, take away, or pull up eny

easment to the houses in the grounde of his seid tenure by hym nayled or fastned either with naile of yren, or of tymber as a pentyce, a staple for a lok, glass lacyce, a benche, or other like, nor eny aisement fastned with morter, whether the same morter be of lyme or of cley, as a ffurneys, an oven, a chymney, a pavement, and such other, nor any plante, or tree, sett in the grounde, that hath taken roote as vynes, trees, busshes, and suche other."

A copy, *in extenso*, of the charter granted by King Richard II, 1392, being a confirmation of that granted in the 1st year of King Edward III, 1327, is next given.* This is succeeded by the following:—

"The othe of newe entres and of all shop holders."

"Ye shale swere that ye shall be good and trewe liege men unto oure liege lorde the Kyng, and to the heyres kynges; ye shall trewlye by and trewlye sell and trewlye worche after y^e ordinaunces of the crafte, and as trew workemanship askyth; & all manner ordenaunces lefull and lawfull of this crafte, the secretis and counsellis of the same, ye shall wele and trulie kepe & holde; ye shalbe redy at all manner of Commands that bene made for the worshipe of the Cite and for the Crafte, or ellis to pay youre mercementis that ben ordeyned and assigned therfore; and all the poyntes and ordenaunces longing to the fraunchise of the seid Cite, and for the wele of the seyd Crafte of Skynners, ye shall kepe on youre behalve—so god you helpe, and all seyntis."

Then follow statutes of the Company for the regulation of the trade, commencing thus:—

"These bene the Articles touching the Crafte of Skynners of London, made by the Good folke of the same Crafte, the whiche bene graunted and confermyd by Adam Burye† than mayre of London and the Worshipfull Aldremen of the seid Cite, In the yere of oure soverayne Lorde Kyng Edwarde the thirde, After the Conqueste xxxixth, (A.D. 1365 & 6) and entred in the book of G., in the leffe, c. lxiiij; that is to wytt—"

The Articles being of great length, an abstract of them will suffice for the present purpose:—

1. First it is ordained that none of the craft work both old and new peltry of his own, so as to avoid suspicion of mixing them. †
2. That calabre§ be used according to its nature, that is to say with one side black, that folk be not deceived.
3. That calabre skins, or gray calabre, of season and not seasoned, be not mixed together nor with popell.
4. That any one proved in the Chamber of the Guildhall to have offended against the above rules, be imprisoned fourteen days in Newgate and then fined 13s. 4d. to the Chamber and 6s. 8d. to the Craft, for their Alms. ||

* See Appendix I.

† p. 152.

‡ Intermingling new and old work was forbidden in the City at an early date, as appears by the "Liber Custumarum" (compiled circa 1320).—"Liber Albus," p. 243.

§ Calabre, pelles ex Calabriâ.—Du Cange's Dictionary.

|| Furs were forfeited and fines inflicted by the City for mixing old and new work, circa A.D. 1376-99.—(Letter Book H. 39.) "Liber Albus," p. 521.

5. That any man or woman aggrieved by such acts, on complaint to the Rulers of the Craft, have a good fur instead of that forfeitable, whether put in cloth or not. And that if the offender be a stranger and dwell out of the franchise of the City, he shall suffer equally if he can be taken within the franchise.

6. That none of the craft beat fur or skins in the street, under penalty of half a mark, of which half to go to the Chamber and the other half to alms of the craft; the offender himself to be imprisoned 4 days.

Nor bring furs of "wilde worke" out of the City till seen by the Rulers to be "avowable," under pain of forfeiture and fine of 5s. to the Chamber and 2od. to alms of the Craft.

Nor sell furs of "grey worke" * from Flanders or other lands till seen by the Rulers to be true, under like penalties, because the fur of grey brought from Flanders, for the greater part, is "so stuffed with chalke that unneth † a man may not well knowe them."

7. That any stranger selling ermines, letues, ‡ or work, in the City, making other than good and true "pakkyng," the same to be sequestrated till he has redressed the fault in the discretion of four men of the craft, or, if an alien, then of four of the craft and four of his nation.

8. That on the accustomed feasts the Fellowship do wait on the Mayor at "poulis," that they go from "Seynt Thomas of Acres § to the Bisshopis grave in poulis," and there stand in a convenient place in the church and say *De Profundis*, or, if no such convenient place be there had, in "pardone church hawe||," in order, till the Mayor has passed, under penalty of forfeiting to "the Halle of the Skynners xiid," half to go to the Chamber of London and half to the Alms of the Craft." ¶

9. On the 22nd June, in the 37th year of King Henry VI (1459), the Master and Wardens, and 16 of the most wise and discreet of the Fellowship of Skinners,

* Grey work, the back of the squirrel in the winter.—Liber Albus, p. 243.

† Unneth, hardly.

‡ Lettice, a kind of grey fur.—Halliwell's Dictionary.

§ Thomas of Acres was Thomas à Becket; Acon, or Acre, in Syria, having been captured, it was said, by his miraculous intervention (*temp.* Richard I). Stow says St. Thomas of Acon's church was situated on the north side of Cheape Street, near to the great conduit in Cheape.

Lambert, in his "History of London," Vol. II, says that the great conduit for conveying water from Paddington, by leaden pipes underground, stood at the west end of the Poultry where Bucklersbury meets Cheapside. Also that Mercers' Hall and Chapel occupy the site of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acons, which was founded by Agnes, sister of Thomas à Becket, and her husband.

See also Report of the City of London Livery Companies' Commission, 1884. Vol. II, p. 1.

|| Dugdale, in his "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," p. 93, speaks of Pardon, Church-Hawgh as part of St. Paul's churchyard, on the north side, eastward of the Bishop's palace.

¶ This ordinance evidently refers to what was one of the chief annual civic professional pilgrimages to certain churches on certain afternoons. In the 1861 edition of the *Liber Albus* (pp. 23, 24) we find under the heading of "The Mayor's Oath at the Exchequer," after a description of the attendance of the London City Authorities

unanimously agreed that if any suitable member of the fellowship or of the Brotherhood of Corpus Christi, being duly elected to be Master or Warden, refuse to serve, he be fined 10 li. without favour or pardon.

10. On the same day it was ordained that any Brother of Our Lady's Fellowship elected to the aforesaid Office and refusing to serve be fined 5 li.

11. On 2nd June in the 1st year of King Edward IV (1461), it was enacted by the like authority, that any of the Craft when warned by the Bedell and not attending in the Hall at 8 o'clock, or other hour set, shall pay 8d. to a pound of wax; the master or wardens double. Failing to be present before the stroke of nine, to be fined 8d. without redemption.

On 6th January in the 3rd year of King Edward IV (1463-4), it was ordained by like authority, that the Fellowship of the Skinners in the Clothing of the Brotherhood of Corpus Christi be warned by the beadle and attend in their livery with the Master and Wardens at St. Thomas of Acres on All Halloween Day, Christmas Day, the Wednesday following New Year's Day, the Twelfth Day, and Candlemas Day, to bring the Mayor to Poulis, under fine of 12d. to the box of Corpus Christi; and that none pretend (unduly) to be wardens, under penalty of 3s. 4d.

12. On 11th January in the 17th year of King Edward IV (1477-8), it was ordained by like authority and with all the commonalty of the said Fellowship at that time assembled, that any freeman of the craft making suit, of evil will, to any other fellowship to change his copy or depart from the said Craft, whether covertly or openly, shall pay c marcs sterling, one half to the Chamberlain of London towards the common costs of the City, and the other half to the sustentation of the poor men of the Craft.

13. On 24th Feb. in the 2nd year of King Henry VII (1486), it was enacted by the Master and Wardens of the Skinners, with the assent of the 16 of the Fellowship of Corpus Christi, that one who has been Master shall have in seven years four apprentices, and one who has been Warden three, and others two.

14. That none take an apprentice till personally approved by the Master, and proved to be free-born and not lame or disfigured of limbs, whereby the City nor Craft take disworship in time coming; and that a fee of 20s. be paid to the Wardens: under penalty of 26s. 8d. without redemption: the Clerk of the Company of Corpus Christi to engross the Indentures and enter them in the Register.

at the Courts of Westminster, an account of their attendance at St. Paul's "after dinner" on the same day (*i.e.*, the Feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 28th October) of which the following is a summary:

The new Mayor used to proceed from his house, preceded by the men of his livery, to the Church of St. Thomas of Acon. From thence the Mayor and Aldermen went to the nave of St. Paul's Church. There those assembled prayed for the soul of Bishop William, who had obtained great liberties for the City from William the Conqueror. From thence the procession went into the Churchyard to the grave or tomb of the parents of St. Thomas (à Becket) of Canterbury, and chanted the *De Profundis*, *etc.*, on behalf of all the faithful of God departed. They then returned—sometimes by torchlight—to the Church of Saint Thomas. "There the Mayor and Aldermen made an offering of one penny each; which done, everyone returned to his home, and the morning and the evening were one day."

15. That none take an apprentice unless of "abilite of connyng" to teach him the Craft, and keep and find him. If default be found by the Master and Wardens they to remove the apprentice to another master.

16. "The othe of the newe maister and wardeyns the morowe after the day of corporis xpi.

"Ye shall swere that ye shalbe true liegemen unto oure liege lorde the Kyng, and to his heyres Kyngs; ye shall be indifferent Jugis betwené party and party, withoute favoure, love, or affection, and withoute malice or any evill will to any parson or parsons, All maner ordenances and good rules that bene made or shall be made for the wele of this craft of Skynners, ye shall truly execute and kepe; ye shall not breke any of the ordenances made by þe comyn Assente and hole agrement of all the xvi of thys Companye w'oute þe hoole agrement of alle or of þe most part of þe same xvi. All these thyngs ye shall truly observe and kepe; so helpe you god and all seyntes, and by the boke; & kys ye hyt."

17. On 14th July, in the 17th year of King Edward III (1477-8), it was ordained by like authority that any man's son if apprenticed to himself pay no fee.

18. On 3rd October, in the same year, it was ordained that none take any man's servant or apprentice to lodge or work in his house without leave of the wardens or of his master under penalty of 40s.

19. Whereas at divers times the master and wardens have in certain years bought themselves livery of the finest cloth, to the great cost of the common box of the fellowship, it is now ordained and enacted that they shall not take, in the years of giving of livery, more than other years, viz., 20s. and no more.

20. On 6th January, the 18th year of King Edward III (1478-9), it was ordained that no Skinner shall make complaint of another in the Counters, or Mayor's Court, without leave of the master or wardens; and that in default for each offence there shall be paid to the alms 6s. 8d., without remission or favour.

21. On the 24th Jan., the 6th year of King Henry VII (1491), it was ordained by William Martyn,* Alderman, and Master of the Craft of Skynners, and the wardens and the 16, that the master and wardens grant no lease of lands, rents, or tenements, for more than a year, without consent of the 16, under penalty, if done by the master or wardens, of £10 to the alms, without redemption.

MEM.—21st May, the 8th year of King Henry VII (1493), it is ordained by Wm. Martyn, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and recorded in the books of the City in the Guildhall of London, that no stranger or foreigner taking upon himself the occupation of the craft of Skynners take nor occupy any house or chamber & therein dwell or sojourn with any person within the said City or liberty of the same under penalty of 6s. 8d., half to the Chamberlain of London and half to the fellowship.

Also, that none of the fellowship nor any person occupying the craft of Skynners hereafter employ any journeyman, except a freeman of the City, under penalty of 20s. to be paid to the Chamberlain of London, half to Chamberlain and half to the fellowship; Thomas Goldherst then being Master.

Then follow the names of the "Foundors and Bretherne and

* See p. 156.

Susterne of the fraternity of Corpus Christi founded by the Worshipful Fellowship of Skynners of the Citee of London, that is to wit":—

King Edward the III.	Sir John Levirton, clerk.
Dame Philip his Queen.	Sir Water Edynham, clerk.
King Richard the II.	Sir Water Sasseley, clerk.
Dame Anne his Queen.	Sir Thomas Pattishul, clerk.
Prince Edward, father of the said	Sir Thos. Blundell, clerk.
King Richard.	Sir Robert Ellerker, clerk.
King Henry the III.	Sir Thomas
Dame Johan his Queen.	Sir John Brampton, clerk.
King Henry the V.	Sir John Cambrigge, "phesician."
Dame Kateryn his Queen.	Davy Leche.
King Henry the VI.	Nicholas Longe, clerk.
King Edward the III.	Frere Water Brige.
Dame Elizabeth his Queen.	Sir Thomas Solding, clerk.
Leonell Duke of Clarence.	Sir John Everdon, clerk.
Henry Duke of Lancastre.	Water Brikilliswade.
Thomas Duke of Clarence.	John Mordon.
John Duke of Bedford.	John Neuport.
Humfrey Duke of Gloucester.	Sir John Spark, clerk.
Richard Duke of York.	John Bedford, "wulman."
John Duke of Excestre.	Pers of Newcastle.
George Duke of Clarence.	Master Nychol Balshal, "prest of
Richard Duke of Gloucester.	corpus xp'i."
Edmund Erle of Rutland.	Sir James Walker, "p'son of Seynt
Richard Erle of Salesbury.	John's walb ^o ke."
John Lord Faunhope.	and others to the number of 592.

Then follow the names of the Sisters:

"Nomina sororum defunctarum dominarum":—

My lady Alys Ougreve.
 My lady dame Alis Bryce.
 My lady dame ysbell Norburght.
 My lady Jone Adderley.
 Marget Croke.
 Alys Goldwyn.
 My lady dame Margaret Alley.
 Margarete viscountess Lesle.

and others, in all **111**.

Then follows a list headed with four aldermen and 204 others, which, together with the entries of new brethren at the Feasts of Corpus Christi, 1498 and 1502, make altogether about 720 of the fraternity, which is closed with the name of Harry Wilkyns, "Clarke off the Craft."

The names of the master and wardens are entered year by year, each year in a separate column, headed with the chalice and host, indicative of the guild of Corpus Christi, and with other rich illuminations in colours. The usual heading ran thus, *mutatis mutandis*, until 1547:—

"These been the names of the Brethern and Sustern of the fraternity of Corporis Xpi* of the Crafte of Skynners of London, entered att the feaste of Corpus Xpi the yere of our lorde god M^cccccxxxv. Maister William Martyn, Alderman, than beyng Maister of the seide fratnite and crafte; Richard Swan, Olyv^r Aston, Thomas Bullesdon and Roger Grauntoft, than being Wardyns of the same."

After 1547 it was customary to enter the heading thus:—

"These be the names of the master and the wardens of the felawshypp of Corpus Christi of the Skynners of London, entered at the fest of Corpus Xpi in the yere of owre lorde M^cccccxlvij."

In 1561 occurs the following entry:—

"Be it remembered that Mr. Thomas Persie (Master 1553), hathe of his lyberalite geven unto the use of the Cōpany of Skynners in London a tabell w^t a fframe at ye upp ende of the hall and a fayer carpet to ye same w^t his armes, also a tabell cloth an towell of damaske worke to the same."

The illumination of the chalice and host, accompanied by the monograms† IHS and XPS, contained in the initial of each year's entry, appears for the last time in the year 1561, after which date it was superseded by a royal crown—an emblem of the supersession of the Church by the State.

From the year 1550 the arms of the Company head each page, the helmet being that of an esquire and closed until 1612, after which it was represented as open.‡

It is noteworthy that the entries are always stated to be made on the feast of Corpus Christi, even through the whole period of Puritan rule.

In the latter portion of the book the arms of England and Scotland are introduced, together with the arms of the Russia and Muscovy

* Cf. note p. 42.

† Monograms for Jesus and Christus.

‡ See p. 193.

His been the
 names of the
 Brethern and
 Susteru of the
 frateruute of **C**orpus xpi
 of the Crafte of Skynners
 of london entred att the
 ffeste of **C**orpus xpi the
 yer of our lord god a .m.
 .ccc. lxxv. **M**aister
William Martyn M^r
 man than beving **M**aister
 of the saide frateruute and craft
Richard Swan **C**lyu
Caston **T**homas Sulle
 don and **R**oger Grauntoft
 than beving wardyus of the
 saime
John Barlowe
Robert poulson
John Cole

Hise been the na
 mes of the Bre
 thern and Susteru
 of the frateruute
 of **C**orpus xpi of the craft
 of Skynners of london .
 entred att the ffeste of **C**o
 rpus xpi the yer of our lord

god a .m. .cccc. lxxv.
Maister **J**ohn Draper than
 beving maister of the saide frater
 uute and craft **N**icholas
Sarley **T**homas Goldhurst
Thomas Salam **R**ichard
Mordou than beving wardyus
 of the saime.
Cristofer Sankerfeld docto
Thomas whyte
William lymne
Robert Soue
John Pratte
John Clarse
Erard Vaucgold goldeletter

Hise been the
 names of the
 Brethern and
 Susteru of the
 frateruute of **C**orpus xpi
 of the Crafte of Skynners
 of london entred att the
 ffeste of **C**orpus xpi the
 yer of our lord god a .m.
 .ccc. lxxviii. **M**aister
Thomas Sulleston than be
 ving maister of the saide frateruute
 and craft **T**homas Soume
Syber Danvell **J**ohn

merchants, as well as those of Ebbing and Eastland, and merchants of the Levant.

Occasionally we meet with the name of a clerk of the Company, such as "Henry Wilkins, Clerk of Corporis Xpi, 1504." "Thomas Pennant, Clericus Pellipariorum, 1639." In the 19th of Edward IV. we find the following entry relating to the "clerks wagys" in the volume relating to the Fraternity of Our Lady.

"Item it is ordained in this same yeer be the Maister and Wardennys, and the xvi of Corporis Xp'i, and the xvi of oure ladies fflisschyp, that Thomas Mason that tyme beyng clerk of the seyde felyschyp shall have yeerly fro this day fortheward for his salary xl s.

The name of Master William Jenyns, Dean of Gloucester, appears as a member of the Guild in 1544.

The volume relating to the Fraternity of Our Lady commences with a series of rules for the governance of that body, which throw much light upon its organisation, and which, being otherwise curious, are given *in extenso* as follows:—

"Memorandū that it ys ordeynyd and assēted be the maisterys and wardennys of the crafte of skynneris with the xvj off ye company of Corp'is xpi. And be the wardennys and y^e xvi of the bretheryn and fflawship of oure lady. The xxiiij day of April In the yeer of oure lord god m.iiij^clxxij. And the xii yeer of kyng Edward the iiijth. That euery brodir of oure lady felyschyp beyng skynn' holdyng ony schoppe or chambyr of the same That he schall yeerly take an hooode clothe of the wardennys for the yeer beyng or ellys that yeer that no leuery ys gev̄ that he schall pay for the incesse of the clothe xx^d. And that he schall come with his hooode redy made upon his schulder on oure lady day Assumptōn to seynte Thomas of Acrysse and awayte uppō the wardennys of o^r lady fflawship so comyng forth unto the churche of seynt John upon Walbroke. And there to offer at the hyee Masse or ellys to p̄ay for the defaute to the Box of our Lady iiij^s. iiij^d. w^oute ony redempeōn. Also it is ordeynyd that iiij p^onyons skynn^s of the xvj. of oure lady bretherhode schalbe schosyn to see and understōde that the clothe that schalbe bowgth and ordeyned for the levery schalbe yn valure of iiij^s. iiij^d. the yarde.

Also we provide and ordeyne that ev^y brodir of the felyschyp beyng assigned schall come at ony time that he is warned be the Clerk for ony obit of broder or sistir dissesed with his levery hooode that he is warned to come yn upon the peyne of 1 pounde wax. Also we ordeyne and assent that euery brodir off the same fflischyp schall come to the dynar as he is Warned. And if he come not he shall pay nev' the lesse. And iff ony brodyr be syke or dissesyd and may not come and so knowyn y^t he may send to the skynny's halle to the wardennys for the yeer beyng for his dyn', viij^d. so that he come be fore the fyrst corse be servydyn. That thanne he schall haue for his porcōn as schall for oon man be hit hoo suevyr hit be of the seyde bretheryn or systeryn.

Also eve'ch of the seide ffrat'nite that taken cloþinge ne shal not * defoyll ne mysuse her clothinge ne † done it away withjñne two yere in poyne to paye to

* defyle nor misuse their clothing.

† nor do away with it.

the almesse of ye seid frat'nite iij^s. iiij^d. but wel and honestly kepe it and were it in worship of all ye same frat'nite, and that every brother at the receyvynge of the clothinge paye be fore iij s. iiij d. and the remennte * as the Wardeynes & he may accorde.

Also yif eny of the same frat'nite be chosen for to be broy'e † of ye maisters of ye Craft of Skynners he ne shal not take no cloþinge of the † for the tyme that he taketh clothinge of the maisters nev' ye less he shal be take for oon of ye bretherhode yif he do his duetees as a brop' doth.

Also yer bene accorded that ye same ffrat'nite shall fynde v tapers of Wexe on the beem § in the Chapel in the churche of seint John up Walbrok above seid in Worship of the V Woundes that his blessed body suffred on ye cros for the redemption of al man kynde to brenne || ev'y solempne daye at divine s'vice, And also eu'ech brother or sistre that dyen shullen have at her entierments six new torches, & two tapers of Wexe, ecch taper of xx lb brennyng at her ¶ dirigees and at masses of Requiem as longe as this fraternite lasteth. And also yif there be eny Wif of eny brop'e that dye after þat the brothere her husband that hath be in ye forseid bretherhede by vii yere fulli she shal have the light hool as thoo she were a sust'r of the same co'pany yif she wil axe it.

Also yif eny of ye same ffrat'nite dye eve'ch of the same frat'nite there shollen be at her entierment the which shal be done ye sononday next folowinge and ye body dede shal have foure masses & eve'ch offre aftere his devocion & ye body to be borne to the place there he shal be buried, And ther dwelle til the Corps be assoyled, And who so faile of him shal paye for ev'ech defaulte that he fayleth iiij d. But if he may excuse h̄y be excusacions afterward written. And more over yif eny of ye seide frat'nite dye out of Town as in pilg'mage or sodeyne deth, þat god forbede, and have no friendship to make there entierment the Wardaynes for þe yere shollen do it uppon ye frat'nite cost. fery' more if eny of the seide ffrat'nite dye eny sodeyn deth as be theves or watere, that god forbede, with inne vij myle aboute ye Cite of london above seid, all the bretheren of the same frat'nite there sholl be hym to bringe to the Citee aboven seid yif ther mowe be any waye have leve.**

Also yif eny of the same frat'nite trespas to other to other þat the ts'pas is shal be made shewinge of his harmes and greefes to the Wardeyns and the Wisest of ye same frat'nite and thei shollen so redresse it and he accorden and the trespasour make to ye partie agreved resonable amendis and pay over that to the ffrat'nites almesse ii lb. wex in her g'ce. And in every manere is ordeyned of hem yat bene, hauen bene, and shollen bene misdoinge or misspekyng to eny of her bretheren of ye forseide

* rest. † Brotherhood. The letter y, as in this instance, is occasionally written in this document instead of the semi-Saxon þ ‡ word erased.

§ candle-beam, or rood-loft.

|| burn.

¶ dirge.

** Stow, Bk. I, p. 259, mentions the following circumstance in connection with this rule: "Thomas Percy, anno 1561, late Skinner to Q. Mary, was attended to his burial in St. Mary Aldermary Church with twenty black gowns and coats, twenty clerks singing, twelve mantle frize gowns worn by as many poor men; rails set up in the church where the corpse was to rest, hanged with black and arms. Three dozen of escotcheons of arms; the floor strewed with rushes, for the chief mourners. Mr. Crowley preached. There was present all the clothing of the Mystery of the Skinners. Afterward was a great dole of money; and then all went home to

frat'nite, and wil not obeye hym to amendent be aware of the same frat'nite he shall be putte out of þe same frat'nite til he have made amendys for þe trespas done to ye said frat'nite.

Also alle the bretheren of þe same frat'nite have bene by v^rtue of y^e charter to the craft of Skynners be our worthie excellent and noble kynge Ric'd the second above seid ys g[']unted to assemblen togider certeyn tymes in þe yere yif it be for profite of the same frat'nite as oft as hem best liketh and shollen be thereof warned. And yif eny be absent yei shollen pay for ev[']y defaute iiij^d but if he may excuse him be siknesse or lettinge of eny Ryal * of ye rewme or of his maister or out of contre or eny other resonable cause.

Also yif eny of ye same frat'nite falle in poverté by eny myschief or siknesse or by eny òr way and hath bene vij yere dwellinge in þe forseid frat'nite and paide and p[']formed alle þe poyntes and duetees aft' his power to þe forseid frat'nite longinge † withjnne the forseide tyme than he shal have of þe almesse of the frat'nite be deliveraunce of þe Wardeynes þerof ‡ xiiij^d eve'y weke and an hode of lyvere of the same frat'nite every yere duringe his poverté.

Also yif eny of the same frat'nite be enp[']soned § falsly be envie, or be fals hatrede take, wherefor he may not maintene him silf to lyve and dwelled in ye manere aforesaid be vij yere in the same frat'nite and paide and p[']formed alle ye poyntis and duetees aft' his power withjnne ye forseid tyme yan he shal have xiiij^d ev[']y weke duringe his meschief be deluy[']ance of the wardeynes.

Also for as moch as all ye same frat'nite shol not be letted ev[']ich tyme þat eny nede is in ye forseid frat'nite ne assemblen all hoole be togidere, || but if it were for the grettere nede howe so eve' ye wardeyns for þe yere done forth with xij other associated to hē alle the hole frat'nite shullen holden hem agreed þerwith, as wel for clothinge as

dinner. The Company of Skinners to their hall to dine together. At this funeral all the mourners offered; and so did the said Company."

Similar entries are found in the Diary of Machyn, who was himself a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company:—

P. 233. 1560. The xxx day of Aprell was bered in sant Gregore chyrche in Powles chyrche-yerd master Payne skynner, and gayff armes, and ther was the masturs of compene of the Skynners in ther (livery), he had a sermon.

P. 255. 1561. The sam day was bered in Cornyll mastores Hunt wedow, and the chylderyn of the hopetall and the masters wher at her berehyng with ther gren stayffes, and the xxx chylderyn syngyng the Pater-noster in Englys, and a xl pore women in gownes; and after the clarkes syngyng, and after the corse, and then mornars, and after the craftes of the worshephull compene of the Skynners; and ther dyd pryche the byshope of Durram master Pylkyngtun; and after to the Skynners halle to dener.

P. 176. 1558. The xij day of October was bered in Althermare parryche Raff Prestun, skynner, &c. . . . and the masters of the cloythng of the Skynners was ther; and after they went to the Skynners' hall to dener.

P. 224. 1560. The xxx day of January was bered in sant Margettes-moyeses master Busse skynner, on of the masturs of the hospetall, and ther was all the masturs of the hospetall with gren stayffes in ther handes, and all the masters of ys compene.

* royal person.

† belonging.

‡ thereof.

§ imprisoned.

|| all the whole, together.

for alle other thinges of charge longing to the same companye. And which of þe xij warned to come to eny nede and come not, but he may excuse h̄y be resonable excusations shal paye at eny tyme that he failleth iij s. iiij d.

Also for as miche as the goodys of þe same frat'nite have bene betyme passed be defaute of hem þat han bene keepers þ'of * to grete aventersynge † of alle the companye almes myskeped and mysrewled, ordeyned is and assented that whan ye wardeyns for the yere passed shullen chese the wardeyns for þe yere sewinge þei shol be bovnden for þe same men that þei chesen in such a co'dition that if it so be falle as god forbede þat the goodes of the seide frat'nite be hindred, harmed, or liteled, ‡ in her tyme that ben chosen for the yere new it shal be re'd § of hem that chesen such wardeynes, as wel as of hem þat þe faute is founden jne, so that the goodes of þe same frat'nite shollen no more be litteled as it hath bene.

Also ye wardeynes of þe same frat'nite shollen ev'y yere yelden || her rekekenynge (*sic*) to an xx of the best of alle the same frat'nite of all receites and expenses made in þe use of the cōpanye also, and of enqeete ¶ of cloþing for ye yere passed be Wadenesday in ye Estre weke next suyng, the feest ev'y yere of Corpus Xⁱ at þ^e feryest, wiþout eny more puttinge ove' jn þem ev'ech of ye wardeyns þ^t bene for the tyme to paye to y^e cōpany almese vj s. viij d.

Also þei bene accorded that ev'y yere on our lady day the Assūpcion all the brethered shullen assemble hool to gider ** in þe chirch of seint John up Walbroke above seide, ther to here an hie masse in þe worship of þe p'cious sacramēt of the autre †† v'ry god is owne body ev'eth to offre after his devocion'is. And which of al this forseid bretherhede faile shal paie to þe cōpanye almese iiij d., but if he may excuse him be excusations a fore rehersed.

Also assented is and accorded þat the same fraternite shullen every yere holden a feest or a diner to gidere ** if it be likinge unto hem þe which shal be made the day of the feest of the Assūpcion of our lady above seid, yif it be day of flessch and yif it be not ye sonoday next followinge. And which of þe same frat'nite, and he be of power þat absent him, but if it be þe †† v'ry trewe excusation shal paye as moche as yough he were yere.

Also alle the bretheren and sustrē of this forseid frat'nite that were in the frat'nitees of seint mary spitell, and of bethleem, whoos vij yeris of ye gretter quarterages þat is forto witte xvj d. be yere bene wered out and passed shollen stonde forth stille in this forseid fraternite as þei did in that other. And so alle oþer §§ of ye same wiþjnne þoos seuen yeris stondeinge forth stille after þe quantite of her yeres for disturbance of payment of quart'ages.

Also for as mochel as ye wardeines of this forseid brethered þat shollen bere the t'vaille for alle ye company shold falle be alle reson and exp'ience due worship as falleth be bretheredes to be so' þerfor ordeynd is and assented þ^t what manere brother of þe same bretherede þat mishave him in eny manere þinge, in worde or in dede, that sholde tñ'e vilenye or reproof to eny of the same wardeynes be ye tyme that thei

* thereof.	† adventuring—risk.	‡ lessened.
§ ?required ; word scarcely legible.		|| produce or yield.
¶ enquiry.		** together.
†† altar.	‡‡ by.	§§ other.

dwelle in her office that may be preued* be foure good men and trewe, the trespasour shal make amendis at ev'y tyme that he t'spaseth iij lb. wexe. And also yif ye wardeynes for þe tyme because that thei shold norssh † love most amonge the bretherede, mishave h̄o or misbere h̄o as is aboñ seide þt may also be p'ved be four trewe men þei sholl renne in ye double peyne.

Also for as mich as he that hath bē be † litel tyme knower of a companye sholde not be reson governe a companye as he þat hath knowen a cōpanye of longe time, and fauty of gov'nō'ce be waye of unkōuyngē maye gretly distrouble a companye' ordeyned is and assented þat what maner man shal bere ye office of wardeynship in this same cōpanye, the tweyn at leest shollen be such as haven dwelled in þe same brethered vij yere at þe leest. And þe other tweyn that have dwelled in þe same companye four yere at þe leest, no þinge § doynge in her office, as in byinge || and prisinge ¶ of clothinge newe men into the same companye receivynge almesse to eny pore brother or sustre, g^auntinge light to eny brother, sustre, or brotheris wif, g^auntinge or over sight of dynere and alle oþer charges ov' seynge upon peyne eche of þe wardeynes to paye at ev'y time that thei faile in this iij s. iij d. to the almesse of the same companye.

And for case of þe same wardeyns also and in drawinge forth of men þat bene ripe and have borne none office in þe same Companye' ordeyned is and assented that who so bereth þe charge of Maistership shall not occupie that office be v yere after that he hath borne charge thereof.

Also the xxij day of Fev'yere the yere of þe regne of kinge Hen' ye fourte ye thred, ordeyned is assented and fulli g^aunted** to be holden kept first be ye maister of the craft William Framelingham than shyrriff of london, and be his wardeyns, that is to witte, Tho^s. Rolf, John Pellynge, John Hows, and Richard Skrekell, and afterwardes be ye wardeyns for ye same yere of ye yemen †† companye þat is to witte, Richard Redinge, Tho^s. Ledrede, William Sotton, and john Morpath, and fery'more †† be all ye wisest of þe same companye that þe companye is ordeyned to be rewled by. That for as myche as ther bene mony of þe same Companye þat paien so evel §§ her quarteraiges and for cloth, and other maner duetes that be longeth to the companye, that þei þat paien wel and trewly bene gretly vilanyed and agreved, and ye almesse may unnethes be mayntened and fery more þe companye stonte in poynt to be undo, yat God forbede, for evel wille and hevynesse that thei þat done wel and trewly her duetees beren to ye company be cause of þe evel name yat the evel paiers make the companye to have and to bere. And also every yere þe wardeynes as all ye cōpanye knowen wel haven mony sore t^availles aboute the Tovne fro þe begynnyngē of the yere to þe endinge, that it is vileinye to alle ye copanye yat so litel þinge is so longe to paye not withstondinge every yere ye Wardeynes gret t^availe and her losse of her good, ordeyned is and assented be the Maister above seid and the wardeyns and be all ye wisest of the companye that there shal no brother nor sustere of þe same company bere no newe cloþinge of the companye l^yvē, no newe yere nor be take to comune amonge his bretheren as a brother shold be into þe tyme þat he have ful paidē and made a ful ende of alle maner dettys and duetees þt he oweth to the companye and to þe wardeynes of þe yere laste before passed as touchinge for eny maner þinge þt longē ||| to the brotherhede

* proved.

† promote.

‡ been by.

§ nothing.

|| buying and.

¶ pricing.

** granted.

†† yeomen?

‡‡ furthermore.

§§ pay too evilly, make default in payment.

||| belongeth.

uppon peyne of ye newe wardeynes ever her after that if þei deliver eny such old detto^r, eny newe cloþinge more or lasse til he haue paide the Wardeynes last before h^o þat he oweth to hem, as for cloþinge and to ye cōpany al þat he oweth of dettys to ye companye thei þat deliver hem eny þinge * of newe shol paye both to the Wardeynes last before hem and eke to all ye cōpanye all þat þai owen of olde.

Also ye xxij daye of fev'yere ye xij yere of þe reigne of kinge Henry þe vi^{te} ordeyned and assented is, and fulli g^aunted to be holden and kept ffirst be the assent and ye a'vice of ye sextene, and in þe tyme of Tho^s. Goly, Ric. Burdon, John Grene, and John Poule, þt tyme Wardeynes of þe frat'nite for the yere shal hold a diryge † at Seint Joh'is in Walbroke þe sat'day afore þe daye of her dyner, and whan þe dirige is done, to have yo^r drinkinge at þe halle for alle ye saules of alle þe bretheren and þe sustren to fore past paying to ev'y prest and to ev'y clerk of the forseid Seint John is Chirch iij d. and on ye morowe eft^r at ye masse of requiem, and so go to mete and to the which ordin^ance ye seid maisters with the xvi afore seide hau fully awarded that what Wardeyns that this dirige and ye masse unholden and unserved shall paie to þe same frat'nite to the helþinge of her almesse v^h of money wyout eny redempcion."

The rules are followed by a list of "names of the olde brethered holden at Seint Mary Spitel and at Bethleem the whiche continues forth as trew brethern in the newe." †

The next list is headed: "These bene the bretheren and the sustren that entered inne after þe makinge of þe blake paupers." Then follow various entries, of which the following are selected as being those of most general interest:—

"There is delivered be the hondes of þe seid Richard Bridford, John Gilmyne, Andrew Sutton, and Richard Maldon, unto Richard Honyngton, Tho^s Sheerd, William Wikwane, and Gybon prest þe x day of Juyl in the yere of king henry ye v^{te} þe viij yere a dosen sponys of siluer þe which weien xiiij unc' and a q^at'on p'ce þe unc' ijs. vj d. without the makinge The whiche margerie Redinge hath yeue unto þe bretheren and the sustren of þe same companye in that entent forto yus at the sustres table at her dinere in mynde of hyr. þe some xxxv s. vij d."

"Also be it remembred that a ye acounte of ye seid Wardeines at her deliv^ance up of the boxe they laft ther inne in money liiij li viij s. viij d."

Next is an interesting inventory of the goods of the fraternity made on the 17th July in the nineteenth year of King Henry VI. (1441.)

These bene the goodes the whiche remayne to the bretheren of the seid frat'nite in the tyme of the seid wardeyns at her acounte. Wiþ money juells and ornamentz,

First in money in the box iiij^{xx} li. xiiij s. v d.

Also a Chales with a caas therto weyinge xv unc. & an half and a q^arto'n.

Also a maser p'ce xl s. of ye gift of Thomas ffranksse whos name is written in the bordure of ye bone of the same cup.

Also a nother maser p'c. x^s.

* thing.

† dirige.

‡ See p. 9.

Also ij masbokes A chesible of cloth of golde with crownes of Estrich fetheres. with avbe. stole. amyte. ffanon. & girdell.

Also a nother Chesible of ʒalowe ʒaresenet. with avbe. amyte. stole. fanon. and girdell. with a fruntel of ye same.

Also a chesible of rede saten with the apparaille.

Also a Chesible of white silk with the apparaill.

Also a pleyn towale with a fruntell for an auter of Rede and blewe tarteryn for an avtere.

Also an avter cloth of blak tarteryn beten with Estrich fetheres, and lynes.

Also an avtercloth of grene tarteryn beten with palys.

Item a fruntel for an awter of white with Roses.

Also a bordcloth drapred holdinge vj yerdes. A bordcloth of drapre holding iij yerdes. A Touale drapred cōteynynge xiiij ʒerdes.

Also ij bordeclothes pleyn conteynynge xxx yerdes.

Also the seid wardeynes hau ordeyned and do make this registr' boke in p'cell of her entres, the valewre to xxx s."

Almost every year records some donation such as those in the following examples :—

"Remembrance that Agnes the wiff of John Raye Skyner hath geuen to god and in the worship of his blessed moder in whos name this Brethehede is founded to the use of the seide frat'nite in ye seide yere xl. s. And William Brembyll pynner undere the seid forme vj s. viij d.

.

"Also the seide Wardeynes han geue in parcell of ther encrece in this seide yere vj neue torches weying vj^{xx} and viij lb. Of the which ther was of olde wex lviiij lb. p'ce the lb. iiij. d. And so byleventh in clere of neue wex at viij d. the lb. iij li. vjs.

"Also Alys Franksse hath geuen to ye seid fraternite in this yere a towel conteynynge v yerdes q^{art} of diapre werk.

"Also the seide Wardeynes have geuen up at their Acounte in the seide yere abouen ye some receyved at her incomyng of clere money as it appereth in ye rolle of her accounte
iiij li. viijs"

Another extract gives the names of members of the Fraternity, some of whom are mentioned as belonging to other places besides London. The same list shows that men of various occupations were admitted to the fellowship :—

"The entre of ye names of brithren and sustren in ye tyme of John Wyntir, John Aūger, Richard Scarlet, Thomas Male, Wardeynes of "ye seid fraternyte of oure lady, ye xxv day of Julii ye xxiiij ʒeer of "king Harry ye sixte. (1446.)

Maister john boner, doctour.

John moufort, gentilmā, of reigate.

Pers carpenter, of reigate.

John meleward, of reigate.

John wodeward, bocher.
 John wrixwoþe, gentilman.
 John huntigdon, of seint albonis.
 John higdon, dier.
 John thorp of wadisbiry, gentilmā.
 William at þe wode, of bristowe i soþerey.
 William haselingfeeld, joyner.
 John white, of charlewode.
 John peinter, of salisbury, skynner.
 John gold, bocher.
 John petite, groser.
 Thomas Winkborne, of aldenham.
 Harry caproun.
 Isabel molling, silkwijf.
 Richard pleistowe.
 John aischlee, of godstoone."

On the 22nd July, the thirtieth year of King Henry VI, regulations to the following effect were "avised and ordeined" for the Fraternity of our Lady by the advice of Richard Aley, Alderman and Master of Corpus Christi, and the wardens of the same, with the xvi of the said Craft chosen.

That no person being brother of the Fraternity of Our Lady that happeneth to fall to poverty shall be received into the alms of the Fraternity of Our Lady without the counsel of the like authorities for the time being, without the advice and counsel of the Master, Wardens and the sixteen persons chosen to be of Corpus Christi for the time being, and the Wardens and the sixteen of our Lady's Brotherhood.

That the priests of the Fraternity shall have the livery that the wardens shall ordain for a gown cloth, paying only 4d. a year to the wardens more than they paid to their increase and no more.

That the four wardens of the brotherhood of our Lady shall yearly give up their accounts on the 12th July before the Master and Wardens and Fellowship of the said craft under pain of £10 to the increase of the box of the brotherhood.

That the four wardens shall not present or take in any brother or "sister by way of pardon, but if it be þe wifs of þe seid wardeins þ^t for þe "tyme shul be, oonly."

That if any bequest or other gift be given to the worship of our Lady and helping of the brotherhood, the Wardens shall bring them in, whole, beside their account of receipts and payments.



The Queen Margarete sitty
me wyff and Spowse to kyng
Henry the sixthe.

Illumination from the Books of the Skinners Company, A.D. 1422.

At the end of the succeeding year follows this entry, showing that the robe took effect:—

- "These beñ the hole bequests in þe said wardens time to þe vse of þe said brethered.
- Alme Pyngham the son of þe Alme woman of þe said brethered hole gave the
- summe of our lady's supper of þe said brethered in money 100.
- Item, j tounse of diap' cont' x yerdis all our' & j qrt' of troy weight.
- Item, j tounse of diap' cont' x yerdis & iij qrt'.
- Item, halfe a dussein of countrefete vessell.
- Item, j gowne of our lady's use.

In 1475 the following names are enrolled:—

- The Queen Margarete wyf of our lord King Henry the sixth.
- My lady Yvete, don la'ime.
- Margarete Elyanore Hawte with the Queen.
- Margarete Fawcett.
- Mrs. Helen the wyf of þe good
- kyng James Walker of our lady's use.

and several described as gentleman, draper, bookseller, and lawyer, besides others.

On a gravestone near the altar in the church of St. Andrew, London, there is a Latin inscription, the text of which is given, and which appears to be the epitaph of some person of rank, with these words:—

...the name of the person is given in the original Latin, and is as follows:—

The name and surname of the person is given in the original Latin, and is as follows:—

Down to the 20th July in the third year of King Edward VI the names are entered as the brethren of our Lady's Assumption in the time of certain wardens of the fraternity, but in the fourth year they are called "the brethren of the yomary (yeomanry) of the Skynners."

Two of the pages or skins of this volume, which are in size about ... contain drawings of a more elaborate character. In one we have the assumption of the Virgin, who appears to be in an attitude of adoration, with hands folded in prayer, looking

up to the Virgin, who is seated on a throne, and is surrounded by a group of angels.

Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI, is entered in the Roll of the Fraternity of Our Lady under date XV year of King Edward IV (A.D. 1475).



The *unseen* Margarete Wyf
our Wyf and Spowse to kyng
Henry the Seche.

The illuminated representation of Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI, here reproduced, is entered in the Roll of the Fraternity of Our Lady under date XV year of King Edward IV (A.D. 1475). . .

from the Books of the Stationers Company AD 1475

At the end of the succeeding year follows this entry, showing that the rule took effect:—

“ These beñ the hole bequests in þe said wardens time to þe vse of þe said brethered.
 Alson Pangbourne late oon of þe Almes women of þe said brethered hath goven in worship of our lady & augmentyng of þe said ffrat’nite in mony xxx.
 Item, j dussen Sponys of Silver weyng xiiij unc’ & j qrt’ of troy weight.
 Item, j bordcloth of diap’ conteynyng vj yerdis.
 Item, j towell of diap’ cont’ x yerdis & iij qrt’.
 Item, halfe a dussein of countrefete vessell.
 Item, j bason & an ewer of laton.”

In 1475 the following names are enrolled:—

“ The Qween Margerete sūtyme wyff and spowse to kyng Harry the sexthe.*
 My lady Vawys, dam kat’ine.
 Mastresse Elyanore Hawte with the Qween.
 Maistryr John Holcot.
 Alys Holcot his wiff w’ þe queē.
 Syr Jamys Walkere psō of seȳt Johns in walbroke.

and several described as gentleman, draper, flecher, tailor, and brewer, besides skimmers.

(On a gravestone near the altar in the chancel of Mereworth Church, Kent, on a brass plate, are the effigies of a man and woman (those of their children being lost), and these arms, viz., Ermine, on a chief, three leopards’ heads coupéd, with the following inscription:—

“ Hic jacet Willelmus Shosmyth, civis & pelliparius, London & Juliana uxor ejus. Qui quidem Willelmus obiit ultimo die Decembris, anno domini millesimo CCCCLXXIX. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”)

The entries are continued year by year with the greatest regularity, enriched with illuminated capitals, and occasionally with a large miniature of some distinguished member.

Down to the 20th July in the third year of King Edward VI the names are entered as the brethren of our Lady’s Assumption in the time of certain wardens of the fraternity, but in the fourth year they are called “the brethern of the yomāry (yeomanry) of the Skynners.”

Two of the pages or skins of this volume, which are in size about sixteen inches by eleven, contain drawings of a more elaborate character. In one we have the assumption of the Virgin, who appears in an attitude of adoration, with hands folded in prayer, looking as it were to heaven, while the three Persons of the blessed

* This lady, “of uncommon abilities,” Queen Margaret (of Anjou), is mentioned in the Coventry Annals (Leet Book, fo. 174) as having gone from Kenilworth to Coventry on the eve of Corpus Christi, 1456 (“at which tyme she wold not be met”), privately to see the Pageants. She had with her a considerable company of “lordes and ladyes”; was lodged at a citizen’s house; and saw all the plays on the morrow, “save domes day, which might not be pleyde for lak of day.”

Trinity are about to place a crown upon her head. On either side are angels with expanded wings, one on the right hand holding an ermine cap, and the other a monogram of letters apparently suggesting the word MARIA. The Virgin and the Trinity are each encompassed with a nimbus, and the Virgin is robed in a purple mantle, powdered with stars and lined with ermine, and wears underneath a pink dress, deeply flounced with the same material. Below a figure is kneeling with a label issuing from the mouth inscribed with the words "Sca dei genitrix or," and the following laudatory description:—

Ascendit *Epus** sup' celos et preparabit sue castissime matri immortalitatis locum et hoc est illa preclara festivitas omi sanctor' festivitatz incomparabilis in qua gloriosa et felix mirantibz celestis curie ordinibz ad etherum perbenit thalamum quo pia sui memorum immemor nequaquam existat. Exaltata es sancta dei genitrix super coros angelorum ad celestia regna.

Deus qui virginalem aulam in qua habitares eligere dignatus es da quesumus ut sua nos defensione munitos iocundos faciat sue interesse festivitati qui bibis et regnas cum deo patre in unitate spiritus sancti deus p' omnia secula seculor'. Amen.

The Guild roll on the opposite page appears to have been entered in the fifth and sixth years of Henry VII, A.D. 1490 and 1491.

On another page, Lady Elizabeth Grey, the wife of Edward IV, is represented standing in a commanding attitude, with orb and sceptre in her hands, and a regal crown upon her head; the expression is sweet and placid, and her hair, which is of a light flaxen colour, falls gracefully over her shoulders; she is robed in purple with a golden border; the robe is lined with ermine, as well as the bodice and skirt, which are of a crimson colour. The background is filled with roses and pinks, wreathed together, and the whole encompassed with an illuminated border, with the following words written underneath:—

Oure moost goode and graciouse Quene Elisabeth, Foster unto this our Fraternite. Of oure blisshed lady and moder of mercy Sanct Mary virgyn ih moder of God.

The date given on the page opposite the illuminated drawing is that of the 11th of Edward IV, A.D. 1472.

2. COURT BOOKS.

The earliest of what are known as the Court Books, containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Assistants, commences in

* The usual abbreviated form in Latin MSS. of the word *Christus*. Its origin is in the Greek word *Χριστός*.



Ascendit vixit super celos: & preparavit sibi castissimam matrem
 immortalitatis locum et hoc est illa preclara festivitas omni
 sanctorum festivitas incomparabilis in qua theoziosa & felice
 mirantibus celestibus carne ordinis ad eternum pervenit thalamum sub
 pia sui memorum immemor nequaquam existat Exaltatio eius
 sancta dei thentay super eos angelorum ad celestia regna

Quia in virtutalem aulam in qua habitares
 claree dignatus es da que superius ut sua nos
 defensione munus iocunde faciat sine interesse
 festivitate qui vixit et regnas cum deo pater in
 unitate spiritus sancti deus p. omnia secula seculorum amen

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.
 FROM THE ILLUMINATED BOOKS OF THE COMPANY.



the year 1551. With the first Court Book is bound up an old MS, and on the fly-leaf are the autographs of Thomas Smythe, Daniel Hill, Renters, Daniel Bigg, etc. On the first page the following entry is written, having reference to an order made in the year 1518, when Sir Thomas Mirfine, Skinner, was Lord Mayor.

"Yt was then agred accordinge to an annient order made in the tyme of Mayster Myrfyn beinge Maior of the Cyte of London (1518) that annye brother or other psonne beinge free of this Companye and known to be of habyllte and substance as some other taken the chardge upon them & beinge appoynted to be a Bachelor for the honoure of this Cyte of London, and Worshippe of this Compannye doe at annye tyme absente himselfe of purpose or for any matter or cause dewe and trewe necessitye only excepte shall paye x li without redemption."

"Yt was also agreed that no parsonne of Compannye from hencefourthe shall have and obtayne any graunt of annye tennement belonginge to this house duringe the tyme that he is in office."

The following extracts date from the year 1671. They have been selected as specimens of the recorded transactions of the period over which the extracts extend, and are curious and interesting items. To copy and print similar extracts from the whole series of the old Court Books, summarising the recorded transactions, is far beyond the scope of this work and would extend into several volumes. The extracts here made are sufficient to indicate the nature of the acts recorded and business transacted; and they show that matters were frequently referred to a committee of a small number of members of the Court, not seldom the Master and Wardens, to be enquired into and dealt with or to be reported upon to the Court.

Oct. 6, 1671.—The Lord Maior Elect (Sir George Waterman)* desired a Committee might be chosen to manage the preparacon for the Lord Maior's Day, and that some show might be made in Cheap-side. And that some Gentlemen Ushers, Budge and Rich Batchelors might be chosen for the service of the Day. The Court ordered the whole number of the Assistants be a grand Committee ffive to bee of the Coram thereof one to be the Master or one of the Wardens. And the same Committee to adjourn from time to time as they shall thinke fitt.

Ordered That the ffines of the Gentlemen Ushers, Budge and Rich Batchelors be for the Charge of the Lord Maiors Day and the same to be managed and disposed of by the Comittee aforesaid.

* For reference to Sir George Waterman's Pageant, see p. 148. Also see p. 181.

The Lord Maior Elect Att this Court desired the use of the Hall for the tyme of his Mayoralty The Court ordered that Capt. Gibbs be desired to view the Hall and to see whether the same can be fitted up against the Lord Maiors Day and to give an account to the Lord Elect. Butt the Lord Maior feared Itt would hardly be fitted against the tyme.

Oct. 11. 1671.—The grand Committee reported that they thought fitt to have 2 padgeants and one Wilderness with Anticks in ffurr and that 40 poore men be in gownes and Capps against the Lord Maior's day and the Companies penconers be accomodated for the wearing of the poore mens Gownes.

Sep 12 1672.—Mr Pilkington on the behalfe of Sr Robert Hanson, Knight, desired that hee might have the Hall for the year ensuing. The Court ordered that when hee please hee will treat with him about the same.

Oct 2 1672.—Ordered that Sr Robert Hanson the Lord Maior Elect, shall have the use of the Hall for the yeare ensuing, att such rates as the Company shall thinke fitt and to pay £130 for the yeare, to cõmence from the first of November next.

Oct 4 1672.—Sr Robert Hanson Lord Maior Elect desired hee might become Tenant to the Company for Skinners' Hall for the year ensuing. The Court ordered that his Lordship have the Hall from the ffirst of November next, untill the ffirst of November 1673, Att the Rent of £160 per annum. One Moyety thereof to be paid att Lady next and the other Moyety att the end of the Terme, and his Lordp to leave the same in as good condition as the same now is, reasonable use only excepted. And his Lordp further agreed that if the Garden and Garden plott adjoyning to the said Hall be taken away from the said Company, his Lordp would not defaulte or abate any part of the said Rent of £160.

July 17 1678.—The Wardens of the Comp^a of Merchan-Taylors came to invite the Ma^{tr} and Wardens of this Wor^p Comp^a to their Election Diner on Thursday the 25 of July Instant, but this Court haveing pre-appointed their Audit on the said day desired the Wardens to receive the said Gentⁿ with all civility and to excuse themselves from being at their said Election which the Wardens did accordingly.

Sep 4 1678.—Mr. Lem appeard at the Cõm̃ittee; they agree with him that he should build upon the ground behinde the Hall one Parlour, one Chamber over that and Garrett with a Closset to each roome extending eastward as far as the window will p̃mit, the Butler's

window to be removed at his charge and fixed and finished on the East Side of the Hall in the place where the great window stands, and to finish the same, the whole to be done with all speed, and at the finishing he to be paid £200 or what less the same shall be valued at by a judicious person to be elected and approved of by the Company and him.

Sep 30 1678.—Mr. Lem appeared and the place being viewed for the new buildings he was ordered to make use of the old Window on the East Side of the Hall, & not to extend in the Buttery above seven foot and to make a Room under the Parlour of the now intended Building.

Feb 5 1678.—At this Committee Mr French agreed to wainscot the new Parlour at seven shillings p. yard to perform the same in good and workman like manner with sound dry Inch thick wainscot which the Committee promised him, and the Joyner to pay the Carver's work if he did not perform his owne work well.

Feb 19 1678.—To minde Mr Lem to get the Doorcase ready for the Parlour and to . . . the Room. And to cause Cole fires to be made in the Upper Rooms to dry the same.

May 7 1679.—Mr. Wilkinson to be desired to speak to his freind the Mason to lay the hearth with good fire stone or * Cane stone.

Aug 6 1679.—This Committee thought it convenient that the lant-horne should be amended by leading the windows or by boarding and painting the same.

Ordered that Mr Broome measure all the Mason's worke in the new buildings and pay him for it.

Oct. 1 1679.—Ordered that the Receiver pay the Carver £7 10s.

March 31. 1680.—Ordered y^t ye Renter Warden provide six guilt pennis for the Tunbridge Schollers to be sent downe to Tunbridge not exceeding Twenty shillings in vallue and that the same be distinguished according to ye will of ye Donor.

April 6. 1681.—Ordered that sumons be sent out to ye Artizen Skinners in order to meet about their owne businesse.

May 4 1681.—Ordered that the Vane upon the Hall late fallen downe be noe more sett up, but that the top of the Cupula † be covered and secured from Wett by a covering of Lead.

* Caen.

† By this it would appear the original lanthorn was finished with a leaden Cupola surmounted by a Vane.

the Schoole Mast^r w^{ch} the Court approved of and ordered to be sent accordingly.

Sep 19 1683.—The Church Wardens of S^t Margarett Moses appeared & desired y^e paym^t of 16^d p. ann heretofore p^d to their *Prsh. But the Company refused the same in respect they apprehended it to be their own guift.

Sep 21 1683.—At this Co^mittee M^r Tabor appeared and agreed for £160 to build a Stable and Coach house and 2 Roomes over the same and to finish the whole in a substantiall and workemanlike manner and to have the old Shed and materials upon the place towards it.

Nov 21 1683.—At this Co^mittee M^r Tabor was ordered to make y^e New Buildings one Story higher and to make a garrett in y^e Roofe and to forme y^e same in all respects answerable to y^e other buildings at y^e North End of y^e Courtyard.

Dec 7 1683.—Ordered that y^e new buildings be finished uniforme & answeareable to y^e buildings on y^e North End of y^e Co^yard and that y^e Windowe be removed and y^e Stande in y^e little house and that M^r Tabor be p^d for y^e same as indifferent p^{so}ns shall estimate y^e same at and then.

April 15 1684.—And upon report y^t Writings were gotten ready for securing y^e paying of y^e Companies debts, they were ordered to be sealed forthwth.

At this Co^rt y^e M^r declared he was served wth a Subp^a for him y^e Wardens & Co^oialty of this Company to appeare at y^e Kings Bench Barr y^e first day of y^e next terme w^{ch} was read and thereupon y^e Court agreed by Majority of Votes to peticon and submitt to his Maj^{ty} and thereupon the Wardens and Major Burdon as a Co^mittee & y^e Clerke to assist them were ordered to wthdraw and draw up a peticon accordingly. The Co^mittee haveing wthdrawn & agreed upon a peticon & reported it to y^e Court in these words (*the petition is fully set out on the record of the day's proceedings*) which being openly read the Court approved thereof and ordered that the same be forthwith fairely ingrossed And that the M^r and Wardens & the Clerke & who they think fitt doe as soon as conveniently may be attend his Ma^{tie} wth the same.

April 30 1684.—At this Committee S^r W^m Russell K^t M^r, M^r Gumbleton M^r Warden Wilkinson, M^r Renter Warden Wallen, M^r Richard Burdon and the Clerke reporte that in pursuance of an order made at a Court of Assistance of this Company the 15th day of this instant

* Parish.

Aprill they had waited on his Ma^{tie} at Hampton Court on the 17th day of the said Moneth of Aprill & had humbly p^resented to his Ma^{tie} the Companyes peticon which his Ma^{tie} was pleased most gratiously to receive & to assure his flavour to the Company.

At this Committee the Clerke is ordered to enquire of my L^d Cheife Justice when the M^r may wayte upon him to know whether the Company shall proceed to Election of M^r & Wardens as usually & to receive such further direc^ons as his Lordship will be please to give therein.

July 10 1684.—At this Court it is ordered that the land lately bought by the Company at Mileend be sold for as much as may be gotten for it.

July 17 1684.—At this Court it is ordered that the M^r & Wardens doe provide an Iron Chest sufficient to contayne the Comp^{as} Plate and money, to be placed where they shall think fit with three Locks.

Aug. 8 1684.—At this Court the Ma^r reporting some Proposals for letting the Hall to the Patentees for making ffarthings the Court did agree and order it should be lett reserving all the rooms of the new building over the stables and the use of the Hall and Kitchen Parlour & Garden upon all public occasions. And the Controlour of the Mint appearing in Court but noe conclusion being made it was wholly left to the Master to treat and agree with the Patentees in the best terms he can by Lease reserving as above.

Oct 16 1684.—At this Court it is ordered that the Co^mittee above-named or any three of them doe treat wth any persons about selling the Ground at Mylend Greene and that they propose noe less Sume at p^resent than 150^l. for the same.

Oct 22 1684.—And at this Court it is ordered that for the accom^odatation of the Comm^{rs} of the Farthings for this time the Dinner for the Company on my Lord Mayor's Day be not at the Hall but that the same be provided by the Wardens at what place else they please and that the Company doe meet at the Hall in the morning on that day at the usual hour And that the Barge do meet the Company at the Stillyard.

Nov 25 1684.—At this Court the Lord Mayor's order about the Statues of the Kings on the Royall Exchange was read thereupon it is ordered that one of the Kings' Statues be set up there at the Charge of the Company and that Edward the Third be the King whose statue the Company doe sett up if the Lord Mayor & Court of Aldermen please

And it is further ordered that the Mr and Wardens Sr W^m Russell Mr Alsop Mr Wentworth Major Burdon Mr Doughty and Mr Baker be a Committee to undertake the whole management of this affaire as well to agree with any Artist for and about the same as to waite on my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen therein on Thursday next at 10 in the morning.

Jan 26 1684.—At this Court that if Mr. Glover Mr. Newberry's Ex^{er}, doe like the ground at Milend Greene to build Almshouses* upon according to Mr Newberry's Will he shall have it upon such terms as the Mr and Wardens Sr W^m Russell Mr Alsop and Mr Mordaunt or any three of them shall think meet.

Apl 24 1685.—Att this Court it is ordered that Sr W^m Russell Mr Warden Wilkinson & Mr Warden Alexander be desired (wth the Clerk) to attend Mr Glover about Mr Newberrys will.

July 6 1685.—Att this Co^{rt} it is ordered that the plate w^{ch} is bought wth the £50 given to this Company by Mr Lewes Newberry be engraved wth these words:—

“The guift of Mr Lewes Newberry Cittizen & Skinner of
London 1684.”

and that Mr Warden Alexander & Mr Wilkinson doe take care to see it done accordingly.

July 29 1685.—Att this Co^mittee it is ordered that Esq. Charlton be writt to at his howse att Totteridge about Sr Richard Chiverton's Legacie to the Company & to desire him to pay it or els Mr Reeve is desired to lett him know that course in Lawe will be taken thereon.

Att this Co^mittee it is ordered that it be p^rsented to the next Co^{rt} that it is the opinion of this Co^mittee that the Roome next the Co^{rt} parlor in the New building be wainscoted and that Mr Kedge the Companies Joyner be sent to attend the next Co^{rt} or Co^mittee to resolve what the price thereof will be & to consult about the L^d Berkleyes Armes in the Hall.

Sep 3 1685.—That the Clarke repaire to Mr Green the Attorney in Shipyard in Bartholomew Lane, & see what Charter of the Companies he hath in his hands & receive the same from him & pay him what money is due to him from the Comp^a if the Co^mittee approve thereof.

Oct 9 1685.—Upon consideracon now had of what shall be engraved

* For an account of the Company's Almshouses, see p. 253.

under the Statue of Edward the 3rd by the Company sett upon the Royall Exchange the same is ordered to be as followeth viz:—

* Edvardus 3 : Rex

Anno. 1326.

Att this Co^{rt} it is ordered that from & after the Lord Maior's day next noe Assistant of this Company shall appeare att any Co^{rt} without his Gowne.

Nov 4. 1685.—This was intended for a Co^{rt} of Assistants but enogh not appearing it was turned into a Co^mittee, where it was ordered that it be represented to the next Co^{rt} as an expedient to have full Co^{rt}s for the ffuture that every member that shall appeare at the Co^{rt} (from hence forth) wthin an hower after the tyme in his summons shall have 2/ a piece paid them by the Renter Warden And those that doe not shall for every default deduct 1/.

That M^r Glover's deed be p^rsented and read at the next Co^{rt} and that £130 be the consideracon for the purchase of the Land of the Comp^a at Milend Green for Mr Newberry's Almshouses.

That it be p^rsented to the next Co^{rt} to have a scheme of all the Companies Lands & Tenem^{ts} in a Booke.

Nov 23 1685.—It is ordered that the Church Wardens of S^t Margarett Moses doe produce to the Company the right & title by w^{ch} they clayme 16s. 8d. p. Ann. of the Comp^a or els not to be payd.

It is ordered that £120 be the price for the Land at Milend Greene, & that the Conveyance thereof to Mr Glover be executed & sealed accordingly.

It is ordered that the Ram Inne in Smythfeild & the feild at St. John Streete end shall not be parted but lett together.

Dec 11 1685.—Att this Co^{rt} the Letting of the feild & the Ram in Smythfeild apart being debated itt is thought fitt & ordered that the feild may be parted wth wthout the Ram Inne notwthstanding any former order to the contrary. And that it be tendred to the Lord Privy Seale in a Lease for 61 years after the lease in being att 250l. p. Acre and 48l. p. Ann. Rent.

It is ordered that (the Comp^a being now better informed of the value of the feild (alone) than they were when they treated wth his Lōpp's

* See p. 49.

Agent) the Clerke doe waite upon M^r Graham & give him an accompt that the Comp^a to gratify his Lōpp will part wth the feild wthout the Ram Inne att such rate (not under 2,000*l.* fyne & the old Rent) as the Committee shall think fitt. And it is further ordered that the Wardens M^r Kemp M^r W^m Reeve M^r John Reeve M^r Poulden & M^r Doughty or any 3 of them inspect the said land & informe themselves of the true value thereof as neere as may be sometyme the next weeke and that they be a Committee for that purpose. And that they report thereon to the next Co^mmittee or Co^{rt}.

It is Ordered that the Conveyance now read of the Companies land at Milend Greene to M^r Glover to build Almshouses on pursuant to M^r Newberry's will be forthwith sealed & executed & that the Renter Warden receive of him 120*l.* for the consideraçon thereof.

Att this Co^{rt} it is is referred to the Committee to act in & settle the Decree in Chancery between the Comp^a & the said Mr Glover concerning the building the Almshouses, pursuant to Mr Newberry's Will in such manner and by such methods as they shall think fitt.

* Severall persons of this Co^{rt} having viewed the Iron Chest sent to the Hall by M^r John Reeve to hold the Companies plate and very well approving thereof for that purpose it is ordered that M^r Reeve be paid £15 3*s.* for it w^{ch} he now agreed to accept of for the same.

Mar 24 1685.—It is ordered that noe Coate of Arms be putt on the plate given to this Comp^a by Mr Lewis Newberry's Will other than the Companies Armes and that the inscripcon on the said plate be

“The guift of Lewis Newberry Skinner 1684.”

It is ordered that 4*l.* 15*s.* be payd for enrolling the Companies Charter in the office of the Towne Clerke of the City of London.

It is ordered that the Renter Warden do forthwth pay unto M^r Kedge the Joyner 20*l.* in full of his bill for wainscoting the little parlor.

July 7. 1686.—It is ordered that the Master and Wardens doe provid for the Company (out of the £100 given by Sr Richard Chiverton's will to them to buy plate) one payre of Silver tankards about 30*l.* peice and two silver monteths, & 2 Silver fframes for wax candles or others as they shall think most convenient.

Itt is ordered that the M^r be desired to seale with the Company's Seale the Assignment from the Company and others to Mr Trench of

* See p. 49, July 17th, 1684.



THE RENTER WARDEN'S IRON CHEST, 1695

the land at Mylend Greene dated the 28th day of July 1686. And also a receipt for 100*l.* for the consideracon thereof as also a receipt for 20*l.* from the Company to Mr. Glover for the Consideracon of the Deeds of Barganne and Sale of the Inheritance of that Land.

Sep 1 1686.—At this Court Mr Glover appeared and paid 120*l.* for the Company's Land at Mileend Greene and the Conveyances for the same were delivered unto him.

Sep 24 1686.—Itt is ordered that Mr. Johnson doe engrave the Company's Armes on the plate given by Sr Richard Chiverton to the Company as the other plate is done and that under the Armes be engraved these words :

“The Guift of Sr Richd Chiverton Knt and Alderman
a member of this Company.”

Apl 13 1687.—Itt is ordered that the M^r Mr. Wentworth Mr. John Reeve and who els pleases wth the Clerke enquire what 200*l.* p. Ann may be ensured for on the Hall, and the houses adjoyning, and report to next Court.

May 19 1687.—Ordered that 18 dozen of Wine be provided, viz 2 doz of Sack 2 doz of White 2 doz Renish, and 12 doz Clarrett, from the halfe Moone the ffountain and the Rose.

May 26 1687.—Itt is ordered that all the members of this Court that come to any Court of Assistants doe for the future sitt in Court in their Gownes, and that an houre glass be bought for the Court by ye Clerke. And y^t he y^t comes not to the Court wthin an houre after the time of su[~]mmons, or departs from thence wthout leave, shall have noe benefit of the 2*s.* for that Court, the Ma^r being p^rsent at the turning of ye Glasse.

It is ordered that M^r Johnson the Goldsmith doe weigh and marke all the Company's Plate and ingrave the severall weights thereon.

June 16 1687.—The Report of a Ma^r in Chancery concentering M^r Newberry's Guift was read and it is ordered y^t ye Clerke doe attend the Ld. Chancello^r thereon wth Counsell and y^t ye Renter Warden doe furnish him wth money for y^t purpose & for other Law Suites in the Company.

Aug. 23 1687.—Att this Court itt is desired that the p^rsent M^r. and Mr. Wilkinson doe attend Mr. Glover about the Draughts he has now p^rsent to the Company for an Inscripton over the Doore of the Alms Houses now Building at Mile End and report their oppinion therein to the next Court.

At the End of this Court Book the following entry is made:—

“Now whose names are hereunder subscribed doe declare that noe forreigne prince, person, prelate, State or potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence, or Authority Ecclesiasticall or Spirituall w^{thin} this Realme” “Soe help me God.”

(At the foot of this declaration are 37 signatures).

Att a Meeting held the 15th day of Octobr 1687.

Oct. 15. 1687.—*It is ordered that in pursuance of an Ord^r of his Ma^{ty} in Councill of the 25th day of September last past which was since the last Court, sent unto the Clerke of this Company, together with an order from the Lord Mayo^r of London, Dated the 4th day of this Instant Octobr and of two other Ord^s from the Lord Mayo^r Dated the 11th day of Octobr instant which were all now read in Court—S^r William Russell Knt. William Gambledon Esq^{re}. and William Wentworth, Rainsford Waterhouse, Richard Harvey, Wardens, Russell Alsopp, Robert Mordant, Roger Kempe, Alexander Myers, William Wilkinson, John Fordham, Robert Brainsby, George Baker, Roger Arkinstall, Rowland Moodye, William Reeve, Henry Sandys, Ffrancis Burdett, John Reeve, John Carter, Gyles Burrowes, George Westby, John Couldon and John Sayer, who were lately Assistants of this Company bee and they are hereby declared to bee removed from being any longer Wardens or Assistants of this Company And it is now further ordered and declared that in pursuance of and obedience to one of the said Ord^{rs} from the Lord Mayo^r dated the 11th day of this Instant Octobr John Gardner Esq., Alderman, Thomas Pilkington, Esq., Thomas Corbett, Richard White, Richard Gawthorne, Symon Turner, Thomas Esdall, Michael Totty, John Ewer, Gervas Byfeild, James Cartwich, Thomas Smith, Jo: Bush, William Northey, Thomas Barnardiston, William Baker, Joshua Rotchlys, Thomas Byfeild, Leonard Robinson, John Hackshaw, Benjamin Steele, Samuell Danvers and Samuell Wallon and every of them (whoe were Assistants of this Company att the time of the late surrender of the Charter thereof) bee and are hereby restored and readmitted as Members of the Assistants of this Company and that they may have and enjoy the same places p^{re}cedencies and priviledges among the Assistants of this Company as they held att the time of the said Surrender.

And it is now further ordered That as well all the persons now remaining of the Assistants of this Company (and not removed or

* See p. 181 (Sir Thomas Pilkington).

displaced by his Ma^{tes} said Ord^r of the 25th day of Septemb^r last past) so alsoe all the said persons soe declared to bee restored and readmitted as aforesaid bee by the Beadles of this Company severally su^moned and desired to bee and appeare att Skinners Hall on Wednesday the 19th day of Octob^r, instant att a Co^{rt}. of Assistants then and there to be held for the said Company to take their severall places as Assistants thereof, when further proceedings will bee made in choosing Wardens to supply the places of the severall Wardens now vacant by the removall of William Wentworth, Rainsford Waterhouse, and Richard Harvey from their severall places of Wardens in this Company by the said Ord^r of his Ma^{ty} in Councell of the 25th day of Septemb^r last, and further to compleate the Livery of this Company in such manner as the said Ord^r of the 11th of Octob^r. instant is by the Lord Mayo^r directed and appointed.

Oct 19. 1687.—Att this Meeting the Charter granted to this Company by his Majesty that now is was read and ordered that a meeting bee held on Saterdag next att 2 in the afternoone and then to choose Wardens and settle the Livery as the Orders now read direct.

Dec 14 1687.—Att this Court a paper confirming an Address to his Ma^{ty} was read and ord^red to bee ingrossed and that M^r Alderman Gardner and my Lord Bewdley bee desired to goe with the Ma^r and Wardens and one or two of the Assistants to p^rsent the same to the King att such tyme as the Lord Bewdley and the Alderman shall appoint and as soone as may bee.

Jan 11 1687.—Att this Co^{rt} it is ord^red that M^r Harvey bee prosecuted in Chancery with all speede and as Councell shall direct and that in the meantime the Ma^r M^r Baker M^r Browne and M^r Byfeild bee desired to speake with M^r Harvey and tell him if he will pay 300^l. to the Renter Warden the Company will bee as kind as may bee thought meete.

June 20 1688.—Att this Court on the request of . . . a Quaker it is Ordered that hee on Sealing the Bond now read hee shall bee admitted into the freedome without taking any oath and that the Bond bee registred.

June 25 1688.—Att this Court Mr Glover appeared and settled the business of the Almshouses at Myle End and the 12 persons hereafter men^oned were elected into them with the approba^on of Mr Glover.* viz^t.

Widow Hall, Widow White, Widow Elsdon, Priscilla
Widow Dawson, Widow Standen, Widow Barrett, Widow Hasledine,

* See p. 50 *et seq.*

Widow Goodwin, Widow Carver, Jonathan Gawthorne & Thomas Row and such of those that are preferred here that have pençons they are declared voyd after this day which are ordered to bee disposed of the next Co^t.

Oct 19 1688.—Att this Court his Ma^{ties} Proclamaçon for Restoring Corporaçons to their Antient Charters Rights and ffranchises being read it is ordered that the Clerke doe waite on M^r Attorney Generall for the Surrender formerly made to his Ma^{ty} of the Companyes ffranchises &c.

Oct 25 1688.—It is ordered that eight Messes of Meate bee provided each Mess to contayne as followeth viz:—

1	3 Culletts with Oysters &c.	
2	1 Surloyne of Beefe.	Wyne.
3	Mince Pyes	10 Dozen of Clarett.
4	2 Rosted Geese.	3 Dozen of Canary.
5	2 Tongues & 1 Udder Rosted.	2 Dozen of Whitewyne.
6	Tarts with Quince.	1 Dozen of Rhenish.
7	Orenges and Leomons.	

Nov 30 1688.—Att this Committee the Surrender of the Charter which was lately received from the Lord Chancellor is referred to a Co^t of Assistants to ord^r how it shall bee disposed of.

Dec 5 1688.—It is ordered that the Surrend^r of the late Charter which the Ma^r now reports hee lately received from the Lord Chancellor (be entered) in this Booke with the Lord Chancellors Summons which are in these words (*copies of the Surrender and Summons are fully set out on the record of the day's proceedings*).

May 30 1689.—At this Court the Master and Wardens and as many of ye Assistants of this Comp^a as were p^sent at this Court tooke the oathes and subscribed the Declaracon as the Act of Parliam^t in the First year of King William and Queen Mary directs.

June 25. 1689.—M^r Glover appeared and complayned of Diverse great disorders comitted by sevrall of the Pençoners or Almesffellowes in the Almshouses at Mile End of the erecçon of M^r Lewis Newberry perticularly of the Wid: Barrett her unruly sons sometimes coming in at unseasonable houres and lodgeing there and of an impudent Girle of ill Fame w^{ch} Tho. Row employs there likewise of others selling ale on Sabbath daies after sermon namely Goodwife Dawson and Wid: Carver. All which were respectively called in and their sevrall misbehaviours represented to them and rebuked for it; but upon their promise of amendm^t for the future (and this being the first Comp^lt against them) the Court was pleased to pardon their sevrall offences at p^sent.

Oct 9 1689.—At this Court it was Ordered that the Fyne for the

assistants should be reduced to £30 as an encouragement for such Members of the Clothing as shall be invited to come upon the Assistants and that such members who have paid or underwritten to pay more have the benefit of this order.

Oct 16 1689.—At this Court it was determined that Pageants* should be prepared ag^t my Lord May^{rs} day and upon a 2nd question being put it was ordered there should be four Pageants prepared on this occasion. Mr Hayes appeared and proposed to make 3 pageants for two hundred Pounds; he was offered 180*l.* and as to the other 20*l.* to stand to the Judgment of the Renter Warden and he promised to bring a Particular next morning how he would performe the same.

Oct 25 1689.—At this Court it was ordered that the absent Wardens be fyned and upon a 2nd question being put it was agreed that the absent Wardens bee fined and hereby are fined two shill. sixpence for evry default since the last Court they appeared.

Nov 12 1689.—Mr Byfeild Mr Ewer Mr Partheridge haveing attended on the † Earle of Portland and the Lord Sydney and admitted them into the Fellowship of this Worshipfull Company reports the same.

Ordered that the Ma^r and Wardens and that Sr William Russell Sr Rowland Gwyn, Mai^r Manley, Alderman Gardner, John Jolliffe Esq., Mr Wilkinson Mr Tournay be desired as a Co^mmee to Joyne with the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor and the other Honorary Members of this Comp^a to attend on their Mai^{ties} when the noble persons aforesaid shall appoint to p^rsent them with the Copyes of their Freedomes each in a Box of Gold of which the Ma^r Wardens and Comme^e aforesaid were desired and ordered to provide the same.

Feb 14 1689.—At this Court upon request of the Lord May^r it was ordered that the Chamber over the Court Room be at his Lordship's service for the time his Lordship stays in the Hall.

June 19 1690.—This day was put in nomina^on for Ma^r for the good govment of this Comp^a the Right Honob^{le} the Earle of Monmouth and others And the Elec^on unanimously fell upon the Right Honob^{le} the said Earle.

Mr James Parke being p^rsent and desiring to be excused the office of Renter Warden and offering to submitt to a Fyne the Court sett a Fyne of Thirty Pounds upon him the w^{ch} he agreed to pay and thereupon the Court chose Mr W^m. Roome Renter Warden in his stead who not being p^rsent was ordered to be sent for.

* See p. 148 for particulars of Sir Thomas Pilkington's Pageant, 1689.

† The Earl of Portland and Lord Sidney presented a petition on behalf of the Company, when Pilkington was Lord Mayor in 1689, and entertained King William and Queen Mary at Guildhall. See also p. 197.

July 2 1690.—This Court consideringe that the ease given to the respective Memb^{rs} who serve the office of Renter Warden by the Companies employing a Receiv^r to collect and gather in the Rents and other moneys hath retarded the Companies interest in respect of ffines which many Members did usually submit to pay rather than undergoe the trouble of the said office have now upon a full debate & consideracōn thereof ordered that noe member bee hereafter admitted upon the Assistants who serves the s^d office without payeing at least 15*l*. for such his admission besides paying for the usuall dinners the Renter Wardens are accustomed to discharge.

July 11 1690.—Ordered that M^r Blewett bee forthwith su^moned to appear before the Lord Maior for his refractorynesse in not takinge the Office of Renter Warden upon him and not appearing when duely su^moned.

Oct 1 1690.—At this Co^{rt} M^r Blewett chosen Renter Warden appeared & took his oath (after an explanacōn thereof allowed) and place of Renter Warden of this Company & signed his Bond in Co^{rt} for the due execu^con of y^e same.

Ordered that Tuesday seavenight be kept the view day And the M^r and Wardens with a competent number of the Assistants & Livery p^rforme the same.

Nov 5 1690.—Ordered that boxes of Gold to y^e value of £60 bee p^rsented to their Ma^{ties} wth their freedomes & that the Rt. Hon^{ble} the M^r be acquainted with it & that the Wardens attend his Lo^{pp} touching the same & to follow his Lo^{pps} direc^con therein.

Nov. 25 1690.—Att this Court the Committee formerly appointed to enquire what this Company did use to p^rsent to such Members as should bee elected to execute the Office of Lord Mayor or Sheriffe of this City made their Report as followeth, viz^t:—That in A^o 1620 the Company p^rsented the Lord Maior & Sheriffe with 50^l apiece and that the charge of the Triumph did then amount to 728*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*.^{*} That in A^o 1628 S^r R. Deane then Ld Maior was p^rsented with 90^l & that the Charge of y^e Triumph amounted to 727*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.[†] That in A^o 1657, 1658 & 1663 they had p^rsented the then Lord Maiors each wth Sixty pounds besides defraying the charge of the respective Triumphs.[‡] That it had always beene their usage for at least 100 years last past to p^rsent the Sheriffe wth 50*l*. and that they did in the yeare 1664 p^rsent S^r T. N. (*sic*) then Sheriffe with the use of the Hall & alsoe wth 50*l*. in money. That in the yeare 1681 did p^rsent Mr. Sheriffe Pilkington only wth the use of the Hall and not wth 50*l*. as had beene done before.

^{*} See p. 145 and 170. The year should apparently be 1619. † See p. 174.

[‡] See p. 145. The years should apparently be 1656, 1657, 1663.

Whereupon this Co^{rt} takinge the same into their serious thoughts and considering that Sr Thos. Pilkington* the p^rsent Lord Mayo^r had bene by the Cittizens of London three times duely chosen into the great and Honb^{le} Office of Lord May^r namely upon the death of Sr John Chapman to serve y^e Remainder of that yeare and upon the expira^on thereof was againe elected for a yeare then to come And that by virtue of a speciall Act of Parliam^t made in y^e Second yeare of the Reigne of their p^rsent Maj^{ties} King William and Queene Mary made for the restoring of the City of London to its ancient rights hee was a third time elected into the said Office of Lord Mayor. And it also appeareing to them that although they had p^rsented his Lo^{pp} with the use of the Hall the last yeare yet thereby the Company had saved the sume of Ninety pounds w^{ch} this Co^t did now declare they would have his Lo^{pp} presented withall. And that his Lo^{pp} had this Sum^r saved the Company above 80^l. by entertaining them with an Elec^on dinner at his owne charge w^{ch} upon a computa^on taken from the charge it cost when the Comp^a had more than one halfe of the Members thereof removed by the late irregular and arbitrary practises as by inspec^on into the booke may appeare. And that his Lo^{pp} had paid for diverse annual payments duties and taxes chargeable upon the Hall. (w^{ch} by reason of the p^rsent warr are very greate) amounting the last yeare to 44^l. w^{ch} Charges the Company must otherwise have paid amounting in the whole to 214^l. & upwards. This Co^{rt} therefore well weighing the p^rmisses and calling to minde his Lo^{pps} sufferings by the excessive ffines & exorbitant veredicts formerly given against him meerly for the faithfull discharge of his Duty and trust when Sheriffe of this City and opposing the arbitrary and popish designs then carrying on for the subversion and totall overthrow of the Lawes and Established Religion of the Kingdom. And that his Lo^{pp} by his wise and prudent government of this City for y^e yeare last past (being a yeare of extraordinary difficulty) hath done great service to their Mat^{ies}, the Nation and the City. This Co^{rt} did and hereby doe unanimously agree to p^rsent his Lo^{pp} with the use of the Hall for the yeare ensueing And did alsoe agree that the Master and Wardens and the body of all the Assistants of the Worp^{ll} Company now p^rsent should imediately attend Sr Thomas Pilkington, Knight, the p^rsent Lord Maior & acquaint his Lo^{pp} with their Order and acknowledgement And likewise to returne his Lo^{pp} their hearty thanks for the good service he hath done their Mat^{ies} the Nation and this City in his Lo^{pps} last yeares prudent and good Governm^t thereof.

* See p. 181 with reference to Sir Thomas Pilkington.

At this Co^{rt} it was alsoe ordered that in Coĩmemoraçõn of the L^d Mayors good service to the City that his picture bee drawn and hung up in the Hall wth such Remembrance or Inscriptiõn thereupon as shall be thought fitt by the next Co^{rt}.

Mar 30 1691.—At this Court upon a letter from M^r Rootes representing that the Schoole at Tunbridge was visited with the small pox and that it might be of very dangerous consequence to the Towne and Schoole should a public visitaçõn bee made this Season Itt was therefore by the Court referred to the Wardens and M^r Rolfe to order the Visitaçõn in as private a manner as they shall think fitt.

This Co^t considering the Almspeople of the Almshouses at Mile End Greene live remote from any Church Itt was therefore by this Court referred to the Wardens M^r Wilkinson M^r Browne M^r Diston M^r Rolfe and M^r Heron or any three of them to agree for y^e erecting a Chappell * and that M^r Glover be desired to issue out money for the same from time to time.

May 5 1691.—The Co^{rt} referred it to the Wardens, M^r Totty M^r Hibbert & M^r Dyer to agree with M^r Lenthall, touching my † Lord Majors Picture.

June 12 1691.—Ordered that the Eleçõn Court bee kept the next Thursday and in regard of the p^rsent warr taxes and decay of Trade occasioned thereby Itt was thereupon ordered that y^e same bee kept in a private manner without any publicke Dinner or Invitaçõn of y^e Livery or Merchantaylors.

Att this Co^{rt} ye Wo^{ll} S^r Humphrey Edwyn‡ appeared and in regard ye Company had been soe kinde & friendly to him as to invite him into their Society & upon the Assistants & there being a fund wanting to supply a Charity now in Consideraçõn his Woth did declare hee would yearly give to this Company to bee employed as they shall see cause 10*l.* p. ann. and would advance ten pounds at p^rsent for to p^rvide Coles for the poore at Mileend belonging to this Company.

June 18 1691.—The last Co^{rt} read and y^e two first paragraphs agreed to & confirmed. §

Then y^e Third || paragraph was read and it being put to ye Question whith^r confirme y^e same or not carried in the Negative.

Then ye Rt. Hon^{ble} y^e Master ¶ appeared & tooke his place and a debate arising whither to proceed to an Eleçõn or not ordered that

* Almshouse Chapel, Mile End. † Sir Thomas Pilkington. ‡ See p. 185.

§ The "two first paragraphs" of 12th June are not extracted here.

|| Relating to the Dinner on Election Day. ¶ The Earl of Monmouth, see p. 197.

this Court do immediately proceed to an Elec̃on of Mr & Wardens & other Officers annually chosen.

Ordered that a publicãon of the p^rsent Elec̃on bee made on Thursday next, and that there bee kept a Dinner on this occasion. That the Livery bee invited, alsoe the Master and Wardens of the Merchantaylers, And that £60 bee expended thereupon. To w^{ch} the Rt. Hon^{ble} the Master declared hee would make the same up 100*l.*, But the Co^{rt} considering his Lo^{pps} extraordinary bounty from time to time shewed to ye Company wth great importunity prayed his Lo^{pps} excuse therein Letting his Hono^r know a Buck was ye usuall & only p^rsent made by ye Mast^r on ye like occasion.

Upon mõon to know who should preach ye Elec̃on Sermon it was by the Rt. Hon^{ble} ye Mast^r declared that he would appoint his owne Chaplaine to performe ye same.

June 25 1691.—A p^rcept being rec^d from the Co^mmon Councell touching the Loane of 120,000*l.* to ye Queene, ordered that the Members liveing in the suburb parts of the City have notice thereof.

Aug 11 1691.—Ordered that the Hall bee repaired where raine comes in.

Nov 3 1691.—To appoint a watchman to lye in the Hall.

Dec 17 1691.—Ordered that the plate bee putt upp in the iron Trunke and that the Keyes be left one wth the M^r. one wth the Renter and the other wth the Upper Warden and that the same be removed to the Clerke's house for the p^rsent And alsoe examined with the Inventory.

Mar 23 1691.—Ordered that the Queene's demand touching a Loane to Her Ma^{tie} of 200,000*l.** be co^municated to such Members as live within the Liberty of the City alsoe to M^r Northey and other persons that may bee thought proper persons to have Notice thereof.

June 3 1692.—This Committee desired the Wardens to invite Sir Wm. Ashurst the p^rsent Sheriffe inhabiting in the Hall as alsoe his Lady, to dine with the Company on Tuesday next.

Mar 21 1692.—This Co^{rt} considering some of ye Wardens were too frequently absent, & abstain^d from giving their attendance upon the Service of the Company. Itt is ordered that they bee fined ye next Co^{rt} unless they then appeare & shewe cause to ye contrary.

April 13 1693.—The Clerke to enquire ever since ye fire who of the Renter Wardens have paid fines, & who not, for their Admittance upon ye Assistants.

* Irish War Subsidy.

At this Co^{rt} it was ordered that ye Wardens be fined 2^s 6^d for each Co^{rt}: hereafter they shall bee absent unlesse they make a reasonable excuse for their absence.

Apl 13 1693.—At this Co^{rt} it was ordered that y^e Minist^r Who Shall bee chosen to officiate at the Chappell at Mile End have his house Rent free, a chaldron of Coles and a Stipend of Tenne pounds p. ann: in lieu of his Attendance & exercise in religious duties at praying wth y^e poore twice a day and preaching once a weeke.

Whereupon & upon y^e re^{co}menda^{co}n of both M^r Newberrys being p^rsent M^r Lewis Callendine was chosen to officiate therein the s^d pson to pray wth y^e Almesfolkes morning & night & to preach once on every Lords Day & well to governe y^e s^d Charity.

June 2 1693.—At this Co^{rt} Mr Wheatley appeared and p^resented two Silver Tankards of the Guift of Mr. Mordant decd. weight 92 ounces 15 pennyweight w^h the Co^{rt} accepted very kindly of him. And ordered that M^r Wheatley bee invited to y^e Eleccion Dinner & that w^d bee given to his Clerke who brought the same.

Sep 14 1693.—Ordered that the Hall & Tenem^{ts} thereto belonging be insured at y^e office of the freindly Society forthwth & that ye former pollicies bee paid for.

Ordered that care bee taken that whoever inhabitts the hall, they doe not lay their Coles in the Kitchen belonging to y^e Beadles house but in the Cellar.

Oct. 23 1693.—This Co^{rt} taking notice that M^r Briscoe had lett the Hall for ye yeare ensuing wthout the Comp^a Licence and thereby his Lease became void and his Cove^{nt} und^r 100^l. penalty broken, ordered that a Co^mmittee viz^t y^e Wardens, M^r Baker, M^r Wilkinson M^r Rolfe M^r Arkinstall & Mr. Diston to meete & treate wth him ab^t ye Repaires that are wanting and ab^t ye breach of Cove^{nt}.

Oct 26 1693.—Mr Briscoe appeared and was informed that y^e Leads wanted repaire w^{ch} hee promised should bee forthwth done and other things as y^e glazeing etc.

And as touching the letting the Hall wthout Licence he did acknowledge it was an error in him but hee hoped it would y^e more easily bee excused by y^e Company in respect hee was lead into the mistake by some Member or Members of the Comp^a and hee thought one of them was one of y^e Wardens who as hee remembers decla^rd the Comp^a would take it kindly to let S^r William Ashurst have it.

Nov 13 1693.—Att this Co^{rt} Sir W^m Hedges one of the Sheriffes appeared and rep^resented the Hall in diverse pts was out of repaire as the

glazing paveing &c. and pray'd their direcc̄ons touching the same the Co^{rt} ordered him to do the same himself and that the Clerke assist him therein and that what S^r W^m shall lay out the Comp^a will make use of their authority and coveñt on Mr Briscoe to see it allowed him out of his rent.

Feb 21 1693.—Ordered that the plate, or such pte as the Sheriffe shall desire be lent him, The Renter Warden and Clerke taking a Rec^t thereof under his hand.

The M^r was desired to speak to the Sheriffe about the little roome that he may remove his Scretore from thence, and to inform him that the room is noe part of what is lett with the Hall.

The M^r and Wardens M^r Brown M^r Wilkinson M^r Ewer & M^r Partherich & M^r Arkinstall were appointed and desired as a Co^mittee to treat with & about the land over the London Sewer* with the Co^mittee of the City Lands in order to obtain a lease thereof.

April 19 1694.—Ordered that the Sheriffe have libty for his Scretore in the said room so as the same be allways in a readiness for the service of the Comp^a. (See extract dated Feb. 21, 1693.)

Att this Co^{rt} an engravener who had cut the Co^mp^s Seale appeared, and deliv'd in the same.

Ordered that the Old Seale be broken.

And that the New Seale be locked in the Iron Chest, & the key left with M^r Warden Northey, that two padlocks be also appointed for the Chest and two of the Wardens to have each key.

June 1 1694.—The Cook appeared & produced a bill of ffare w^{ch} with some alterac̄ons was agreed to.

This Co^mittee gave order that Sir W^m Hedges be invited, also that M^r Glover be invited & M^r Lenthall, on the Elecon day.

At this Comme it was agreed that M^r Wilkinson undertook to provide the Wine.

M^r Warden Cole the ffish.

M^r Hotchkis the tungs, and udder, and Beef.

M^r Sanders the Westphalia Hams, & Oranges, & Lemons

The Cook to attend the Wardens to buy the fruite.

The Butler appeared and undertooke to provide knives, salt, pepper pots, glasses, sauces, &c. & every thing needfull for £7. and if he gives content then to have £8. he provides all things but pipes, Tobacco, candles and beer.

* It is believed to have run into the Wallbrook, which in old times formed a boundary of the City Wall. Roman pottery has been found in subsequent excavation.

Oct 3 1694.—At this Court it was ordered that an* Additional building be made at the South End of the Hall for the better accomodacon of such magistrates as shall desire to take the same, the care thereof left to the Wardens M^r Browne M^r Hackshaw M^r Wilkinson & the Clerk to treat & agree for the same with the Comp^{as} workemen.

Ordered that the hall be lett for the yeare ensueinge And upon a debate at what rate the same shall be lett at sevrall rates was propounded & at last 150*l.* and 200*l.* p. Ann was the rates proposed w^{ch} by a scrutiny it was to be lett at 150*l.* for one yeare by a lease under usuall covenants excepting out of the same libty for two usuall Dinners & their Co^{rt} Roome & little room adjacent and all the chambers & garretts over the same.

Oct 24 1694.—Mr Cooper appeared and agreed to Wainscott ye two rooms, the large one at 2s. 6d. p. yard, & the little roome at 2s. & promises to expedite the same.

May 22 1695.—At this Court Mr Baker was desir'd to gett copies of the Anncient Charters of the Company.

Sep 9 1695.—Ordered that Mr John Baker be employed to goe to the Company's Estate in Ireland to enquire touching the capacity Estate and condiçion of the Companye's Tenant there and the value of the Estate. That the Clerk write him a letter by way of instruçons upon the debate of the Court.

Dec 13 1695.—Ordered that the Master and Wardens look over the plate, and see what is old-fashioned and fitting to bee disposed off, and that they forthwith make sale of same.

Jan 3 1695.—Att this Court a Covenant or agreement with S^r Owen Buckingham† touching his having the Hall from Xmas last to Michls next was read and approvd on and the Clerk was ordered to wait on S^r Owen Buckingham about it.

Feb 19 1695.—S^r Owen Buckingham appeared and thanked the Court for whitewashing the Hall and prayed that the passage or entry coming into the Hall, as also the Piatza ‡ in the Yard behind the Hall and recess might be also done whereupon the whitewashing was agreed to be done forthwith.

Mar 18 1695.—The Court upon a debate arising touching a slip of ground next Tallow Chandlers Hall ordered the Clerk to make the Comittee acquainted with the nature of the Companies claime to the ground over the Comon Shoar§ before they treat with the City about it.

* Now Serving Room.

† Sir O. Buckingham, one of the Sheriffs, a Salter.

‡ Closets. § "Sewer."

April 3 1696.—At this Co^mittee the plate was lent to S^r Owen Buckingham (Sheriff) the perticulars were as followeth, viz^t:—

Two large Silver Monteths.
 Two large Silver fflagons.
 Two large Tankards.
 Two other Silver Tankards.
 Two Silver Salvers.
 A Voyder and a Knife.
 Six Silver Salts.
 Two guilt bolls of the like size.
 One other boll.
 Three silver bolls.

In all 24 peices guilt and unguilt.

April 10 1696.—* This Comittee being summoned to consider what provision was fitt to be made against the thanksgiving day appointed in commemoration of his Maj^{ties} happy deliverance from the late horrid conspiracy against his Maj^{ties} person & Government.

Ordered that S^r Owen Buckingham one of the Sheriffes being the Comp^o: Tenant in the Hall be invited. That six mess be provided according to the bill of ffare.

June 18 1696.—At this Co^rt for the good rule & Governm^t of this Worp^l Company for the yeare ensueinge was put in nomina^on The Right Honourable the Earle of Romney † and M^r William Northey for Mast^r And the Ele^ocon fell on the Earle of Romney if his Lordship pleased to accept thereof.

July 17 1696.—The Right Hono^{ble} the Earl of Romney appeared & tooke his place as Mast^r haveing heard the usuall oath read which his Lo^{pp} upon his Honour promised to observe.

His Lordship was pleased to appoint M^r Wilkinson to bee his Deputy and to sit and act as Mast^r in his Lordships Absence and in case of M^r Wilkinson's absence then the Eldest person that appeares in Co^rt to take the Chair.

Oct 2 1696.—Att this Co^rt being informed that S^r Edw^d Clark Lord Mayor Elect desires to take the Hall for his Mayo^ralty whereupon the Court agreed and ordered That his Lordship have the same at 200*l*. p. Ann^m to hold the same by Lease under usuall Coven^{ts} and that a

* Sir John Fenwick's Jacobite Plot. See p. 186.

† A descendant of Thos. Marsham, Alderman, *temp.* James I, of ancient Norfolk family, whose eldest son John was a great antiquary. He left two sons, John, created a Baronet in 1663, who died without issue 1696; the title and estate descended to his father's brother Robert. See p. 197.

Schedule bee taken of all the utensils belonging to the same and the Lease to bee sealed before his Lordship enters upon the same.

It was likewise ordered by the unanimous consent of the Members p^rsent that the Hall bee not lett for less than 200*l*. p. Ann. for the future pursuant to a form^r order made in Sept^r 1695 touching y^e same.

Oct 22 1696.—Att this Co^rt the Right Hon^rable the Lord Mayor elect made it his request to the Company to grant him the use of the Roomes over the Co^rt Roome also the Co^rt Roome & lobby or Antichamber when the Co^rt did not use it. The Co^rt declared to his Lordship their willingness to doe anything that might oblige him, but in regard their writeings, bookes, gownes, Linen & other Trophies & ornam^{ts}, were lodged there & not haveing roome elsewhere to dispose of them, they could not grant it; whereupon the Clerk rather than his Lordship should bee straightened for roome, as his Lordship alleadged, & for the service of the Company propos'd to spare a roome or two out of his house, in case his Lordship should want Roome.

Dec 11 1696.—This Co^rt being informed that the Widow Carver & the Widow Goodwin who inhabit in the Almshouses at Mile End did sell Strong Water & Ale, haveing been cautioned ag^t the same yett nevertheless do still persist therein It was therefore ordered they should have notice given them that unless they discontinue their practice in a week's time from the date hereof they shall bee removed from their Almshouses and pençons.

April 21 1697.—Ordered that 33*l*. bee allowed & paid to the Herald painter in full of his Bill.

Ordered that what money M^r Ward one of the Company's Ten^{ts} shall pay, bee paid to Hackney, when the same comes to M^r Russells hands.

July 23 1697.—Ordered that the Gentⁿ who married Widow Crow, bee sumoned to appeare att the next Court or Committee.

Mr. Warne (Painter) prayed leave to hang a large picture* upon the great staircase w^{ch} the Co^rt granted so as hee make good the Damage y^t may happen thereby.

Aug 27 1697.—Att this Court the Clerk made it his request in respect of the many yeares faithfull service hee had done the Company & should bee always ready to doe that they would bee pleased to give him leave to surrender up his Clerkship & to accept of M^r Dan^l Russell son of S^r William Russell a worthy member of this Comp^a in his stead Which the Court in consideraçon of the p^rmisses & on the Clerk's promise to assist M^r Russell in the Company's business untill he should be

* Probably Pilkington's portrait.

thoroughly skilled therein & assuring the Company also of his being always ready to serve them in any of their affaires that may be any way difficult to them Did readily & unanimously grant & thereupon made choice of the said M^r Russell to serve them in the capacity of their Clerk & to hold the same during the good pleasure of this Court.

Aug 31 1697.—Ordered Mr. Russell the Receiv^r forthwith goe from Tenant to Tenant thro' the whole & see the receipts during M^r Horsmendon's Clerkship and that hee inspect all other his receipts & as soon as the same is ready to su^mon the Co^mittee appointed to enquire touching M^r Horsmendon's affaires, And that M^r Russell bee paid for the same.

Oct 6 1697.—M^r Dyer made it his request that hee might be employ'd in making good the ornaments to be us'd att his Majesties Recepc^on & on my Lord Mayor's Day w^{ch} was granted.*

Oct 6 1697.—The Court left it to the Ma^r and Wardens, all that have passed the Chair, M^r Arkinstall, M^r Diston, M^r Dry, M^r Hibbert, M^r White, M^r Martiall, M^r J. Reeve, M^r Pyke, M^r Newbury, M^r Byfeild, M^r Lenthall, M^r Wallen, M^r Rolfe, M^r Dyer, or any five of them to bee a Co^mittee to take Subscription and make p^rpara^ons for the Lord May^{rs} Day.

Att this Court a p^rcept from the Lord Mayo^r Court of Ald^ren was read touching making prepara^ons ag^t the Lord Mayo^{rs} day Whereupon the Co^rt resolved not to make any Pageants but to give gownes to the poor as usually.

Ordered That all such Members who doe not signifie their resolution to appear ten Dayes before the Lord Mayo^{rs} Day shall bee excluded the benefit of disposing of a Gowne.

Ordered that the King's Serjeant Trumpeters and Drumm^{rs} bee excused their attendance.

Att this Co^rt a Debate arose touching the acco^modating the Lord Mayo^r elect with the Hall for to keep his Mayoralty in And att last the Court came to this resolution That the use of it should bee p^rsented to his Lordship (Sir H. Edwyn), for the year ensuing and as touching the Termes & condi^ons, referd itt to his Lo^ps generosity.

Oct 12 1697.—The Comittee were pleased to order the Barge Ma^r a silk Gown ag^t the Lord Mayo^{rs} Day as usuall.

And likewise the City Marshalls to have 20s each and scarfes & Ribons for themselves & Ribons for 6 men.

Agreed with the Citty Drum Major & 6 men for £3.

The Comittee ordered 20 men in Coates & Capps to carry the stream^{rs} & 50 gownes & bonnets be made for the p^rsent.

* See p. 185.

Oct 13 1697.—Ordered That M^r Dyer prepare a Banner with the Lord May^r Elects Armes ag^t the Lord Mayo^{rs} Day.

Oct 14 1697.—Att this Co^mittee M^r Poole & five more with him being Marshalls to the blue regim^t appeared & desired to marshall the Company and keep them in order on my Lord Mayo^{rs} Day and agreed for six shillings & eight pence a man & five shillings to drink provided they please the Company with their service each man to have knotts for their hatts.

Nov 8 1697.—It was likewise ordered at the request of the Rht Hono^{ble} the L^d Mayo^r That part of the wainscott should be taken out of the folding dores in the little parlor & glass windows putt in the room thereof.

Upon a debate the question was put whither there should be a hott Dinner provided for the Company on the recep^{co}n of his Majestie. It was ordered that nothing but roast beefe & hott Apple pyes be provided at the Dog Tavern on that day. The Wardens, M^r Wilkinson, & M^r Brown were desired to take care thereof.

Dec 1 1697.—Mr Warne the painter's bill inspected again & an addicon made to it upon condi^{co}n that he paints the front of the Clerk's house & alters the Sun Diall & allowes in full £14.

Feb 16 1697.—The workmen's bills that were employed in making good the Chimney in the Hall which had like to have been burnt down were severally examined & signed.

Sep 9 1698.—Mr Newbury making a proposall from the Directo^{rs} of the English Company tradeing to the East Indies about taking the Hall for a Terme of Yeares, The question was putt, whither the Company would lett the Hall for a Terme of Yeares reserving the Court roome & the use of the Hall & parlours as usuall.

It passed in the Affirmative, Then the Court was pleased to desire the Ma^r & Wardens Sir William Russell, Sir Saml Blewett, Mr. Browne, Mr. J. Reeve, Mr. Diston, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Rolfe or any five of them to bee a Committee & to treat with the Gentlemen & report their proceedings to the next Court.

Oct 25 1698.—Ordered that the Master & Wardens, Sir Wm. Russell, Mr. Ewers, Mr. Arkinstall and Mr Rolfe be a Committee & have power to lett the Hall to the English Company trading to the East Indies for 100^l fine & 250^l p Annu. cleer of all taxes reserving the use of the Hall & parlours two dayes in the yeare, the coach house & stables and all the buildings over the same to be excepted.

Oct 26 1698.—Mr Warden Byfeild acquainted this Co^mittee that the Directo^{rs} of the English Company trading to the East Indies would

not comply to give any ffine or any other security then their comon seale w^{ch} the Co^mittee did not think fit to accept off.

Nov 9 1698.—Mr Byfeild made a proposall from the Directors of the English Company trading to the East Indies to take the Hall for one Yeare & three quarters from Xt^mas next and to pay 250^l p. Annu. cleer of all taxes the Company of Skinn^{rs} to have the use of the Hall, great parlour, & kitchin, in two dayes in the yeare the Company of Skinn^{rs} to reserve the stables, Court roome & all that pile of building to themselves. The Directo^{rs} to make no altera^çon in the kitchin or house but to leave every thing in the same condi^çon as it now is, which the Co^mittee thought fit to accept off, and ordered the Clark to draw a Draught of the Lease forthwith.

Nov 16 1698.—Yesterday a Lease of the Hall for one yeare & three quarters to co^mence at Xt^mas next at 250^l p. Ann clear of all taxes was sealed to the English Company trading to the East Indies.

Nov 30 1698.—The proceedings of the Last Court was confirmed except that Clause belonging to the English Company trading to the East Indies, & then the proceedings of Ye Comittee thereupon were read and confirmed.

Feb. 21 1699.—A Lease of Skinn^{rs} Hall to the English Company trading to the East India was sealed and ordered to be delivered.

May 29 1700.—Ordered that the Elec^çon of the Ma^r & Wardens be att the Hall on Tuesday next come sen-night. The providing of the Dinner left to the discre^çon of the p^sent Ma^r & Wardens.

Ordered That the Merchantailors be invited according to custome And also 12 Directors of the English Company trading to the East Indies.

June 12 1700.—Ordered that all the Dishes be changed, & that ten Dozen of Trencher plates & as many Mazarines & pye plates, as Mr Hackett the Cook shall want be bought.

July 3 1700.—T^{is} the opinion of this Co^mittee that a marble slab & ffire stone be forthwith laid in the Court roome.

Nov 13 1700.—Att this Court the English Company trading to the East Indies p^sented this Company with four large silver candle stickes* with their Coat of Armes engraven with this motto "*Ex Dono Societat Angl: ad Indos Oriental negotian.*" and weighing in all one hundred three ounces Ten pennyweight.—Ordered that half a guinea be given the messenger that brought the Candlesticks to the Court.

Nov 27 1700.—The Candlesticks presented by the English Company trading to the East Indies were putt into the Iron Chest.

May 18 1705. The Clerk being ordered to demand of the Court of

* See Appendix VII.

Directors the use of the Hall, Kitchin, Parlour &c for to keep the Eleccon Dinner in, The Directors did desire that the Court would be pleased to keep their Eleccon Dinner att some other place and they would pay the charge thereof. Whereupon the question was put whither the Comp^a should dine att the Hall or att another place and it was ordered to be kept att another place; the providing of the place to Dine in and all things necessary for the Eleccon Dinner left to the direcon of the Ma^r and Wardens and such as they shall think fitt to call to their Assistance.

Oct 8 1706.—Att this Court the notice from the East India Company that they designed to leave the Hall on Michaelmas day One thousand seven hundred and seven was read whereupon the Court Ordered that there be a view taken of the repaires for them to do sometime quickly after Xtmas next.

Sep 6 1737.—Resolved that the Great Parlour * be Wainscotted with large Ovels and flat Pillaster Pannels, with plain Dado and proper Cap and base thereto and that there be large Ovellos round the windows, to form Architraves & that the Mouldings be carved.

Resolved that a new plain Floor be laid in the Chamber two pair stairs backwards in Mr Russell the Clerk's house.

Sep 15 1737.—M^r Malland this Comp^y Builder having dug a foundaçon in order to erect a screen wall upon this Comp^y ground to divide the same from the Dyers ground was obstructed therein by the Surveyor belonging to the Dyers Company who insisted that the wall intended to be built if erected upon the ground there set out for that purpose w^d stand upon six inches of the ground belonging to the Dyers Company Whereupon this Co^mtee being mett severall Gent^ln of the Dyers Company then attended and this Co^mtee having informed them that the Bounds & Dimensions of the ground belonging to each Company had been formerly set out and settled by the Co^mtee and Surveyors of each Company and that the wall intended to be built w^d be erected upon their own ground Whereupon the Gent^ln of the Dyers Company after severall arguments and debates relating thereto did consent that the wall sh^d be carried on in the manner as set out by this Company's workmen but desired that the s^d wall might not be erected so high as intended but this Com^{tee} having acquainted them that the erecting the s^d wall could not in any manner prejudice the said Company were pleased to order that their workmen should forthwith proceed to erect the s^d wall according to the heigth at first

* Court Room.

intended and that the foundaçon of the s^d wall be plank'd and that half a brick be added to the thickness of the said wall from the bottom to the top of the same.

Sept 20 1737.—Ordered that no more painting be done to the room over the little Parlour till further order it being resolved to ornament the same with the hangings out of the Great Parlour.

Sep 23 1737.—At this Court the Memoriall Presented to the last Coñee by M^r Davies the Clerk of the Dyers Company was read where-upon the Gentlⁿ that were present at this Court went and viewed the Screen Wall now erecting for dividing this Compa^{ys} ground from the ground of the Dyers Company on the South Side of this Compa^{ys} great Court and observing the marks which had been set up for distinguishing each Compa^{ys} ground in the presence & by the consent of a Coñee appointed by each Company so long since as the 11th May 1732 Do find the wall now carrying on is set intirely upon this Compa^{ys} own ground and are unanimously of opinion that no part thereof stands on the ground of the Dyers Company.

Oct 4 1737.—Ordered that the Chimney in the new room in the Yard to be set with white Tiles, and blew and white Tiles for a Border.

Oct 20 1737.—That the Smith make and fix an iron Balcony upon the Leads backwards three foot high with plain square barrs $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and five inches asunder with a flat rail on the top.

Ordered that he (M^r Deputy Nash) do provide a handsome glass Sconce with two Lackered Arms a Mahogany Table, and ten Chairs for the new room in the Yard and a Grate Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, and that a marble fender be placed in the same room.*

Oct 28 1737.—Ordered that M^r Russell do give the Carpenters Masons and other workmen that shall continue beyond their usuall hour of working, such money as he shall think proper to drink to encourage them to finish their work this evening.

Nov 10 1737.—Ordered that the windows intended to be made at the West End of the Great Parlour to be work'd on the outside with Portland stone Architrave that the sash be four foot three inches in Depth by four foot in width.

That a Tabernacle frame be made under each of the aforesaid Windows.

That the Doorway going out of the said Room into the garden be stopt up with Quartering which shall be flush with the wall on the inside and the said Quartering Lin'd with the old boards the remaining

* Probably the Oak Parlour.

vacuity to be filled up with the Old Bricks so as to be flush with the Wall on the outside.

That Mr Walker the Plumber do forthwith remove the Company's iron Chest out of the Clerk's house into the Muniment room, and that a new Doorway out of Mr Russell's house into the Gateway or Entry be likewise made with the utmost speed.

Dec 13 1737.—Ordered that the wall under the two Wind^s at the West End of their great Parlour be cut down to the Floor.

And that two stone steps going out of the hall into the outer Court be taken away and two new strait stone steps be made in their stead with iron rails on each side in a handsome manner as Mr Dance shall direct.

Ordered that a state of a case relating to the Water course claimed by the Dyers Company in and through this Companys Outer Court be drawn and laid before the next Com^{ee} for Leases.

Jan 26 1737.—At this Court appeared three of the Members of the Court of Assistants of the Dyers Company and desired that they might have the enjoyment of the Watercourse from their ground adjoining to this Compa^s outer Court for carrying the rain water from thence thro' this Compa^s s^d Court as the same was used when this Company held that yard which request this Court took into Consⁿ and expressed themselves willing to carry off the same by such Watercourse as might be least inconvenient to both Compa^s with which the s^d Gentlⁿ seemed satisfied And as that Comp^a intended to call a Court of Assistants for Wednesday next in the forenoon desired that this Company wo^d in the Interim send workmen to view how & where the same might be so done to which this Court agreed and desired the Master of our Company to appoint a Co^{ñee} of Leases to meet at the same time in order to adjust this affair in an amicable manner.

Feb 1 1737.—Samuel Hannot Esq. Mr Deputy Hodges, and Mr Southouse three of the Members of the Court of Assistants of the Dyers Company came to this Co^{ñee} and acquainted them that the Dyers Company had empowered a Co^{ñee} to meet a Co^{ñee} of this Company to adjust and settle the Difference between both Company's about a Watercourse for carrying off the rain water from their p^rmes whereupon it was agreed that the Co^{ñee} of each Company sh^d be su^moned to meet at the three Tunns and Rummer Tavern in Gracechurch Street on Fryday next at six of the Clock in the evening in order to settle this affair in an amicable manner.

Feb 7 1737.—This Comee are of opinion that a new Drein be made one foot wide and one foot high in order to carry off the water from

the Dyers Ground formerly occupied by the Worshipful Company of Skinners into an old Drein under the Stable belonging to the Dyers Company and to turn up the paving at two feet distance from the wall which divides the Skinners and Dyers ground & to lay a course of new Channell to convey the water into a sink stone to be laid over the mouth of the afo^d Drein.

Mar. 14. 1737.—Mr T Meekes Delēd a Proposall for Plaistering the Great Stair Case in Stucko with all the Ornaments according to the design exhibed by Mr Dame in the best Workmanlike manner for the sume of 50^l and to enter into a bond of 100^l penalty to p^rform the same in the best manner and not to exceed that sume but to make such abatement in that price as M^r Dame shall think proper.

Ordered that M^r Thomas Meekes be employed to Plaister the Great Staircase in Stucko according to his Proposall above mençoned.

Mar 28 1738.—Then this Co^mee went & took a view of the Hall and Apartments and gave orders that the severall works hereinafter mençoned sho^d be done and forthwith finished, viz^t.

In the passage at the back stairs by the little Parlour, The wall on the South side of the little back stairs to be wainscotted rail high and the handrail fixed thereto in the manner as the wainscot at the foot of these Stairs is now done this and the other woodwork here to be painted and the ceiling and walls to be scraped, washed and whited.

The Wainscot of the little Parlour to be well scoured and cleaned, a marble fender to the hearth.

In the Great Parlour, Two marble tables one on each side of the Chimney a Marble slab the whole length of chimney and marble fender with Slips and returns, marble squares in the Room over the little Parlour to be now laid, a Brass Lock and Bolt to the Cedar room Door, a marble fender. The Music Gallery Doors to be fastened with Iron Bolts An iron rail or pannell over the Hall Door In the Court Yard the Leopard to be painted in proper Colours and put into its place The back stairs going into the Treasury to be cleaned and painted The Treasury room and the closet therein to be cleaned A fender of Portland Stone to be put into the Sword bearers room & the room adjoining The Ovens to be repaired as M^r Miller the Cook shall direct.

Mr Warden Nash is desired to provide for this Compa^s little parlour fire Shovell, Tongs and Poker, and Brass hooks to be screwed to the Jambs to hold them from falling. 12 plain walnut tree chairs with black Leather bottoms, two Sconces with Branches, two foot four inches wide six brass Rings for the Wind^o Shutters.

For the Great Parlour :—

A Table 17 foot long four foot broad two foot six inches high, 24 Chairs o the like fashion with those in the little parlour, three Sconces with Branches to fit the Piers of three foot wide, two Mahogany Frames for the Marble Tables, eight brass Rings for the wind^o Shutters fire Shovel Tongs and Poker. The hangings to be put up in the room over the little Parlour, that room to be cleaned, all the old Leather Chairs to be cut shorter in the back and to be put into this or any other places that shall want them, 18 Chairs of the same sort as in the Little and Great Parlours for the Cedar Room 4 brass bolts for the hatches 18 brass hooks for hatts, a Stove Grate & fire Shovell & Tonks & poker Mr Warden Skinner & M^r Myers to have so many of the Turkey workt chairs at 1^s. each as they shall desire.

Apl 26 1738.—Mr Deputy Nash to provide such neat Plain frame for Sir Thomas Pilkington's Picture as he shall think fit and the said Picture to be cleaned and hung up again in the Hall.

The Barge Masters picture to be cleaned and hung up in the passage between the folding doors, going into the Hall.

M^r Deputy Nash was desired to get the Modell of King Edward the 3^{ds} statue repaired and to get a handsome frame and Glass Case to be set up above the Masters Chair at the upper end of the Hall.*

June 27 1738.—M^r Deputy Nash our present Master is desired to provide Coverings for Sconces and glasses in the Cedar Room, and in the Great and Little Parlours.

June 29, 1738.—This Comée gave Direcons to M^r Dance to make Provision for hanging a Lanthorn on the Great Staircase.

Ordered that the Wainscotting over the Pediments of the Parlour doors be taken down and that Mr Dance do Ornament the same and the sides of the Wall over the Wainscott and the Ceiling of that passage in Stucko work in such manner as he shall think fit.

July 1738.—M^r Thomas Zachary acquainted this Comée that he had casually dropt out of the Bag the little Keys of this Compa^{ys} small iron Chest wherein the Seal of this Company was put and also the Key of the Poors Box Whereupon this Comée sent for M^r Cooke the Smith and directed him to break open the said small Chest and Poors Box which was done in the their presence and the Seal of this Company and the other things therein contained was taken out of the small iron

* See p. 51. This model or statuette of Edward III is now in the Cedar Room ; together with another not certainly identified.

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chest and also twelve pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence out of the Poor's box and were put into a bag and sealed up by this Com̄ee and lockt up in this Compa^s large iron Chest untill such time as the Smith could mend the Locks and make new keys to the said Chest and Poors box which they ordered him forthwith to do.

3. RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

The following are extracts from what are known as the Renter Wardens' Accounts, books of receipts and payments, kept for each year by the Renter Warden for the time being, who was responsible, during his year of office, for seeing that the Company's income from all sources was duly accounted for and that a correct statement was rendered of all disbursements. These books were kept and are preserved in duplicate, the oldest dating from the year 1491. The extracts here printed are a portion only of the series and date from 1535-36 to the year 1661-62.

It was the practice at the end of each year (*viz.*: twelve months from Corpus Christi Day to Corpus Christi Day annually) for the year's accounts to be audited by Members of the Court of Assistants, the outgoing Master and Wardens handing over the money and plate and other goods to their successors in office, the Renter Warden being the individual officer who was deemed specially responsible for the money and plate.

In the extracts following there happen to be many entries of sums received and paid in connection with some of the regularly-recurring incidents and special transactions referred to in the preceding and subsequent chapters of this book.

Annexed is a specimen of an introductory Memorandum with which sometimes the accounts of a year were opened. It is dated 29th November, 1533.

Receptes 1535-36.

Fynes.

Item R[eceyved] of Thomas Myddelton for a fyne for late comynge to the Corte at the quarter day ...	... iiiij ^d .
Item R' of Herry Bayley thelder for lyke cause ...	... iiiij ^d .

Item R' of Robert Davy yoman, was made ffree of thys Company of Skynners, & payd for a fyne for to obtayne the same and for to have the good wyll of the same Company [to] the use of the Company the xxvij th . day of Octobre Anno Rengni R _e H. viij th xxvij	xxvi ^s . viij ^d .
Item R' of George Crouch for a fyne for late comynge to quarter day	iiij ^d .
Item R' of Thomas Davy the yonger for a fyne for that he denyed to bere the Corpus of Thomas Franke to hys beryall... ..	xij ^d .
Item R' of Water Bucknell for a fyne for that he gave oprobryus wordes to the Master and Wardens xx ^d . and for that he denyed to bere the Corpus of Thomas Franke decessid, according to the ordynances iijs. iiij ^d . Summa	v ^s .
Item R' of Wylliam Tornor for a fyne for that he Revyled & myssayd ongoddly wordes to George Forman	v ^s .
Item R' of George Forman for slaunderus wordes & mysbehavior to the sayd William Turnor the same day	iijs.
Item R' of the Compeny of Skynners for and towards the harnyssynge of ij ^c . men in harnys to wacche in my lorde Mayrs Wacche at *Mydsomer and seint Peturs nyght than beynge Mayre Syr John Champeneys Knyghte & Alderman one of thys Compeny as may appere by there names and somes	xxj ^{li} . vjs. x ^d .

Payments 1535-36.

Item payd for the procession and expences made and doone at the feste of Corpus X ^{pi} as may appere by a boke of pertyculer sommes of the same	xxxiiij ^{li} . ix ^s . vj ^d .
Item payd to the wyffe of William Colte for the makyng, waste & portage of lx torches with cappes of mayn tenance... ..	v ^{li} . x ^s .

* Ancient City Custom. Stow, Vol. I., p. 256.

Item payd for ij ^{li} . Tapers to brene at Corpus X ^{pi} auctor in Seint Johns C[h]urch of Walbroke	xvj ^d .
Item payd to Syr John Stylbone pryst syngynge and praynge for the soule of Master Merfen at the Charnelhouse, and at Seynt Antolyns by yere	vij ^{li} .
Item payd for the k[ep]ynge of M ^r . Myrfyns obbyte by yere at the Charnelhouse	xxvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item payd for the Costes & expences at the viewynge dyner for Brede Ale wyne flesshe & other chargies	xx ^s .
Item payd for the sute in the lawe bytwene thys house & Mystres *Bedell in the Spirituall Corte for maynteynyng of the Torchis Master Bedyll gave thys house	vij ^s . vij ^d .
Item payd to the sessours of Seynt Johns in Walbroke for the Kynge money for the Skynners hall after the rate of lxvij ^{li} . at ij ^s . in the li. for the fyrst Payment Summa	ijj ^{li} . vij ^s .
Item payd to Alysander Paynter Stayner for the newe makyng of ij Pagentes†, thone of Kynge Saloman, & thother of Seynt John Evangelyst & for the newe trymyng of twoo other thone representynge the Kynge & thother Corpus X ^{pi} , xij ^{li} . x ^s . AND also the makyng and workmanshipe of an Angelles Cote, and vij peyr of Angelles wynges & for the makyng of iiij newe Crownes, & the mendynge of vij other Crownes, for the childrene that dyd synge in the pagentes And ij ymperiall Crownes and iiij bases for the pagentes and for the refresshyng of the gyant & his †mamettes. And for the refresshyng of the same pagentes after Midsomer. And for vij men for waytinge on the sayd pagentes, wherof vj were workemen, for bothe the nyghtes xlvj ^s . viij ^d . Summa	xiiij ^{li} . xvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item payd at the Marmayde uppon neweyres day for the Clothyng for Brede and Ale fresshe saman wyne pypyns and Byskettes	v ^s . vij ^d .

*Roger Bedill was Master in 1524. This was an obit.

† In the Mayoralty of Sir John Champneis, Kt. See p. 158. These payments are very interesting, as they afford us an insight into the costs of the plays or mysteries acted on Corpus Christi day.

† Puppets.

Receptes 1536-37.

Bequestes.

Item Receyved of the executors of William Tornere Skynnner late decessed for hys bequest for a recreation for the clothyng of thys felyshipe that were at hys buryinge	iiij ^{li} .
Item Receyved more to provyde for the clothyng of thys felyshipe for Spice brede for the Clothinge of thys Companye at Skynners hall after the buryinge...	vj ^s . viij ^d .
Item Receyved of the executors of Margery Tornor late decessed for a legacy & bequest to the Brederhode of Corpus X ^{pi} . Summa	xx ^s .
Item Receyved of the executors of John Edwardes Skynnner latte decessed for his bequest to make a recreation at Skynners hall for the clothinge of the Company *that were present at his buryall in the tyme of thys accompt	xl ^s .

Paymentes 1536-37.

PAYD for a dyner provided at Skynners hall for the bequest of William Tornor Skynnner decessed for the Clothyn' of thys felysshipe in the tyme of thys Accompt	iiij ^{li} . v ^s . ij ^d . ob.
Item payd for Spice bred wyne and ale at hys buryinge at Skynners hall after <i>Dirige</i> for the Company in the tyme of his buryall in the tyme of thys accompt	vj ^s . viij ^d
Item payd for a dyner made at Skynners hall for the Company for the bequest of John Edwardes Skynnner in hys will for all maner of Chargis to the same Dyner brede ale and wyne vitelles And other Cha[r]gies perteynyng to the same in the tyme of thys accompt	xlvj ^s . vj ^d .

Payments 1537-38.

Firste paide to Sir Robert Fox prest for his salary by yere	vij ^{li} .
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* Written: "Company of the clothinge."

Item paide for keypyng of maister Bartons Obyte at the Charnell house in Polles Churcheyarde by yere...	iiij ^{li} .	iiij ^s .	x ^d .
Item paide for keypyng of M ^r Scaltou and maister Gregoryes obite by yere in Seint Auntelyns Church		xiiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item paide for keypyng maister Uphaverynges Obyte in Aldermary Church this yere		vj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Wherof paide to sir Richarde Otley prest for his yeres salary and wages whiche syngethe for the sowles of maister Clyff and Creek in the parisshe Church of Aldermary	vj ^{li} .	xiiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item paide for keypyng the Obyte of the seid maister Clyff and Creke in the same Church this yere ...		xiiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item paid for the kepyng of Maister Whightes obytt by yere in Saynt Peters in Cornehill			x ^s .
Item paide to the church wardens of the parisshe of Sainte Antolins towards the salary of the prestes wages for ane hole yere		liij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item paid to the said church wardens for the kepyng of masse and Anthem of our lady in the said parisshe church by yere	iiij ^{li} .	vj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Item for keypyng of M ^{rs} Drapers Obytt by yere in the said parish		vj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Item paide for the kepyng of the obitt of the Brederne and sisterne of Corporis Xpi of the Craft and mystere of Skynners by yere		iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item paide for the keypyng of Maister Dalton[s] Obitt in saint Antolyns church in the tyme of this accompte			xx ^s .
Item for keypyng of M ^r Wekyngs Obitt in saint Mary Wolchurch by yere		vj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Item for kepyng of M ^r Fosters Obitt in Saynt Stephens in Walbroke by yere			xiiij ^s .
Item paide to Henry Colte waxchaundeler for xvj Topps for M ^r Fosters Torches weyinge iiij ^{xx} ij ^{li} . at jd. the li. makyng v ^s . ij ^d . For the wast of the xvj torches for xiiij ^{li} . at v ^d . the li. v ^s . x ^d . For the portage for the same Torches v ^s . iiij ^d			xvj ^s . iiij ^d .

Payments 1540-41.

Item payd to the Wardens of our lady companye for a dyner to be at the hall when the Mayar toke his othe	xlvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item geven to Herdman in earnest of a barge agaynst the mayre should have taken his othe at Westmyenster	v ^s . vj ^d .
Item payd to the Kynges Collectors for the subsidie graunted to his grace for the plate extendynge to C iiij ^{xx} . xj ^{li} . xvj ^s . viij ^d . And for lxxij ^{li} . xj ^s . ix ^d . in red[y] mony	xiiij ^{li} . iiij ^s . v ^d .
Item paid for the hyre of a barge at suche tyme as the Mayre and the Commonaltie of the Citie were commaunded to wayt upon the Kyng and the Quyne* from London to Grenewyche	xxj ^s .

Payments 1542-43.

Item for mendynge the glasse wyndow in the Chappell	xvj ^d .
Item paid to the wardens of the yomanrye for a dyner made when the lord mayre toke othe	xl ^s .
Item paid to my lorde of Cantorburies bargemen for the hire of a barge for the companye to Westminster the same tyme	xxvj ^s . viij ^d .

Payments 1544-45.

Firste paid for the chargis at the feest of Corpus X ^{pi} . that ys to saye for procession and for a recreacion made to the Mayre and Aldermen and also otherwyse as maye appere by a boke of the perticulers of the same... ..	xxij ^{li} . xj ^s . viij ^d . ob.
Item paid to Maister Judde late electe Sheryffe of London by the consent of the Maisters of the Companye towards the tryminge of his howse... ..	vj ^{li} . xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Item paid the xxvj daye of September for furnissing and setting forthe of xx harnessed men in russet Cootes towards the Kinges warres with there wepons and necessaries as apperith by perticulers	xxli. x ^s . x ^d .

* Catherine Howard.

Item paid forthe halffe hyre of a barge at suche time as the Company w ^t the Companye of Taylors dyd associat Maister Judd and Maister Wilford Shiryffes to Westmynster to take the othes	xvj ^s .	viiij ^d .	
Item paid the xvij daye of October for furnisshinge and settinge forthe of xx harnissed men in Rousset Cotys towards the Kynges warres as apperit by a byll of the parcelles	v ^{li} .	xix ^s .	vj ^d .
Item paid to the Kynges Colectors for the subsidie dwe to his grace within the tyme of [t]his accompte	viiij ^{li} .	xviiij ^s .	v ^d .
Item geven to the Kinge of Benevolence	xvij ^{li} .	xvj ^s .	x ^d .
Item payed for settinge forthe of iiij men in harnysse & whit Cottes as apperyth by a byll	iiij ^{li} .	iiij ^s .	viiij ^d .

Payments 1545-46.

Item paid for ij staffe torchis occupied at Poulles on the day that the Mayre toke his othe	iiij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item payed to the Kynges Colectors for j ^{tene} xv	viiij ^s .	
Item payd for the first fyftene graunted for the *condyttes	viiij ^s .	
Item paid for breken open of a pade looke in the Chappell		ij ^d .
Item paid for ope[n]ing of a nother looke ij su[n]derye tymes		ij ^d .
Item paid to the mayres officer for warninge the Tawers		xij ^d .
Item payd for iiij quarters & the workemanshippe for settinge up of theme in the galerie to hange clothes on		xij ^d .
Item paid for sweping down the Cobwebbes in the Hall and hangen up the Clothes there		viiij ^d .

Payments 1546-47.

Item paid for maken of Rayles for the companye at ij tymes agaynst the Kynges comynge... ..	xxxix ^s .
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* Water Supply.

Payments 1547-48.

A Solempne Dynyr.

Payed for the Dyners on Corpus Xpi daye and the frydaye w ^t other expences made and done at the Feaste as maye appere by a boke of the same ...	xxv ^{li} .	xviii ^s .	ij ^d .
Item paid for the charges of the Dyn ^r provided and made for the Kynges comyssioners at the Hall as maye appere by a boke of the perticulers	viiij ^{li}	x ^s .	xj ^d .
Item for Coolys* and facott and talwood spent in the hall parlor within the tyme of this accompte		ix ^s .	
Item paid to the Collectors for halffe a xv ^{ine} for the poore		iiij ^s .	ij ^d .

Receipts 1548-49.

Receyved of the Companye of Skynners as well of the clothinge as of the y[o]manrye for the poore as folowith			
First of the Clothenge by Eton the bedell for Christmas quarter	liij ^s .	ij ^d .	
Item of the yomanry for the same quarter by Rowland	x ^s .	iiij ^d .	
Item for o ^r ladye quarter for the clothinge by Eton ...		l ^s .	
Item for the same quarter by Rowland		x ^s .	
Summa—	vj ^{li} .	iiij ^s .	vj ^d .

Payments 1548-49.

Item paid to the use of the Kingis grace owt of Mr Bartons landys the charges of a pristes wages dew unto his grace by Acte of Parliament some tyme founded in the Guilde Hall Chapell by yere... ..	viiij ^{li} .		
Item paid to the Kingis grace use the charges of an obytt owt of the sayd Maister Bartons landys... ..		xlvj ^s .	viiij ^d .
Item paid to the Kinge o ^r Sovereigne lord for the first payment of the Relyffe			xl ^s .

* Coals and faggots. Talwood, wood packed in billets.

Payments 1549-50.

Item payde for j hogessheade of wyne* to Thomas Hunt xxxiijs. iiij ^d ., and for xviiij gallons of whyte wyne xviijs., for viij gallons of Frenche wyne viijs., and for v gallons and one quarte vs. ij ^d .—in all	iiij ^{li} .	iiijs.	vj ^d .
Item payde to the parson of Sayncte John upon Walbroke the Tenthe of the halle		xjs.	
Item payde for cariage awaye of fyvetenne loode of Russhes		ijs.	vj ^d .
Item for takinge the pagentes and settinge of them up agayne			xvj ^d .
Item payde for xij burdenne of Russhes			xxiiij ^d .
Item geven to Grene the broker for his paynes concern- ing the purchasing of the greyhounde		ijs.	j ^d .
Item payde Mr. Stapelton for the Draught of the writinge made for the purchase of the grehounde & to his Clarke for ingrosinge		ixs.	
Item geven to Mr. Akenson for perusinge of the same		iiijs.	
Item spente at the posfession takyng			xx ^d .
Item payde to the Clarke of the Mercers for perusinge the boke concerninge the purchase		iiij ^s .	
Item payde to viij men for xij dayes at viij ^d . the daye for the repayryng of the towne dyches	iiij ^{li} .	iiijs.	
Item for a gallon of wyne when the Kynges Majestie [Edward VI] came throwe Chepe			xij ^d .
Item payde to the hospytalle of Sayncte Barthelmewes after iiij ^{li} . vjs. viij ^d . the quarter for one hoole yere ...	xiiij ^{li} .	vjs.	viij ^d .
Item payde for canvasse to make bagges for the money			xij ^d .
Item payde to a golde smythe for weyinge of the plate			xij ^d .
Item payde for a basket to carye the monye in to my lorde treasurers†... ..			

* Wine given by J. Draper, bought of Thomas Hunt, a benefactor of the Company who died in 1557.

† A Benevolence was given to His Majesty 26 Henry VIII. The Citizens and Members of the twelve Companies raised a sum of no less than £21,263 6s. on the security of a mortgage of certain lands. Richard Dobbs, then Mayor, contributed £200, and Sir Andrew Judd, £300. Stow, Vol. I, b. 11., p. 283.

Item payde towards the reliefe of the pore Scolers in Cambridge	vli.
Item payde bi the said accomptante towards the benevolence of this house geven unto Sir Richard Dobbes* Knight Lorde Maire of London upon the election of the said Lorde within the tyme of this accompte	xvjli. vjs. viijd.
Item payde more towards the benevolence geven to my Lord Mayre bi this howse	xjli. xiijs. viijd.
Whereof payde by him [Warden Busshe] towards the benevolence of my Lorde Maire	vli.

Receipts 1552-53.

Firste received of Sir Andrewe Judde by the handes of M ^r Forman for one Coape ij altare clothes and a sute of vestementes of damaske	vjli.
Item more of hym rec' for xx torches	xlvj ^s . viijd.
Item rec' of John Pursell for vj torches	xxx ^s .
Item more rec' of Richard Castell for ij altare clothes iij Coapes and a suete of vestementes with estredge fethers	l ^s .
Item of Geofrey Walkedene for one Coape of red velvet	xxvj ^s . viijd.

Payments 1552-53.

Item payde to a paynter for payntyng of a cappe of mayntenance over y ^e Cupborde	viijd.
Item to be paide to M ^r James Stephanes for a blacke nut of silver garnished w ^t a cover gilt by him brought in	ixli.

Receipts 1553-54.

Item to Receave of S ^r Richarde Dobbes Knight and alderman for a scryne gilt to him solde	xx ^s .
Item to rec' of M ^r Thomas Persie for the great masse booke	x ^s .

* See p. 164.

Payments 1553-54.	
Item to the scolers of Cambridge and Oxford w ⁱⁿ the tyme of this accompte	1 ^s .
Item for bread wyne and sugar spent in the barge what tyme the quenes maiestie came unto the towre ...	xx ^d .
Item paid for staves & other things at the quenes comynge into the citie before the coronation	xxij ^d .
Item payd for wyne & ale spent in Chepesyde the day before the coronation... ..	xij ^d .
Item the .j. of Februarye to George Hill for a brest and a backe of harnesse	vj ^s .
Item to Roger Bewe for ij Almayne Ryvets	xx ^s .
Item to Lyndsaye for xx ^{ti} payre of newe *Almayne Ryvets at xij ^s . the paire	xij ^{li} .
Item paide for xvij forrest bils at ij ^s . iiij ^d . le pece ...	xlij ^s .
Item for vj sculles at xvj ^d . the pece	vij ^s .
Item to hym for foure Gorgets	iiij ^s .
Item payd for x blacke billes	xxv ^s .
Item paid to vij men that broght home their harnes ...	ix ^s .
Item to M ^r Banckes for ij grosse of poyntes	iiij ^s .
Item paid to M ^r Hunt for iiij bowes at ij ^s . iiij ^d	ix ^s . iiij ^d .
Item to him for j doss' of stringes	vj ^d .
Item to him for iiij brasers & iiij shoting gloves... ..	iiij ^s . v ^d .
Item paid to soundrie tailors for makinge of xl cotes at v ^d . le pece	xvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item paid for ij pound of gonnpowder & for scouringe ij gonns	v ^s . vj ^d .
Item for xx ^{ti} swerdes at ij ^s . vj ^d . the pece	1 ^s .
Item for x swerdes at ij ^s . viij ^d . the pece	xxvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item for xix daggers at xxij ^d . the pece... ..	xxxiiij ^s . x ^d .
Item for iiij daggers at xxij ^d . the pece	vij ^s . iiij ^d .
Item for xv daggers at ij ^s . le pece	xxx ^s .

* Moveable Rivets for Light Armour (Halliwell.)

Item for xxx ^d vj swerde girdels at vj ^d . le pece	xviijs ^s .	
Item for red clothe for crosses & sweordes		xx ^d .
Item paid to xxxij men for iij dayes watching & one night & geving their attendance by commandement	lij ^s .	iiij ^d .
Item to xxvij men for a day & night & di. diei at xx ^d . the pece	iiij ^{li} .	j ^s .
Item for ij pownde of gonnepowder bought by M ^r Hunt	ij ^s .	
Item payde the xij th daye of Februarye to 36 men at viij ^d . le pece	xxiiij ^s .	
Item to xx men at vj ^d . le pece, 18 ^o Februar'	x ^s .	
Item the xxj day of Febr. to xx men at vj ^d . le man for one dayes wardyng	x ^s .	
Item for a pounce of gonne powder & matches	ij ^s .	vj ^d .
Item allowed to M ^r Banckes for iiij sheffe of arrowes	x ^s .	
Item to Medlam for a lynck		iiij ^d .
Item payde for a doss' of daggers... ..	xviijs ^s .	x ^d .
Item for makynge of xxv coates pece v ^d	x ^s .	[v ^d .]
Item paid to ij men for bearynge of certayne streamers & kepinge that day that the quenes majestie came to the towre		viiij ^d .
Item paide to Ryng for mendinge of the baners and streamers		xiiij ^d .

1555-56. William Judde.

Reparations.

The Skinners Hall. Sealing of the Hall.

Item for making of a payre of Indentures of covenantes and an obligation upon the same betwene the M ^r & Wardens and the Joyner	iiij ^s .	
Item paide to Percivall Tailor Joyner for ij ^c xxj yerdes of wenscot for sealinge of the Skynners Hall at iijs ^s iiij ^d . the yerde	xxxvj ^{li} .	xvj ^s . viij ^d .
Item paide for xj wenscottes for the crestes of the same, and the workemanshippe of the said crestes	xxxiiij ^s .	iiij ^d .

Item for altering of the frising into pannels and Doubling of the same	xxxiiij ^s . viij ^d .
Item paide to soundrie masons for making of vij score and xij hoales, and stopping the same agayne... ..	xxiiij ^s .
Item paide for a loade & di. of Juystes & tymber to fyll the said hoales and for the cariage therof	xxiiij ^s .
Item paide to a carpenter for vj dayes in making of the same tymber fitt for the hoales... ..	vj ^s .
Item for brades & Sprigs for the Joyner gret & small	xx ^s . xj ^d .
Item for quarters for the benches... ..	x ^s .
Item paide for floaring of the highe desse in the hall ...	xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .

Ladies Chamber.

Item for sealing of j ^c xliiij yerdes di. of wenscott in the Ladies chamber at xxij ^d . the yerde—in all	xiiij ^{li} . iiij ^s . xj ^d .
Item paide for a loade of Double & single quarters to make table frames & furring of the walls & benches	xvj ^s . iiij ^d .
Item for cutting out vij carges of the said borde... ..	vij ^s .
Item for cariage of the same to and from the sawe pitt and for sawing of thre other smal peces	xj ^d .
Item for making of the table & ij cupbordes & laying of the benches	xxx ^s .
Item for turning of viij fete for the table	xviiij ^d .
Item paide for sprig to the glacier	ij ^d .
Item paide to the carver for M ^r Herdsons armes ...	xxiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Item gevene to the Smith for yron worke for M ^r Herdsons armes... ..	xvj ^d .
Item to a plaisterer for mending of certeyne places of the walls in the ladies chamber brokene by the Joyners	vj ^d .

Receptes.

Imprimis receyved of M ^r Herdson by his gift x ^{li} . and of Maistres Herdson of her benevolence x ^{li}	xx ^{li} .
Item 'rec' of the gifte of M ^{res} . Stephens... ..	viiij ^{li} .

- Item rec' of my ladie Dobbes for the bequest of S^r Richard Dobbes late Knight and alderman towardses the company* x^{li}.
- Item rec' by the handes of the yomanrie for the bequest to them gevene by S^r Richard Dobbes ... vj^{li}. xiijs. iiij^d.
- Item rec' of the gift of S^r John Champeney's knizt towardses the sealing of the Skinners hall by the handes of M^r Walkedene x^{li}.
- Item rec' of the benevolence of Sir Androwe Judde ... v^{li}.
- Item a great dore ef wenscot gevene by M^r Fleccher.

The following extracts are of a later date:—

1630-31.—Richard Downes.

S^r Andrew Judde's landes.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earle of Southampton for a quitrent to S ^t Giles in the feildes	00	10	00
To Joell Callys schoolem ^r of Tunbridge	20	00	00
To Francis Rootes usher	10	00	00
To six pore almesfolke of S ^t Helens to each viij ^d . a weeke for 52 weekes	10	08	00
To the said pore for a load of coales	01	08	00
To the said pore at Christ mas xij ^d . a peece	00	06	00
To the wardens towardses their charges in visitinge Tunbridge schole	06	00	00
To the Clarke and Beadle towardses their appaile in visitinge Tunbridge schole	01	00	00
To the Renter Warden for his paynes	00	10	00
For 6 silver pens	00	19	06
To the schollers at Tunbridge	00	06	08
To M ^r Gatacre moderator by order of Court	03	06	08
For reparations at Tunbridge schole this yeere as per billes	19	13	10
	074	08	08

* See pp. 164, 165.

M ^r Attwells landes.		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Towards the election dyner	... ..	20	00	00
To the Lord of the Manor of Godalmynge for a cheife rent	... ..	00	02	00
		<u>020</u>	<u>02</u>	<u>00</u>
Generall paymentes of the said Companie w ^{ch} are usuallie paid everie yeere by M ^r Renter Warden.				
To the Clarke for his yeeres wages	... ..	013	06	08
To him for keeping the Corne accompt	... ..	003	06	08
To him for ynck & paper	... ..	000	13	04
For pamphlettes & parchment	... ..	000	06	08
For ingrossing the accompt	... ..	000	13	04
To the Clarkes of Churches when the M ^r & Wardens went to the Maior & Sheriffes this yeere	... ..	000	06	00
Allowed to the Renter for privat reasons	... ..	010	00	00
Allowed to the Wardens towards their extraordinarie charge this yeere in regard of the great dearth of Corne & generallie of all thinges els & in respect of the great liverie latelie taken in	... ..	100	00	00
Extraordinarie paymentes paid by this Accomptant this yeere.				
For Clothes for Hanna Smythe	... ..	001	15	06
More for her nurseing & scholing for one whole yeere	... ..	003	00	00
To M ^r Callys in benevolence by order	... ..	010	00	00
To M ^r Rootes in benevolence by order	... ..	004	00	00
For wyne sugar spice & bread the 5 of November	... ..	000	17	06
For burnt wyne the 23 of November	... ..	000	04	01
To the pavior for paveing the streete before the hall and the tenementes there	... ..	003	09	00
Spent at the Taverne at the Companies 4 severall goinges to Pawles	... ..	002	07	06
Spent on the Coronation daye the 27 of March	... ..	001	10	05

RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

91

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For two fiteenes assessed on the hall for the reparations of Newgate and bringing the water to the Cittie	001	00	00
To M ^r Warden Woolfall for a banquet for the whole Companie in Midlent last by order	026	06	00
To M ^r Gatacre for his sermon on the election daye ...	001	00	00

1633-34.—Zacharie Highlord.

Extraordinarie paymentes.

For 9 new buckettes and mending 27 old ones	003	03	00
For a dyner at the hall on the Lord Maiors daye ...	024	03	07
Paid for barges, Trumpeters, droms, ribons, swordmen & such like the same daye	015	04	02
For 4 dyners at the Swan Tavern when the new liverie was cald	006	01	06
For a dyner for the Tawyers the 9 th of March	002	13	09
For sugar bred ale & fyer when the Wardens mett to putt up the money in the Chest	000	01	09
For Cotton to make Cases for the 3 paire of Andirons	000	13	08
To the Paynter for painting the little roome by the new Parlour	008	00	00
To M ^r Collison for 3 paire of brass Andirons & 3 Chymney backes as per billes by order	029	00	00
To the Smith for iron worke about the Parlour windowes	003	00	00
To the Glasier for worke about the Hall windowes as per bill	004	04	00
To the Paynter for paynting the 2 Chymneys in the new Parlor, and the little roome next it, and paynting 36 buckettes	003	15	00

1638-39.—Arthur Michelborne.

Extraordinarie paymentes.

To Joseph Perry the Bellman in gratuitie, by order...	000	05	00
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	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Cristofer Riche a pore brother of this Companie to free him out of prison, by order	001	00	00
To Francis Spence another pore brother to free him out of prison, by order	006	00	00
Spent the xxxj th of October beeing the day the Queene Mother cam through the Cittie	002	10	05
For a dyner at the Hall the xxvij th of March being Coronation daye	015	04	05
Disbursed for Come bought as appeeres in the Come acompt fol. 32	315	18	03
For 6 poundes of suger, 16 dozen of cakes, and for spice, spent the xxvij th of Marche in the morninge	001	05	10

1639-40.—Gyles Rowles.

Extraordinarye paymentes.

Paid M ^r Gales w ^{ch} hee spent in going to see the pictures	000	01	08
To Norman the Painter for beautyfying the seeling and windowes in the ould Parlour	008	00	00
Spent by M ^r Dickenson and this Accomptant when they went to Eakes to hasten the pictures	000	01	06
To M ^r Eakes for Drawing of Nine pictures in the ould Parlo ^r	040	00	00
To M ^r Norman the Painter for 14 frames w th the Kinges, Queene, Prince, and Divers Dukes and Earles Armes therein and the two tables with the Kinges and M ^r and wardens names	033	10	00
Given to the Painters men	000	03	00
To M ^r Newman late Schole maister of Tunbridge by order	050	00	00
To M ^r Felgate for 6 barrells of Gun powder	046	16	00
For new bindeing the two Registers and for a rowle of parchment put therein	001	18	00
To Joshua Kerbye by order when hee entred upon the Ushers place of Tunbridge schole	002	00	00
To the Joyner for worke done about the seeling of the ould Parlour	000	10	00

1640-41.—Richard Alport.

Payments.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Armorer of the Hall for 3 quarters after xx ^s a yeare and for thother quarter after xxvj ^s viij ^d by order	001	01	08
To the Clarke for his great paynes and care in the collecting the Evidences, and monyes to bee lent, and the Donors and Exhibitioners names in a booke, being of specyall use for the Companye and never before done	020	00	00

Extraordinary payments.

Paid M ^r Felgate for 4 Barrells of Gunpowder	022	00	00
Paid M ^r Felgate more for 10 barrells of Gunpowder ...	050	10	00
Paid to Laurence Swetnam Clarke to Arthur Squib Esquier by the direction and for the use of the right ho ^{ble} Henry Earle of Manchester and other Lordes being (amongst other monyes) lent them upon their bondes	2100	00	00
Paid M ^r Felgate for match and shott	007	00	00
Paid M ^r Webster for Armes for the Companye	032	14	00
Paid spent on some of the Companye on the Twelwe day that came to Skynners Hall, and by reason of the raine could not goe to Paules	000	06	00
Paid disburzed by the Clarke to M ^r Deputie Mofse for a coppie of the Declaration made by the Trustees, in whose names the lordes bondes were taken for the 50,000 ^{li} lent by the Companyes	000	07	00
To M ^r Taylor for a sermon on the election daye ...	001	00	00

1641-42.—Richard Whitlocke.

Payments.

To the Armorer of the Hall for a whole yeare by order	001	06	08
To a man in Harnes on Maye even	000	01	00

	li.	s.	d.
To the Churchwardens of S ^t Buttolph without Bishops- gate according to S ^t William Allens will for C ^{li} by him given to the Companie	006	00	00
Allowed to the Renter warden for reasons best knowne to the Auditors	015	00	00
To the Churchwardens of Hackney w ^{ch} is to bee paid them yearly for ever for 700 ^{li} given by M ^{rs} Margaret Audley deceased and now provided for in M ^r Blandes rent in S ^t Sithes lane	035	00	00
Paid for the removeing of John Davyes and his familie to the Pest-house being visitted with the infection	006	00	00
Paid to Burnham for two Barges on the Lord Mayors daye	008	00	00
Paid to M ^r Warden Bateman for cloth to make suites for 25 foote men to waite upon the Riders when the Kinges Majestie came through the Cittie	017	02	00
Paid for Ribbon for the same suites	003	11	00
Paid for makeing the same suites	003	02	06
Paid for the use of 2 clothes for the Rayles the same daye	001	00	00
Paid for an ell & halfe a quarter of tafeta for a Pen- dant	000	15	09
Paid for painting the Pendant and makeing of itt ...	002	10	00
Paid for fringe for the same Pendant	000	09	06
Paid for the hire of a horse for him that caryed the Pendant	000	10	00
Paid for 3 Dozens and a halfe of torches	002	12	06
Paid att a taverne for a Dynner for divers of the Assistants and lyverie on the daye of thankes giving	002	16	00
Paid to the Smith Painter and other workemen for worke done about the peece of Ordinance sent to London Derrye	011	08	06
Paid for a Pendant staffe and trunchions when the king came through the Cittie	000	14	00

1642-43.—Thomas Woodgate.

Payments.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid for 2 intire subsidies imposed upon the Companye	033	06	08
Paid to Martin Dawson for 12 new buckettes and mending of 31 ould buckettes	002	11	00
Paid loste by 67 ^{li.} taken out of the chest w ^{ch} had layne long therein	000	17	00
Paid the East India Companye for a peece of ordinance cont[aining] 43 c. weighte att xij per Cent.			
Paid att the Chamber of London to the use of the poore for want of gownes for my selfe and M ^r Warden Collins when wee went in about the Companye busines	000	02	00
Paid to M ^r Horne schoole m ^r of Tunbridge schoole for a gratuitie by order of Courte	013	06	08
Paid to M ^r Storye Usher of the same schoole by order	002	00	00
Paid in full upon the weekly assesment att two severall tymes according to an Ordinance of Parliament	200	00	00
Paid for 91 quarters of wheate att xxxij ^{s.} vj ^{d.} per quarter	147	17	06
Paid spent by M ^r Warden Bailey M ^r Alporte and M ^r Dreyton att the inviteing of the Marchantaylors ...	000	00	11
Paid for 2 intire subsidies being the last payment of the 4 royall subsidies graunted by acte of parliament	033	06	08

1643-44.—William Hudson.

1643

Aug. 19. Paid lent the Cittie of London upon their Comon seale	1000	00	00
Aug. 23. Paid lent more to the Cittie	0200	00	00
Sept. 20. Paid lent to the Cittie of London upon their Comon seale	0200	00	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Octobr 7. Paid lent to the Cittie of London upon their Comon seale	0500	00	00
Novembr 3. Paid to the Cittie of London in full upon their Comon seale	0200	00	00
Paid M ^r Felgate for 2 barrells of gun powder and a hundred of match sent by order of Courte to London Derrye	0010	18	00
Paid a porter that broughte a clocke given to the Companye by M ^r Robert Warden	0000	01	00
Paid the Companyes parte for new laying a gutter in old swanne Alley betweene the Companye and the Mercers land	0000	18	00
Paid for makeing an alarum to the Clocke and makeing itt cleane	0000	16	00
Paid given for the releife of maymed souldyers according to an ordinance of Parliament	0001	00	00

1644-45.—Robert Warden.

All receiptes of monye found or put into the Chest.

1644

July 30. Resting in the chest in monye att the tyme of the last accompte	0227	14	11
October j ^o . Rec ^t of the Chamber of London in part of paym ^t of 2100 ^{li.} lent upon divers of the lordes bondes to disband the Armye in the North	0210	00	00
Rec ^t of S ^r Richard Ducye for an Annuitie of the guifte of S ^r Wolstan Dixie for a lecture in S ^t Michaelles parish att Bassieshawe Due at our ladie Daye 1644	010	00	00

Paymentes.

Out of M^r Barton's Landes.

For the obijt monye not purchased xlvj ^{s.} viij ^{d.} and to the Kinges Receiver ij ^{s.} iiij ^{d.}	002	09	00
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S^r Andrew Juddes landes.

To the Earle of Southampton for a quitrent to S ^t Gyles in the feildes	000	10	00
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RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

97

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the wardens towards their charges in visiting the schoole	006	00	00
To the Clarke and Beadle towards their apparell in visiting the said schoole	001	00	00
To the Renter for his paynes	000	10	00
For six silver pens	000	19	06
To the schollers att Tunbridge	000	06	08
For reparations done att Tunbridge schoole this yeare as per billes	026	10	06

Mr Atwells landes.

To the Mannor of Godalming for a cheife rent	000	02	00
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Mr Hunttes landes.

To five poore Almesfolke viz ^t [severally named] to each iij ^s . jd. a weeke for lij weekes	040	01	08
To the Armorer of the Hall for a whole yeare by order Allowed to the Renter warden for reasons best knowne to the Auditors	001	06	08
1644			
June 2. Paid the Collectors the assesment for the maintenance of the Brittiish Armye in Ireland for 6 months ending in March last	0010	10	00
June 18. Paid to the Collectors for the fortifications for 2 months assesment	0021	00	00
Paid to severall brethren interest for a yeare ending 20 th June 1644	0195	06	00
Paid to severall brethren principall and interest due 20 th June 1645	2736	13	08

Extraordinarye paymentes.

Paid for a Dynner on the Tawyers search Day in Julye last	0004	00	06
Paid for a Drincking July 18 being a Daye of Thankes-giving	0002	16	01

	li.	s.	d.
Paid for a Dynner for the wardens 16 December att the Disposition of M ^r Batemans cloakes	0000	11	04
Paid for a Dynner xxxj th December for the assistants and Livery att the buryall of M ^r Robert Bateman ...	0045	14	03
Paid for an houre glasse	0000	02	06
Paid for the fyne and rent of the River water broughte into Wood street and S ^t Hellens	0005	16	10
Paid for mending three peeces of plate	0001	07	00
Paid for the new river water for a quarter due att our ladie Daye	0000	18	06

1645-46.—John Collyson.

Payments.

1645

Aug. 5. Paid the Collectors of Dowgate ward for 2 months ending j ^o Aprill 1645 for the maintenance of S ^r Thomas Fairfaxes armye	0024	00	00
Aug. 13. Paid the Collectors of Dowgate Ward for the fortifications for 2 months	0021	00	00
Aug. 25. Paid the Collectors for 3 months for the maintenance of S ^r Tho : Fairfaxes army	0036	00	00
Sept. 30. Paid the Collectors for the maintenance of S ^r Thomas Fairfaxs army for 2 months	0024	00	00
Novemb. 10. Paid the Collectors for 2 months asses- ment for the Scottish Army	0009	00	00
Dec. 3. Paid the Collectors for the fortifications for 2 months & is in full for 6 months	0021	00	00
Jan. 7. Paid the Collectors for the maintenance of S ^r Tho : Fairfaxs army for 3 months in full	0036	00	00
Jan. 23. Paid the Collectors in full for 12 months for the Brittish Armye in Ireland	0010	10	00
Apr. 21. Paid the Collectors in full for the assesmt ^t of the Scottish Armye	0009	00	00
July 22. Paid for wyne and cakes on the thankes giving daye	0001	18	10
Paid to five porters that attended on that daye att Paules	0000	05	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid for formes att Paules on that Daye	0000	10	00
Novemb ^r 25. Paid for a supper for the Riders that fetched in the Russia Ambafador	0002	03	00
Paid for torches and Ribbins for the Riders	0000	10	00
Decemb ^r 26. Paid for a Dynner for the M ^r & Wardens att the Disposeing of the gownes given by Capteyne Styles	0000	10	00
Paid for torches when Capteyne Styles was buried ...	0000	04	01
Paid to M ^r Taylors blinde sonne for studying a ser- mon by order of courte	0001	00	00
Paid M ^r Woodall for extraordinary disburzments this yeare for rushes flowere pottes labourers and carying of lettres	0001	19	00
Paid for one Dozen of Venus glasses	0000	06	00
Paid for 6 pottle glasses for the table	0000	04	06

1646-47.—Henry Randall.

Payments.

To the Wardens according to the will of Robert Bate- man Esquier for a drinking on the v th of November	003	00	00
To the Clarke by the same will	000	10	00
To the Upper beadle by the same will	000	06	08
To the Under beadle by the same will	000	03	04
To the Churchwardens of S ^t Johns the Hall being assessed to the use of the poore	004	08	00
To the Parson of S ^t John for his offering	000	06	08
To this Accomptant in allowance for the view Dynner	004	00	00
To him more in allowance for the search Dynner ...	005	00	00
To him more in allowance towards the auditt Dynner	003	00	00
To him more in allowance towards the Dynner the x th of Maye by order	006	00	00
To this Accomptant in allowance for the Dynner the xij th of August according to S ^r Wolstan Dixeys will	011	06	08
Allowed to the Renter-warden for reasons best knowne to the Auditors	20	03	01
Allowed to the wardens towards their joynt charge...	65	02	08

Extraordinary payments.		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1646				
July 10.	Paid for a brasse Dyall for Tunbridge schoole	0000	06	00
Sept. 8.	Paid the Collectors of Dowgate Ward for 2 months paye for Sr [Thomas] Fairefaxes armye ...	0024	00	00
	Paid three men that caryed gownes when the companye dynded att the lord Mayor	0000	03	00
Decemb ^r 22.	Paid the Collectors of Dowgate Ward for 3 months assesm ^t for Ireland	0005	05	00
March 10th.	Paid for formes att Paules being a Daye of humiliation	0000	10	00
Maye 20.	Paid Alderman Vyner for plate, whereof Alderman Highlord gave the company xx ^{li.}	0021	00	08

1647-48.—George Thetcher.

Extraordinary payments.				
1647				
June 22.	Paid spent with the wardens and workemen on the view daye att nighte	0000	03	09
August 19.	Paid M ^r Nash Pewterer for 3 Dozen of trencher plates att 14½ ^{d.} per pound	0002	07	00
	Paid him more for a stampe for pewter of the Companies Armes to bee kepte in the Hall	0000	03	08
August 26.	Paid for twice going by water to Westminster to give evidence against those which framed a petition att Skyanners hall displeasing to the Parliament	0000	02	03½
August 28.	Paid for 6 pitchers and 6 beere glasses... ..	0000	02	00
Oct: 24.	Paid Mr Osborne for going to Tunbridge to view the schoole and spent on him	0001	02	00
No: 4.	Paid William Coulson Pewterer for 3 Dozens of trencher plates weighing 39½ ^{li.} att 14½ ^{d.} per pound	0002	07	06
Dec: 22.	Paid loste by lighte monye received in 100 ^{li.}	0000	02	03

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1648			
June 6. Paid spent when Guesse were invited to the eleccon dynner	0000	04	10
June 9. Paid to a Gouldsmith for mending the Peahen being broaken	0000	02	00
Paid Josias Clarke for 3 quarters of a yeare being allowed him by order of Courte to mende his wages	0001	10	00
Paid for 2 bucks against the election daye v ^{li} . being received of M ^r Cruchfeild	0006	12	00
Paid loste more by Counterfett monye	0000	05	06

1648-49.—Henry Greene.

Extraordinary payments.

[1648]

July 19. Paid for a Dynner being thankesgiving daye	0003	09	10
Septemb ^r 7. Paid for a Dynner being thankesgiving daye about Colchester	0015	10	07
Paid for formes att Paules the same daye	0000	10	00
Paid for formes att Paules being fast daye about the treatye	0000	10	00
November 30. Paid in full for the 6, 4 and 9 months taxes for the Armye	0120	00	00
Paid spent by the Clarke in going to putt Doctor Graye in pofsefsion of Tunbridge schoole, and for the hire of 3 horses	0005	02	06
Paid spent on the Lieutenant and souldiers when they came to quarter in the hall	0000	13	06
December 22. Paid spent by the Clarke on the soul- diers	0000	02	02
Paid spent more on the souldiers by the Clarke while workemen were securing the house	0000	05	07
Paid for iron boltes, staples, boardes, nayles and workemanship to secure the house	0000	16	04

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Februarye 6. Paid spent on the Beadle of Christs Hospitall when hee broughte M ^r Stoddardes anuitie and upon the Lieutenant and Ensigne being in com- panye	0000	00	11
Paid the Collectors for the 12 months assesment for the Armye ending att our la[dy] 1649	0020	00	00
Paid M ^r Warden Alport by order of the M ^r and wardens for 2 bedds and furniture to lodge the Comaunders in att the Courte parlor	0031	13	08
March 26. Paid spent on the M ^r and wardens when they went to Collonell Tichburne to gett the souldiers removed	0000	03	06
Paid M ^r Richbell for fire and candles for the souldiers	0014	18	09
Paid spent by the Clarke in going and coming by water to the Quarter M ^r Generall with Collonell Tich- burnes lettre to gett the souldiers removed	0000	04	10
Paid a souldier that went to the Lieutenant to White- hall and for bringing downe the souldiers bedds out of the Hall into the yard	0000	01	06
Paid for making cleane the Hall after the souldiers were gone	0001	12	04
Paid to the Collectors for 6 months for Irelande end- ing October the last 1646	0003	12	00
Paid to the Collectors for other 6 months ending in August 1648	0012	12	00

1649-50.—Henry Dawson.

Extraordinary payments.

1650

Maye 30. Paid for a Dynner when our M ^r and war- dens went to the Court of Aldermen about Alder- man Tichborne	000	13	00
Paid Doctor Graye a gratuitie conferred upon him by order of Courte	014	00	00
Paid M ^r Martin usher a gratuitie conferred upon him by order of Courte	007	00	00

	li.	s.	d.
Paid M ^r Raworth the Counseller for helping the company to the evidence of the Irish landes	0001	00	00
Paid given M ^r Raworthes Clarkes and spent upon them by our Clarke	0000	07	00
Paid for the search and coppie of M ^r Titchbornes will	0000	04	08
Paid for bringing downe the gun-powder into the yard	0000	03	04
Paid spent by M ^r Collyson and the clarke att twice going to the Comittee about the monye owing to the Companye by the Parliament	0000	04	10
Paid M ^r Taylor for a coppie of the Counsell of state their determination touching the Irish land	0000	10	00
Paid spent by the Clarke upon the Comon Counsell in Gratioustreet when hee made itt appeare unto them that S ^r Andrew Juddes landes was free from assesments by Acte of Parliament	0000	03	07
Paid spent by M ^r Collyson and the Clarke when they waited another tyme upon the Comittee of Corporations	0000	02	06
Païd spent by M ^r Collyson and the Clarke when they went to the Irish Comittee	0000	00	08
Paid M ^r Vaughan Gouldsmith for a bowle and cover of silver and guilte the guifte of M ^r Breton deceased late Clarke of this companye	0014	00	00
Paid a Cheater that pretended hee was to bring the Companye a Doe from the state	0000	05	00
June 15. Paid M ^r Woodall for warning a courte of afsistance about Alderman Titchbo[r]ne	0000	02	06
Paid to two men to carye the colors before the companye on the lord Maiors day	0000	08	00
Paid Thomas Burnham for the hire of 2 barges on the same daye	0007	00	00

Good debts due to the house.

The righte Ho^{ble} Earle of Manchester and other lordes by bondes due in 8ber 1646 2654 08 00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The House of Parliament upon the publique faith due			
June 23, 1646	4200	00	00
The Cittie of London upon the comon seale due 16th			
March 1643[4]	1400	00	00
Alderman Titchborne our M ^r for his fyne to come			
into the assistants	0025	00	00

1650-51.—Robert Hampton.

Payments.

Paid allowed Alderman Tichborne out of his fyne			
according to an order of Courte	0025	00	00

Extraordinary payments.

1650			
Julye 1 ^o . Paid for a coppie of the Uphoulders peti-			
tion	000	02	06
Julye 26. Paid for a Dynner being thanksgiving daye			
for Ireland	018	12	02
September 30. Paid for the hire of a Barge to Westm ^r			
to wayte upon the sheriffes and other expences ...	003	08	00
October 8. Paid for a Dynner being a thankes-			
giving daye about the Scotts	015	18	08
October 29. Paid for a Dynner being the lord Maiors			
daye	034	19	11
Paid M ^r Burnham for the hire of a barge the same			
daye	005	10	00
Paid M ^r Hawkins for 7 dozen of crimpson and yellow			
ribbon	001	14	00
Paid to six trumpeters	002	00	00
Paid to another trumpeter that broake his trumpett ...	000	02	00
Paid the Drum and Fife	000	09	00
Paid the Fencers for florishing before the companye...	000	08	00
Paid for a kilderkin of ale and other expences laid			
out by M ^r Collyson the same daye	000	11	06
Paid for a dozen of white staves	000	07	00

RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

105

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid by M ^r Warden Southwood M ^r Collyson and the Clarke att the deliverye of the petition to the Common counsell and given the Hall keeper	000	02	08
Novemb ^r 5. Paid for a Streamer with the Comonwealths Armes in itt	006	10	00
Paid spent by M ^r Collyson in attending the Irish Committee and loste by a purse that was boughte ...	000	07	06
January 30. Paid for a Dynner being thankesgiving Daye for Edenborough castle	009	00	10
June 11. Paid for a great paper booke to enter the order of Court in	000	17	06
Paid to the assistants and liverye that dyned with the lord Maior and Sheriffes	085	00	00

1651-52.—Richard Downing.

Extraordinary payments.

[1651]

Paid charges in the Chamberleyne's office att the receipte of the 105 ^{li.} being the companyes proportion according to agreement	002	00	00
Paid to M ^r Bunbery by order of M ^r Kerbye and M ^r Collyson comitte for the Irish affaires to perfecte the accompte of charges in the prosecution thereof ...	001	10	00
Julye 23. Paid for the hire of a coach to Westminster and going 3 tymes by water and spent with the Marchants that accompanied	000	07	06
Paid spent in a journey to Maidenwell in Lincolnesheire	031	12	00
Paid spent by M ^r Collyson and the Clarke att severall meetings att Grocers Hall	000	03	10
Paid M ^r Bunbery for the companyes proportion of the charge in prosecuting the petition about the election of Maior and Sheriffes	004	00	00
Paid for a Dynner when the Renter warden was sworne	001	10	06
Paid by order to severall of the assistants and livery that Dyned with the Lord Maior and Sheriffe Riccard	023	00	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January 19. Paid spent with the Gouldsmiths compayne att the view of the gardens there	0000	10	00
January 24. Paid for a Dynner on the 25 th of August being a thanksgiving day	0013	17	10
April 24. Paid spent by the Comittee that waited on the Countesse* of Leicester	0000	11	00
Maye 23. Paid for coach hire for the M ^r and Wardens inviting the Marques of Dorchester to Dynner att the election	0000	02	06
Febr. 8. Paid for a Dynner when the Lord Protector was feasted att Grocers Hall	0026	04	02
Maye 23. Paid for a Dynner being thanksgiving daye	0021	08	06
Paid for a paper booke to write the coppie of the charter of London Derry in	0000	04	06
Note that Fiftie eighte poundes twelve shillings and three pence (part of one hundred eighte poundes twelve shillings and three pence charged upon the compayne folio 23, in 23 lynes for altering and repairing the compaynes house att the Hall gate wherein Thomas Pennant the Clarke dwelleth) is disallowed by a Courte houlden the xxxj th daye of August 1654 because the said charge was expended without any order of courte, and therefore to bee substracted from the Rest above mentioned and then remaineth due to the Accomptant M ^r Salomon Cole the just some of Thirtie three poundes Nineteene shillinges five pence halfe pennye, Which wee the Auditors here under subscribing thinke fitt to bee presently satisfied, and hee to paye all such somes of monye charged as paid in his accompte, which bee not yett paid.	58	12	3
	33	19	5½

Robert Tichborne

W^m Cokayne

Nathan Wright

Will. Ridges

* Sarah, widow of Sir Thomas Smythe, who was remarried to Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, being his second wife.

Good debts due to the house.

The righte ho ^{ble} Earle of Manchester and other lordes by bondes due in October 1646	2418	03	00
The House of Parliament upon the publique faith due 23 June 1646	4200	00	00
The Cittie of London upon the comon seale due the 16 th daye of March 1643	1400	00	00
M ^{rs} Marye Collyson part of the fyne for the Lease of her house neare S ^t Marye Axe	0040	00	00
	<u>8058</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>00</u>

1654-55.—Stephen Frewen.

Receipts.

January 16, 1654[5]. Received of the Committee of Ireland the companyes proportion of 666 ^{li} 13 ^s . 4 ^d . which the Committee sould the land which was allotted unto all the companyes of London in lieu of 10,000 ^{li} . being part of 100,000 ^{li} . advanced by them for the releife of Ireland	0301	00	00
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Payments.

Paid towards the purchase of lvij ^s . iiij ^d . of quitrent paid heretofore to the Deanes and Chapteres of Cathedralls by order	030	01	00
Paid Mr Ogelbye for a booke called Virgill by order of courte	005	00	00
Paid for beere and suger att a courte of wardens ...	000	01	00
Paid for printed bills to sumon the assistants and liverye with 2 lettres engraven and the companyes Armes therein	000	11	00

Severall Dynners made by the Accomptant.

1654

June 28. Paid for the view Dynner and courte of assistants	0013	01	08
Julye 25. Paid for a Dynner being Tawyers search...	0002	02	08

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received of Mr John Jollife the like	0050	00	00
[nine others the like]			
Received of Mr James Love in parte of his fyne to come into the assistants	0020	00	00
Received of Mr William Towerson for his fyne to come into the liverye	0020	00	00
Received of 24 rich bachelors as in folio 41 appeareth	0146	00	00
Received of 24 budge bachelors as in folio 41 appeareth	0108	00	00
Received of 25 gent. ushers as in folio 43 appeareth...	0054	00	00

Payments.

Paid for all the charges of the tryumph on the lord Maiors Daye as in folio 42 appeareth	0396	06	08
Paid Bennett Adams Carpenter in parte for building the barge houses and Tenements thereby as appeareth by his acquittances	0300	00	00
Paid Anthonye Richmond for watching the barge when itt was in painting	0003	01	06
Paid given the lord Maior by order of courte towards the tryming of his house	0060	00	00
Paid given Sheriffe Tems by like order for tryming of his house	0050	00	00

Allowances made by the courte of Assistants.

Allowed the fower wardens towards their charges in dyneing with the lord Maior and both the Sheriffes	0010	13	04
Allowed the Clarke towards his travell in the com- panyes busines and in respecte of his smale wages	0060	00	00

In respecte of their great paynes about
the lo: Maiors tryumph.*

To William Faulconer	0030	00	00
To Cleophas Smith	0020	00	00
To the Clarkes man	0001	00	00
To the Beadles maide	0000	15	00
To Anthonye Richmond	0002	00	00

* Sir Robert Tichborne, Lord Mayor, 1656. See pp. 145 and 174.

li. s. d.

Extraordinarye payments.

Paid Mr Hamond for 2 barrelles of strong and 2 barrelles of smale beere	0002	03	06
Paid the Assistants and liverye that dynded with the Lord Maior and both the Sheriffes by order of the 27 of November 1656	0053	00	00
Paid William Naylor the Mr of the barge for tryming of her, and for rowing of her to Westminster on the 10: Maiors daye and for hire of another barge and wages for 26 men in them as per bill	0011	13	10
Paid for 2 monye bagges to carrye the lord Maior and Sheriffes monye in	0000	01	00
Paid for 3 staves of brazell with silver heades for the 3 porters	0008	06	06
Paid for cloth and bayes for 3 gownes for the said 3 porters	0010	02	03
Paid for silke buckram, necke buttons and for making the same 3 gownes	0001	05	00
Paid for facing the said 3 gownes with furre	0006	05	00
Paid loste by the receipte and payment of monye and by Counterfeite monye this yeare	0000	13	00
Paid Mr William Medley for Biskettes cakes and suger to enterteayne the Marchantaylors	0000	10	02

More extraordinarye payments.

1656

June 26. Paid for a Dynner for the Comittee att the tryall of the barge	002	18	05
Septemb ^r 29. Paid for a Dynner att the Mearemaide in Cornehill att the choice of the lo: Maior	001	00	06
October 6. Paid for a Dynner att the Mearemaide in Cornehill for the Comittee of the lo: Maiors shew	001	10	00
October 11. Paid for a Dynner att the Mearemaide in Cornehill for the Comittee to order the lo: Maiors shew	002	11	00
October 13. Paid for a Dynner att Mr Paynes for the Comittee about the same shew	001	10	06

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
October 14. Paid for a Dynner att the Salutation for the same Comittee	001	01	00
[Here follow payments for eight dinners for the same Committee from Oct. 16 to Nov. 1.]			
October 29. Paid for a Dynner for the Companye being lord Maiors daye	048	05	02
November 5. Paid for a Dynner for the Companye over & above ij ^{li.} of M ^r Batemans guifte	041	05	08
1657			
Maye 12. Paid for a courte of assistance Dynner over and above xxxij ^{s.} iij ^{d.} of M ^r Audleys guifte ...	015	08	06
June 18. Paid for the election Dynner over and above v ^{li.} given by M ^r Draper and xx ^{li.} by M ^r Atwell	109	03	01
August 4 & 5. Paid for the auditt Dynner over and above ij ^{li.} vj ^{s.} xij ^{d.} given by S ^r James Lancaster ...	015	00	00
Maye 12. Paid for a gallon of Ipocrist for the lord Maior to drinke to the new sheriffe	000	10	00

Debts owing by the house.

[Ten items which amount in all to] 5586 01 11

Good debts owing to the house.

[The total amount is] 7736 03 00

1657-58.—Walter White.

Payments.

Paid given to the Lord Maior by order of courte towards the tryming of his house	0060	00	00
Paid for all the charges of the tryumph on the lord Maiors daye as appeareth in folio 42*	0213	10	00

Extraordinarye payments.

Paid for hipocrist for M ^r Hamond and my selfe att our election Renter wardens	0000	12	00
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* The several items are seen in detail below, page 115.

RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

115

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid given to Counsell for advise about the refractorye brethren and for going by water	0001	01	00
Paid Deputie Allen for making the Lord Maiors Banner and remakeing of itt againe being torne with the winde, and for repaying the Ensigne being likewise torne	0013	00	00
Paid for mending other of the streamers	0001	10	00
Paid to severall of the Assistants and liverye of this companye that dynded with the Lord Maior and both the Sheriffes xxx ^s . a peece by order of courte of the 25 th November	0084	00	00
Paid the Upper beadle for lookeing to and keeping 100 gownes and coates att ij ^d . a peece	0000	16	08
Paid for drawing the conveyances for the quitrentes boughte of the State and to Counsell for advise and given the trustees to buy them gloves	0002	16	08
All manner of payments disburzed about the same tryumph [<i>i.e.</i> of Sir Richard Chiverton Lord Mayor].*			
Paid to M ^r Clunn the Player	0020	00	00
Paid to M ^r Lucas that marshalled the poore men ...	0003	16	00
Paid the Trumpeters	0005	06	06
Paid allowed them for their Dynner	0000	05	00
Paid to the porters that caryed the pageants	0009	04	06
Paid to the Drumers	0007	15	00
Paid to the Fencers	0003	15	00
Paid to the Tumblers	0005	00	00
Paid to Powell the porter	0000	15	00
Paid to the Gunners for discharging 30 gunns 4 tymes over	0030	00	00
Paid the Gyant	0005	00	00
Paid Capteyne Lloyd for carying an ensigne beside a scarfe	0000	05	00
Paid for a scarfe	0000	16	00

* See pp. 145 and 180.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid to the poore men xij ^d . a peece	0005	00	00
Pad to M ^r Edwardes for staves	0003	10	00
Paid the two cittie Marshall	0002	10	00
Paid the Joyner that made the pageants	0043	00	00
Paid the Painter for painting the pageants and for worke done in the Hall	0056	00	00
Paid M ^r Kempe for a Lucerne skynn	0000	10	00
Paid M ^r Gawthorne for a little spotted skynn	0001	10	00
Paid M ^r Thetcher for a Leopard skynn	0000	15	00
Paid M ^r Jolland for a Leopard skynn	0001	04	00
Paid for Lyneing the shapes	0001	10	00
aid M ^r Frauncis Milles for ribbons	0006	03	00
	<hr/>		
	0213	10	00

1658-59.—Nathaniel Hall and James Wheeler.

Receiptes.

Received of the Executors of Nathan Wrighte Esquier being a guifte by will to bee lent to young men ...	0100	00	00
Received more of them being given by M ^r Wrighte to buye the companye a peece of plate	0013	06	08
Received out of the Chamber of London in part upon the Lordes bondes	0050	10	00

Extraordinary payments.

Paid S ^r Thomas Vyner for a silver salte of M ^r Nathan Wrightes guifte	0013	12	00
Paid S ^r Thomas Vyner for a cupp and cover for the M ^r of the Protectors barge iiij ^{li} . vij ^s . and for mend- ing and gilding a bason and Ewar vi ^{li} . vs.	0009	12	00
Paid for boate hire 2 severall tymes to carrye the peece of plate to the Lord Protectors barge Master	0000	02	00
Paid for launching the barge and rowing the com- panye to Westminster September xxx th to waite on the Sheriffe	0002	00	00
To Sheriffe Bateman towards tryng his house by order of courte	0050	00	00

RENTER WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

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	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid to 20 persons of the assistants and liverye that dyned with the lord Maior and the 2 sheriffes this yeare to each xx ^s . a man by order of courte	0020	00	00
June 16. Paid for the election Dynner over and above v ^{li.} of M ^r Drapers guifte and xx ^{li.} of M ^r Atwells guifte	0109	18	11

Payments for severall Dynners made for the Company.

1658

November 21. Paid for intertayning the Lord Maior and Aldermen att their going to the funerall of the Protector	0001	16	04
November 25. Paid Arthur Winde for a kegg of sturgeon for the company as appeareth by his bill not knowing what Dynner to place itt to	0000	17	00

1659-60.—Robert Burgh.

Receipts.

Received of M ^{rs} Marye Pittes widowe for Christmas quarter 1659 xxx ^{li.} and for our ladie quarter 1660 xx ^{li.}	050	00	00
Received of Capteyne Deane and M ^r Bicar suertyes for M ^r Hall late Renter Warden in parte of the ballance of his accompte	0200	00	00
Received of Deputie Gethin by order of the Irish Societie for fishing and custome	0035	00	00
Received of M ^{rs} Marye Pittes widowe in parte of the fyne for the lease of her house the Ram Inne in Smithfeild with the land thereunto belonging ...	0400	00	00
Received of M ^r Robert Mordant for his fyne to come into the assistance	0050	00	00
Received of M ^r Thomas Blackerbye for his fyne to come into the assistance	0050	00	00
Received of M ^r Walter White late Renter warden by order of courte of the xxx th of March 1660 in full for his parte of the ballance of his accompt	0009	06	03

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received of Lieutenant colonell Tristram Berrisford in the behalfe of his sister the Ladie Cooke for a yeares rent for the Mannor of Pellipar in Ireland...	0125	00	00

Payments.

To the companye of Girdlers their proportion of the rent received for the Mannor of Pellipar in Ireland to Maye 1659 as by acquittance appeareth	0024	01	08
To the companye of Bakers their proportion of the rent received for the Mannor of Pellipar to the same tyme	0030	08	05
To the companye of Stationers their proportion of the rent received for the said Mannor of Pellipar to the same tyme	0033	16	00
Paid to the Chamberleyne of London by order of courte of the vij th of Maye 1660 towards a present of 12,000 ^{li.} to bee given to the kinges Majestie and his 2 brethren the Dukes of Yorke and of Gloucester	0504	00	00
Paid to M ^r Warden Markham by order of courte of the xxvj th of June 1660 towards the payment of 126 ^{li.} to the Chamberleyne of London towards the interteynement of his Ma ^{tie} to a Feast att Guildehall	0026	00	00

Extraordinarye payments.

Paid October vj th for a Dynner att the Greene Dragon in the ould Change for the companye being thankes-giving daye	0003	07	00
Paid Februarye xxvij th for a Dynner being thankes-giving daye... ..	0021	05	09
Paid Maye xxix th to M ^r Edwardes for truncheons staves and other thinges	0001	01	04
Paid June xxv th to M ^r Boylston for one cloth and a halfe of vyolett color to make suites for footmen and for the use of 2 pluncketts	0022	05	00
Paid for 24 paires of shooes and stockins for foote-men that waited on the Gentlemen that ridd Maye xxix th when the king came into London	0009	12	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid three severall Taylors for makeing 24 suites for the foote men that attended upon the Riders the xxix th of Maye 1660	0003	06	00
Paid given Sr John Melvill a Scottish knighte by order of courte of the xiiij th of Februarye	0000	10	00
Paid spent by the Clarke the companyes proportion of the charges with the Fishmongers and Gouldsmithes Clarkes in lookeing after the oares distreyned by the Collectors for the poore att Lambeth	0000	02	03
Paid to the poore of the parish of Lambeth according to an order of the Justices of peace for the redemption of 2 oares distreyned upon	0000	08	00
Paid the vergers att Paules April vj th being humiliation daye	0000	05	00
Paid for a scarfe for M ^r Newbery the pendant bearer before the company when the king came into the cittie	0001	02	00
Paid for boate hire for the Clarke beadle and others of the companye on the Lord Maiors daye (the barge being full)	0000	04	00
Paid in full for the purchase of the quitrents and the charges thereaboutes	0001	13	04
Paid to M ^r Broome the Counseller for advise howe and whether itt were convenient to passe some of the companyes landes to secure the debtes owing by them	0001	00	00
Paid for a Dynner April v th for the Lord generall Moncke, the Councill of State and the feild officers*	0476	12	09

Debts owing by the house.

To the accompte of Bridewell	0100	00	00
More the monye given by the Ladie Slaney for the company to purchase lands	0200	00	00
More for the land which should have bine purchased with M ^r Hollinsheddes mony	0130	00	00
[Other items, amounting in all to]	5716	13	04

* See p. 176.

1660-61.—Gregorye Markham.

Receipts.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received of Capteyne Deane and M ^r Bykar suertyes of M ^r Hall late Renter warden in full of the ballance of his accompte... ..	100	18	00
Received of Lieutenant Colonell Tristram Berisford in the behalfe of his sister the Ladie Cooke for a yeares rent for the Mannor of Pellipar in Ireland ending in Maye 1660 in M ^r Burghs tyme	175	00	00
Paid allowed Lieutenant Colonell Berisford in the behalfe of his sister the Ladie Cooke for a yeare ending att Midsomer 1660 in M ^r Burghs tyme	057	05	10
Received of M ^r Carter Executor to M ^r Wheeler a late Renter warden in full of the ballance of his accompte by order of courte of the 23 th October 1660	037	00	00
Received of Colonell Berisford for a yeares rent with xv ^{li.} that was in arrere, soe that there is xv ^{li.} still owing	125	00	00

Payments.

Paid the Chamberleyne of London by order of courte of the xxvj th June 1660 for which there is a bond under the Citties seale for the interteynement of his Ma ^{tie}	126	00	00
Paid the vj th of March 1660 to the Chamberleyne of London towards the charge of the triumph against the kinges coronation	252	00	00
Paid more the x th of April 1661 to the Chamberleyne towards the same triumph	126	00	00

Extraordinary payments.

Paid M ^r Edwardes for white staves when the kinges Ma ^{tie} was interteyned in London	000	02	08
Paid for 2 elles of Crimpon sarsnett for a scarf for the pendant bearer	000	15	00

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid Mr John Fordham towards the Dynner of 45 men by xvij ^d . a peece when the King dyned att Guilde hall	003	07	06
Paid to Mr Heywoode for a Dynner for the gent [lemen] that ridd when the King dyned att Guilde hall	007	12	00
Paid to Thomas Whiteing Joyner for worke done in the new roome in the Hall	024	00	00
Paid to 3 Examinants of those that stood for Mr of Tunbridge schoole by order of courte of the 28 August 1660	003	00	00
Paid for the hire of horses for Mr Frewin with the Clarke and Beadle to bring Mr Goade to Tunbridge being chosen Mr of the schoole and spent by them	002	15	11
Paid to Mr Goade towards the charge of removeing his goodes and houshold stufte by order of courte of the 28 August 1660	006	13	04
Paid the vergers att Paules Januarye 30 being a daye of humiliation	000	05	00
Paid to John Hodgson for casting of 2 belles att Tunbridge and 25 ^{li} . of mettall added	003	06	00
Paid for a drincking and a Dynner when wee went to choose Burgesses	001	17	06
Paid June 12 att the Myter taverne being a daye of humiliation which turned to a daye of rejoycing by meanes of faire weather	000	15	10

1661-62.—Marke Catesbye.

Receipts.

Received of Lieutenant Colonell Berisford for a yeares rent for the Mannor of Pellipar	125	00	00
Received saved in the payment of Jonathan Gawthornes pencion for half a yeare	001	14	08
Received saved in the payment of John Goodes pencion the like... ..	001	14	08
Received saved in the payment of Widowe Langtons pencion for one quarter of a yeare	000	15	02

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received saved in the payment of Widowe Bedfordes pencion for halfe a yeare	001	10	04
Received of the Chamber of London for principall and interest upon a bond under the cittie seale ...	133	15	00
Received of Raph Smith for the fyne of his transla- tion to the companye of Woodmongers	010	00	00

Payments.

Paid the companye of Girdlers their proportion out of CCC ^{li.} received for rent of the Irish land	027	11	03½
Paid the companye of Stationers their proportion out of the same CCC ^{li.}	038	13	09
Paid the companye of Bakers their proportion out of the same CCC ^{li.}	034	16	04½
Paid Mr William Cokaine in full for the sixte pay- ment of the Irish monye	001	05	00
Paid Sr William Martin kn ^t sonne and Executor of Cutbert Martin aswell in full for his sixte payment of the Irish monye as for all his interest in the same monye	029	03	04
Paid the royall present for the kinges Ma ^{tie} accord- ing to an order of courte of the xxix th of August ...	200	00	00
Paid to the M ^r and Fellows of Pembrooke Hall in Cam- bridge towards the charge of their building accord- ing to an order of courte of the viij th of Julye... ..	066	13	04
Paid for the hire of a horse for the Clarke to ride with M ^r Wase M ^r of Tunbridge schoole to our M ^r to his house at Totnam	000	03	00

Extraordinary payments.

Paid for the hire of two horses to ride with M ^r Wase to Tunbridge to put him in possession of the schoole and spent	001	19	00
Paid M ^r Wase by order of courte of the xij th of August towards his charge in removeing his goodes and familye	006	13	04

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid given Jacob Bloome by order of the same courte for a booke of Haroldrye presented by him to the companye 003	00	00	
Paid Mr Collins Usher of Tunbridge schoole having bine sicke by order of courte of the 3 October ... 010	00	00	
Paid Arthur Adams Barge Mr for 16 men on the lord Maiors daye att iiij ^s . a daye ij ^{li} . iiij ^s . and to five of them to carye the banners in the street v ^s . and for tryming, lanching and pulling in the barge and other necessaries about itt xxxiiij ^s 005	03	00	
Paid Jacob Boddendicke for makeing a new taylor for one of the cockes and refreshing 3 other cockes and mending their tayles and one of the cases ... 005	10	00	
Paid Mr Jarman surveyor by order of courte of the xj th of Februarye 010	00	00	
Paid distributed to the poore att Easter which was approved by the courte Maye xv th 010	00	00	

4. INVENTORIES OF ARMOUR, FURNITURE, LINEN, PLATE, ETC.

In Appendix V will be found a list copied from a book containing inventories made, no doubt, at the date named in the list, 1580, of Armour and Furniture belonging to the Company.

In Appendix VI a list of the Plate belonging to the Company is given. The short list, dated 1578, is copied from the beginning of the book containing the inventory of Armour and Furniture; and the list dated 1580 is copied from the end of the same book.

The list dated 1627 with additions down to 1658 is also copied from the same book.

In Appendix VII a list of the Ancient Plate dating from 1598, now in possession of the Company, is given, together with Modern Gifts presented mainly during the last half-century.

In Appendix I abstracts of the Company's Charters are set out.

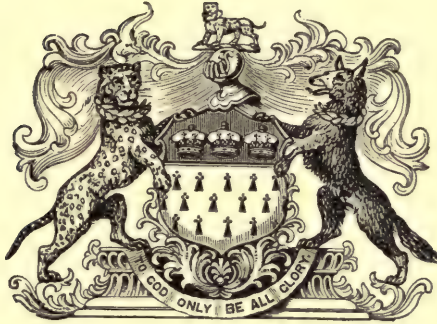
In Appendices II, III, and IV will be found Calendars of ancient title deeds of certain properties which have belonged or still belong to the Company. (See list below.)

Appendix VIII contains a description of the contents of what is called, for brevity, "Register Book of Evidences." It appears to be an inventory or index, chiefly of packets or parcels of title deeds and also of various other goods and chattels. Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, who extracted the particulars of the contents of the book for the Company in 1897, stated that according to the Register there were upwards of 500 deeds relating to the Company's property at the date of the compilation of the book (commenced 30th June, 1578, and added to subsequently), and that such of the old deeds as he was able to examine answered to entries in it.

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ARMS OF THE COMPANY.



The arms which had been previously used were confirmed, and the supporters (called "crests and bestes"), granted by Thomas Hawley, Clarendieux King-of-Arms, on the 1st October, 4 Edward VI., were entered and approved at the Visitation in 1634, John Benet, Master. The shield is—ermine, on a chief gules three ducal coronets or, capped of the field and tasselled gold. The crest is a lizard* statant ppr. gorged with a wreath, leaved vert, purffled or. The supporters are—Dexter, a lizard ppr. sinister, a martin sable, each gorged with a wreath, leaved vert. In old books of the Company the motto is, "IN CHRISTO FRATRES," and it is not until the year 1687 that we find the present motto of the Company in use, viz. :

"TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY."

* *Lucern* or *Lynx*. The fur was formerly held in great esteem, and none under the degree of an Earl were allowed to wear it.

SKINNERS' HALL.

Stow, in his "Survey of London," Book II, Chap. XIV, p. 201, relating to Downgate (or Dowgate) Ward, says:—

"But first to begin with the High Street, called Dowgate. At the upper end thereof is a fair conduit of Thames Water, castellated and made in the year 1568 at the charge of the Citizens and is called the *conduit upon Downgate*." He refers to the steepness of the street leading from the Conduit to the Water Gate, and to the sudden rising of the water in the channel (presumably the Wallbrook) caused by a rainstorm on 4th September, 1574, when a youth "minding to have leapt over the channel," fell in and was carried down towards the Thames with such violence that he could not be rescued before he was drowned. Stow then proceeds: "On the West side of this street is the Tallow Chandlers Hall. . . . Somewhat lower down standeth the Skinners' Hall, a fair House also which was sometime called Copped Hall by Downgate in the Parish of Saint John upon Walbrook. In the 19th year of Edward the Second Ralph Cobham possessed it with five shops, &c."

In Appendix III* is set out a Calendar of deeds in the possession of the Company, which relate principally to these premises.

The earliest is dated December, 1295, and purports to be a grant of the Copped Hall, situate between the King's highway on the East and the stream of Walbrook on the West, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, to his faithful merchant, Reginald of Thunderley. A facsimile of this deed is given here.

In January, 1310-11, Reginald of Thunderley granted the Copped Hall to Margery of Willoughby, for 250 marks. In March, 1324-25, Simon of Kindersley and Margery of Willoughby, his wife, granted it to Sir Ralph de Cobham.

Between 1324 and 1377 a moiety of the Copped Hall, and of five shops annexed (which were granted in 1325 to Simon of Kindersley by Walter of Aldebury), seems to have passed to one Felton, from whom it descended "by hereditary right" to Thomas of Swynbourne, and he, in March, 1377-78, granted it to his father, Sir Robert of Swynbourne. Later, however, in June, 1380, Thomas of Swynbourne granted it to the said Robert of Swynbourne and William of Assheby, Clerk.

* See p. 294.

The other moiety of the Hall and of the five shops annexed appears to have become vested in Sir William of Hilton, Lord of Hilton, in the Bishopric of Durham, who granted it, in April, 1380, to Thomas of Strother of Glendale. In May, 1380, this Thomas of Strother granted it to Robert of Swynbourne, Thomas of Swynbourne, and William of Assheby; and Thomas of Swynbourne subsequently released his interest to his two co-grantees. Thus, Robert of Swynbourne and William of Assheby became holders of both moieties of the Copped Hall and the five shops annexed.

It is possible that from about this time the grantees held the premises as representatives of the Skinners' Company.

In September, 1391, the Hall and the five shops were granted to J. Doreward, C. Spice, and James of Grotene, Chaplain.

Then, during some thirty-five years there were similar grants (varied by a reference to a charge in favour of John Hende, draper, and a grant to him, and subsequent release by him), the grantees in many cases being described as Skinners.*

In a deed of grant of the Hall and the five shops, dated January, 1426-27, one of the grantees is William Gregory.† Then, in March, 1482-83, it appears that the grantees under the deed of 1426 were all dead, William Gregory having been the last survivor, and that the Hall, with the five shops and other premises were granted by his daughters, being heirs, Margaret Croke and Cicely Mildenhall, to R. Chester, John Pratt, and others, Skinners.

In June, 1526, the Hall and other (two) tenements were granted by John Pratt to persons named; and in August, 1557, Andrew Judd,‡ skinner and Alderman, and R. Collins, skinner, granted the Hall, with five shops, to other skinners.

In January, 1592-93, Wolstan Dixie,§ Knight and Alderman, W. Cockayne the elder, and others, skinners, granted the Hall with the five shops and other premises to other skinners.

This is the latest deed mentioned in the Calendar.

* In the "Register of Evidences" a deed is described, dated May, 1409, by which grantees (named in a deed of February, 1408-9, which is mentioned in the Calendar, p. 299) appear to have "gyven" premises set out to John Penne, Master of the Company and others, "to the use of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Skynners."

† See p. 155.

‡ See p. 159.

§ See p. 166.

Taking the Inventory of 1580 (see Appendix V) as our guide, we can form some idea of the accommodation at that time provided for the use of the Company in the old buildings of the Copped Hall, previous to its destruction by fire in 1666. The front of the Hall premises, facing Dowgate Hill, was divided into five shops, with presumably a residence or rooms over, with an entrance to the Hall in the rear. A spacious court in front of the Hall afforded ample accommodation for the preparation of pageants and marshaling processions on Corpus Christi Day, and other Civic festivals, as for instance, when the Company turned out to escort the newly-elected Mayor to Westminster, or to celebrate a Royal visit.

The old Hall undoubtedly occupied the same site as at present, and, probably extended northwards beyond its present limits, having an entrance at the side from the yard, and a fire-place opposite, with a minstrels' gallery at the end, the remaining buildings and domestic offices being grouped in the rear. The walls, where not wainscotted, were decorated with arras tapestry, and the arms of the Company, Mr. Champneys, Sir Andrew Judd, Sir Richard Dobbs, Mr. Hurdson, and Master Percy were displayed. At the end of the Hall was a raised dais and a cupboard for plate, a long table and frame, a carving table, and six long stools (no mention is made of a Master's chair), and four more tables and eight long forms. The parlour adjoining the Hall had at this time been newly wainscotted, and was furnished with two old carpets, a table with a cupboard for the Clerk to write on, two dozen cushions stuffed with feathers, a pair of bellows, a fire-shovel, a skryne of wicks or candles, and a pair of "crepars" and the Master's hammer, etc.

The Counting House, which would be used by the Renter Warden, was furnished with a great wainscot press, a fair arras carpet, writing table and nest of boxes, and twelve great cushions stuffed with feathers; here also were stowed away the banners and streamers for processions, etc. The Ladies' Parlour appears to have been scantily furnished, and was probably seldom used, having only two wainscot tables, six stools, a long form, a desk and plate-cupboard. There were also a kitchen, a "pastrie," a buttery, a store house, and yard.

The last Court which was held in the old Hall was on the 21st August, 1666. On the 2nd September, the Great Fire broke out in Pudding Lane. No less than fifty-two of the City Halls were destroyed, but the Company's plate, muniments, and evidences were

fortunately removed in time, and taken to a place of safety in Shore-ditch, though subsequently removed into Essex when there appeared a danger of the fire spreading. For this care and forethought the Company are indebted to Mr. Forster, then Renter Warden, and Mr. Albin.* The former was himself a sufferer by the fire, and appears to have been a heavy loser, as he subsequently petitioned the Court to repay the losses he had incurred in attending to the Company's business.

The first Court after the fire was held in the Vestry House of St. Martin Outwich, when the Court ordered that the foundations of the Hall should be dug over, and a search made for lead, iron, or pewter, and other things.

At a meeting held at Leathersellers' Hall, on 30th April, 1667, the Court proceeded to the election of a clerk, and Mr. Nicholas Cotton was appointed. At another Court, held in the Vestry of St. Helen's Church, 26th March, 1668, Mr. Oliver was appointed Surveyor to the Company, and it was ordered "that hee bring in a moddle for the Hall, both towards the street, and backwards, and that he have liberty to take in what ground backwards hee shall adjudge useful for the Companies use and advantage."

Courts were also held in other places, viz., Merchant Tailors' Hall, Leathersellers' Hall, Clarks' Hall, The Bull, in Bishopsgate, etc., as well as in the Vestry of St. Helen's, and St. Martin's Outwich.

At a Court held at the Vestry in St. Helen's Church, 3rd November, 1668, it was ordered "that the ffront Houses att Skinners Hall towards the street be built with what speed they conveniently may and that Mr. Warden Gibbs, Mr. Ridges, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Pilkington,† and Mr. Mears, or any 2 of them, Mr Warden Gibbs being one, are desired to buy what Bricks, Furr, Timber, Deales, Lyme and iron worke att the best of fittest seasons, and what quantities they shall thinke fitte."

To meet these and other necessary expenses, the Company received the repayment of a loan to His Majesty of £3,780, £2,259 from the Earl of Mansfield, £1,400 from the City, and £300 for land sold in Coneyhope Lane, besides fines from the Assistants and Renter Warden, Livery, Budge Batchelors, Rich Batchelors, and Gentlemen Ushers, to the extent of £825,‡ in 1669-70. These fines were exacted on the refusal of members when elected to take office (the sums varying from £20 to £50), and were enforced in the Lord Mayor's Court; if not

* See p. 193.

† See p. 181.

‡ These sums amount to £8,564.

paid, the unfortunate man was committed to the Comptor. Such exactions were no doubt justifiable. The expense of rebuilding the Hall had to be met, and rents were recovered with difficulty.

One or two curious charges are to be seen in the accounts: 11s. for half year's chimney money; 12*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for carrying the Companies goods into Essex and bringing them back; 6*l.* for hire of two Rooms for 3 quarters of a year to lay the Company's goods in; 3 Wooden Boxes for the writings, and 3 Great Trunks for the Evidences, and Plate 4*l.* 4*s.* On October 6th, 1671, Renter Gibbs and others were ordered to view the Hall, to see if it could be fitted up by Lord Mayor's day. It must have been completed in 1672, as it was let to Sir George Waterman* during his year of office as mayor from the 1 of November, 1671, at a rental of £160 a year.

In the Renter Warden's (Mr. Gibbs) accounts for 1668-9, we find the following:—

Charges in Building the Hall and Front Houses.

Labourers worke	£88.	9.	11.
Brickes	233.	2.	6.
Bricklayers Labour	202.	11.	6.
Lyme	144.	10.	0.
Smithe's worke	11.	7.	3.
ffurr Timber	245.	14.	0.
Lathes	7.	1.	2.
Wainscott	193.	8.	0.
Plumber	1.	16.	0.
Deales	90.	11.	4.
Tyles	10.	13.	3.
Slates and Labour	50.	0.	0.
Painting	10.	0.	0.
Carveing	10.	0.	0.
Exigent charges	34.	7.	1.
Use of a Warfe	10.	17.	9.
Rubbish	35.	18.	0.
Carriage of timber	133.	8.	10.
Carpenter	796.	17.	6.
Roapes	2.	15.	9.
Sand	60.	12.	9.
Carriage of Sand	35.	3.	0.
Timber of Oake	513.	18.	0.
Glasiars worke	20.	0.	0.
Masons work	20.	0.	1.
Wharfadge and cartage... ..	48.	16.	6.
	<hr/>		
	£3,012.	0.	2.

* See p. 181.

The following additional charges also appear at the foot of the above account:—

Labourers' work	£7.	3.	2.
Bricks	50.	0.	0.
Bricklayers	100.	0.	0.
Smiths' work	5.	0.	0.
ffurr Timber	104.	6.	2.
Wainscott	24.	0.	0.
Deales	42.	0.	0.
Rubbish	0.	6.	8.
Carvin (<i>sic</i>) of Timber	2.	18.	4.
Carpenter	117.	5.	10.
Ropes	1.	11.	8.
Sand	3.	13.	4.
Carriage of Sand... ..	4.	0.	0.
Mason's Work	20.	0.	0.
Wharfage	20.	0.	0.
Exigent Charges	5.	6.	11½
Plaisterers' work	25.	10.	1½

In 1667-8 there appear further expenses, £826, for Cedar, including £85 paid to Sheffield for carvings, and other expenses.

From an old plan of the Hall, *circa* 1686, it would appear that the premises on the left-hand side of Dowgate Hill were let on lease to William Wilkins for a term of years (2) from 1686 at a rental of £4. per ann. and the payment of a fine of £189.

On the right-hand side of the passage was the Clerk's house, and adjoining it other premises let to Joshua Snowden for 60 years from Michaelmas, 1671, at a rental of £10 per annum and a fine of £160.

From entries in the Court-books and records of the Company, it is possible to realize the changes that have taken place since the re-building after the Great Fire.

The houses fronting the street were erected in 1668. The Hall was plastered and a Screen added in 1670, at the same time the Clerk's house was ready for his reception, and additional garden ground was secured for £1,300 of Dr. Fairclough, being a portion of the land appertaining to Whittington College. A Vane (over the Hall) which appears to have fallen down was ordered to be fixed on a cupola

covered with lead. In 1681, Gates for the front entrance were to be purchased of Sir Patience Ward, as they might be had on reasonable terms.

In 1683* Stables and Coach House were ordered to be erected at a cost of £160, one story higher and similar to the other buildings on the north side of the Court. In 1685 the new Court Parlour was to be wainscotted, Mr Cooper agreeing to wainscott the room at 2/6 per yard. In 1695 there were some general repairs made at the Hall which had been let to Sir Owen Buckingham, Sheriff, and it was let in 1696 to the Lord Mayor for £200 per ann.

In 1698 the Hall was let to the East India Company† for a year and three-quarters at £250 per ann. Macaulay in his "History of England" (Vol. IV, pp. 143-4-5, sixth edition) says:

"The head quarters of the younger Association were in Dowgate. The Skinners lent their stately hall; and the meetings were held in a parlour renowned for the fragrance which exhaled from a magnificent wainscot of cedar. . . . During the summer of 1691 the controversy . . . between the Leadenhall Street Company and the Dowgate Company kept the City in constant agitation. In the Autumn the Parliament had no sooner met than both the contending parties presented petitions to the House of Commons. . . . The tracts which the rival bodies put forth against each other were innumerable. If the drama of that age may be trusted, the feud between the India House and Skinners' Hall was sometimes as serious an impediment to the course of true love in London as the feud of the Capulets and Montagues had been at Verona."

In a note, Macaulay adds that Rowe, in "The Biter," introduced an old gentleman haranguing his daughter thus:

"Thou hast been bred up like a virtuous and a sober maiden; and wouldest thou take the part of a profane wretch, who sold his stock out of the Old East India Company?"

In 1700 the new Company, on its amalgamation with the old, presented the Skinners' Company with a carved mahogany court-table and four large silver candlesticks.‡

In 1737 it was ordered that the Great Parlour§ be wainscotted with large ovels, and flat pillaster pannells, with plain dado and proper cap and base thereto, that there be large ovellos round the windows to form architraves, and that the mouldings be carved. A screen wall

* Not shown on Plan at this date. Query if erected.

† See p. 69.

‡ See p. 69; also Appendix VII, No. 18.

§ Present Court Room. The Little Parlour was probably the present Committee Room.

fittings and decorations of the Hall were entirely altered and re-arranged, the old windows at the side were blocked up, and a new deeply recessed panelled and coffered ceiling was constructed. A handsome semi-circular skylight and a new dado and panelling, with enriched pilasters and cornice round the Hall were provided, and the raised dais was removed. The end window was fitted with stained glass, the Screen and Gallery were re-arranged, and the walls were painted and three handsome cut glass chandeliers were provided. The panels of the Cedar room were repaired, and the successive coats of paint were removed, and plate glass was inserted in the two recesses on either side of the fireplace. The enrichments of the cornice were re-gilt and another handsome cut glass Chandelier was provided.

In 1876 a new ceiling, handsomely painted and decorated, was substituted for the old flat ceiling in the Cedar Drawing Room, a new oak floor was provided for the Court room, and the Hall was painted and decorated. For their advice and assistance in this matter a vote of thanks was accorded to the Master, Charles Barry, Esq., and Messrs. Wadmore, Legg, and Trist. In 1878 a new covered way in the Court yard was put up; and in 1884 an annex to the Court Room was built, enclosing what was previously an open yard.

In 1889 the restoration of what is now called the Oak Parlour took place. What was at one time a large oak-panelled room had many years before been divided into a lobby and three rooms for domestic purposes, and the oak panels painted. A carved overmantel had been removed from its original place in the middle of the north wall of the room into the north-east corner. Fortunately it had not been destroyed. The panelling was cleaned, repaired and polished: and the ceiling re-decorated, the original oval festoon being retained. A new window was placed in the west wall instead of the two original small square openings, and a new fireplace and stove were provided.

In 1890-91 the enriched and deeply coffered ceiling, which had been designed and put up under the superintendence of Mr. George Moore in 1847-48, showed serious signs of weakness; and as it was considered dangerous, the coffered panels were removed and an enriched cove ceiling substituted, leaving the semi-circular skylight above. At the same time the painted skirting or dado was taken down and was replaced by an oak wainscot dado, with frieze and cornice, the Arms of distinguished Members and Benefactors of the Company, properly blazoned, being placed on shields round the top of the dado. The walls above the dado were panelled with plaster

panels, which were filled in with embossed leather material. At the South end the buffet for the Company's plate was altered and the stained glass window above was re-modelled. At the North end the gallery over the entrance was improved. The work was carried out by Mr. J. D. Crace under the directions of the Surveyor and a Committee appointed by the Court.

PICTURES, PORTRAITS, FURNITURE, Etc.

In the Court-room :—

In panel over mantelpiece there is a picture of Sir Andrew Judd's Grammar School at Tonbridge ; painted by Jonah Smith Wells, Esq., Jun., when Master, in 1831-32, and presented by him to the Worshipful Company of Skinners.

Portrait of Sir Thomas Smythe, † Knt. and Alderman, 1603, as Captain of the City Trained Band.

Portrait of Sir Thomas Pilkington, † Knt., Lord Mayor 1689, 1690, 1691, by Thos. Linton, 1693.

Portrait of Sir Joseph Causton, Alderman and Sheriff, Master, 1861-2.

Portrait of T. G. Kensit, Esq., Clerk of the Company from 1828 to 1878, painted by George Richmond, R.A.

Painting of Sir Andrew Judd's Monument in St. Helen's Church, § presented by John William Trist, Esq., F.S.A., Master 1881-2.

Duplicate copy of freedom presented to the Rt. Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., 1860.

Mahogany Court table, presented by the Honourable East India Company, 1700.

In the Card-room :—

View on the Pellipar Estate, Co. Londonderry, presented by J. F. Wadmore, Esq., Master, 1857-8.

Painting of interior of the Old School Chapel, Tonbridge, presented by J. F. Wadmore, Esq., Master, 1857-8.

Portrait of A. E. Taylor, Esq., Master, 1880-81.

Two views of the almshouses at Mile End, by Herbert Railton. ||

On Staircase :—

View of the almshouses at Mile End, by G. H. Shepton, presented by T. L. Devitt, Esq., Master 1885-6, 1896-7.

§ See p. 161.

† See pp. 60 and 181.

† See p. 214.

|| See p. 255.

Painting of interior of the room at the School House, Tonbridge, known as the Skinners' Library, presented by Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., Head Master of the School, 1890-1898.

Set of Dinner Gongs, presented by A. S. Lawson, Esq., Master, 1878-9.

In the Oak Parlour :—

Chair made of Bog Oak, from the Pellipar Estate, Co. Londonderry, presented by H. C. Saunders, Esq., Q.C., Master 1873-4.

Clock set in carved oak panel, presented by H. L. Hansard, Esq., Master 1893-4.

Cromwellian clock, presented by Judge Masterman, D.C.L., Master 1889-90.

The glass fire screen in an oak frame, in the Oak Parlour, formerly belonged to the Society of Barnard's Inn, and used to stand in Barnard's Inn Hall, behind the Principal's chair. When the Society came to an end, and the buildings were sold, the screen became the property of Mr. Parkin, a member of the Society, and in 1891, after his death, it was presented to the Company by his two sons, Mr. M. L. Parkin and Mr. A. O. Parkin, Liverymen of the Company.

In the room known as the Master's Room on the "Office Side," there is a series of engravings and photographs of many Past Masters, presented by them to the Company.

THE BARGE.

The Skinners, in common with others of the City Guilds, had their State barge. Centuries ago these Barges were used in the water processions which took place on regular occasions, for instance, that of the newly-elected Mayor going from the City to Westminster on the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October, O.S.) to take the customary oaths in the Court of Exchequer. . . . There used to be a great display of banners and streamers, with trumpets, kettle-drums and hautboys as he was escorted to Westminster and back again to the Guildhall. We can easily imagine that the wide expanse of the River Thames, compared with the narrow streets of the town, lent itself effectively to a procession of State Barges, and that those which belonged to the City Companies, required and used for yearly-recurring celebrations, could be readily resorted to and used on special Royal occasions, such as those referred to in Knight's "London," Vol. I, pp. 7, etc., where we read:

"When Henry VII willed the coronation of his Queen Elizabeth, she came from Greenwich attended by barges, freshly furnished with banners and streamers of silk. When Henry VIII avowed his marriage with Anne Boleyn, she was brought by all the crafts of London from Greenwich to the Tower, trumpets, shawms, and other divers instruments all the way playing and making great melody. . . . In 1625, when Henrietta Maria arrived in London (June 16), 'the King and Queen in the Royal Barge, with many other barges of honour and thousands of boats passed through London Bridge to Whitehall.'"

Although the custom of the Lord Mayor's swearing allegiance to the Crown at Westminster dates back as early as the year 1250, it appears that up to the year 1453 the procession as a rule marched through the streets of London, the chief personages riding on horseback.

In Fairholt's "City Pageants" it is stated that water processions were in use at least nineteen years before 1453. It was in this year that Sir John Norman* was elected Mayor, and he caused a barge to be built at his own costs and charges, in which he

* Strype's "Stow," Vol. II, Bk. 5, pp. 121 and 126. Knight's "London," Vol. I, p. 6.

proceeded in state to Westminster, and the Companies had several barges well-decked and manned to pass along with him. This made the Lord Mayor very popular, especially with the watermen, and they celebrated the event in a song, commencing with the words "Row thy boat, Norman."

In 1501, the convenience of this arrangement was further improved by Sir John Shaa, or Shaw, Goldsmith, who caused his Brethren the Aldermen to ride from the Guildhall to the waterside in order to proceed to and from Westminster by water.

Again, in 1662, to quote the words of Evelyn:*

"I was spectator of the most magnificent triumph that ever floated on the Thames, considering the innumerable boates and vessells, dress'd and adorn'd with all imaginable pomp, but above all the thrones, arches, pageants, and other stately representations, stately barges of the Lord Maior and Companies, with various inventions, musiq, and peales of ordnance, both from ye vessells and the shore, going to meete and conduct the new Queene from Hampton Court to Whitehall, at the first time of her coming to towne. In my opinion, it far exceeded all ye Venetian Bucentoras, &c., on the Ascension when they go to espouse the Adriatic. His Ma^{tie} and the Queene came in an antiq shap'd open vessell, cover'd with a state or canopy of cloth of gold, made in form of a cupola, supported with high Corinthian pillars, wreath'd with flowers, festoons, and garlands. I was in our new built vessell sailing amongst them."

A picture representing the Pageant was in Her late Majesty's collection.

In the Renter Warden's Accounts, 1544-1545, the following entries appear:—

"Item, paid for the halffe hyre of a barge at suche time as the Company wth the Companye of Taylors did associat Maister Judd† and Maister Wilford Sheriffs, to Westmynster to take the othes ... xvi^s viii^d."

"Item, paid for the hyre of a barge at suche time as my lorde mayre went to Westmynster to take his othe xx^s iiiii^d."

The earliest reference to the Company's own barge is in 1655, the following entry appearing in the Court Books on the 27th March in that year:—

"Att this Courte a proposicōn was made that if y^e Company would bee pleased to keepe and repaire a barge to be used for the service of the Company severall gentlemen of this Company would provide and bestowe a newe barge upon the Company, w^{ch} was soe well relished by the Courte that the M^r. and Wardens, M^r. Kerby, M^r. Collyson, M^r. Preston, M^r. Bateman and M^r. Manby or any of them are entreated to joine in a Co^mittee to take each mans subscripcōn

* Evelyn's Diary (Bray's Edition), Vol. I, p. 352.

† See p. 159.

“of the severall sumes of money that every of them will advance
“towards the perfecting of the same worke and to agree with the ship-
“wright for building and makeing of the same barge.”

On the 6th March in the next year, this entry appears:—

“Att this Courte intimaçon was given that the Hall is out of
“repaire and that itt were necessary for the Company to build them-
“selves a new barge, having often bin caryed in poore boates that
“sometymes could not carye the Company to their journeyes end. Itt
“is the desire of the Company that our M^r and Wardens, M^r Fidges,
“M^r Randall, M^r Preston, M^r Blackwall. M^r William Bateman, M^r
“Rivett and M^r Bilton or any 5 of them wilbe pleased to agree wth
“workmen about the doeing thereof. And what they shall doe therein
“the Courte will approve of.”

The Renter Warden's Accounts for 1655-6 show that £104. 5s. was subscribed by several persons of the Company towards the building of the Barge and that £114. 10s. was paid to Mr. Micheel in full for building and £4. 4s. to Naylor the bargeman and his company for carrying the Committee in the Barge to Putney to try her.

In the accounts for 1658-59 a sum of £96. 6. 8 was paid to Mr. Bennett Adams in full of work done at the Barge House by order of the Committee of the Goldsmiths and Skinners.

In June, 1728, the Company's Barge was reported out of repair, and a Committee was appointed to obtain particulars of the cost of constructing a new barge and of repairing the old one. It was decided to have the old barge repaired at a cost of £25 by Mr. Richard Bernard, who undertook to uphold and maintain the barge for ten years for an annual sum of £6. 6. 0. Bernard's specification for a new barge is entered *in extenso* in the Court Books. As it affords some curious information concerning the construction and cost of a barge at that time, I venture to insert it.*

Mr. Richard Bernard's Estimate for building a new Barge.

For building a new barge, the length to be 73 foot and three inches.

The width of the forepart of the house is 10 foot 10 inches wide.

The depth of the forepart of the house is three foot.

The length of the house from bulkhead to bulkhead, thirty and four foot, and four inches or thereabouts.

The width of the barge in the middle of the house is eleven feet and 6 inches.

The width of the barge in the after bulkhead is 10 foot 5 inches.

The depth of the barge at the after part of the house is four foot six inches.

* “Court Books,” 14th August, 1728.

The hull of the aforesd barge to be built with inch board and three-quarter inch board, and the timbers to be three inches in thickness, to be cut out of English oak. The said hull of the barge comes to £100.

The house to be thirty-four foot in length with lockers, and seats and wainscoting, with hinges and locks.

Thirty-six looking glass plates to be diamond cutt for the sashes.

The fore bulkhead, ten foot and a half and six foot four inches high, or thereabouts, with flouted pilouted pilasters with carved captells.

The bulkhead shall be eleven foot wide and five foot ten inches high ; four carved elbows for the seats in the State Roome.

Two flouted columns to support the beam, four carved brackets at the corners of the house, frair boards to be carved.

The shield to be nine inches thick with the Company's coat of armes to taffril of the said barge.

The ceiling of the barge to be good seasoned yellow deals.

The railles of the house four inches broad and one inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick.

Six handsome wainsscotte fformes.

A plank with iron worke sufficient for the sashes, to be silk, blew or red.

The said work comes to £110.

To guild the carv'd quarters, peices, large sheild in the starn, the carved bracketts in the front and back part of the house, the Cornish pillasters between the sashes, the flouted pallasters with their capitalls and bases, the King's armes in the Master's seat, and such other figures as is proper, and the inside of the house varnished with white spirit varnish, and all other ornaments painted and gilded as the Stationers' barge is painted and gilded at

For eighteen new ashen oars for the barge	£36 15 0
For a hitcher, staff, and a hook	9 0 0
For one hundred yards of vittory for the covering of the barge, at 12d. per yard, compleatly sewed together after the best manner	0 2 0
	5 0 0
	<hr/>
The hull of the said barge	50 17 0
The building of the house compleatly finished	100 0 0
	110 0 0

£260 17 0

In 1738 the Court decided upon building a new barge, and, having heard that Mr. Hall had recently constructed barges for other of the City Companies, they appointed a time to meet Mr. Hall and view the Fishmongers' barge. The result was that they contracted with Mr. Hall to build them one of the same dimensions and "goodness guilt," but with certain alterations as to the images, for the sum of £439; and Mr. Thomas Nash, then Master, was desired to provide glass and other furniture similar to that in the Fishmongers' barge.

On the 23rd May, 1739, the Court ordered "that this Company's "Barge be got ready for the Master and Wardens and such Gent^{rs}. of "the Court of Assistants as shall think fit to make use of her at this

“Comp^{as}. expence but that such entertainment as they shall think “proper to provide for themselves and the Ladys to be at their own “costs and charges.”

On the election of Sir R. Kite, Skinner, to the office of Lord Mayor in 1766,* the Company's barge was ordered out, re-painted and gilded in preparation for the Lord Mayor's Day. A new silk gown was ordered for the barge-master, a new silk scarf for his mate, jackets and caps for the men, fifty-eight gowns and caps for pensioners, etc. It was further ordered that no Liverymen should be admitted to the Barge or Hall on the Lord Mayor's day, unless properly habited in gown and hood. The most singular entry is for John Wells, master of defence, who was to provide eight men with cockades and bells, to form part of the procession.

In the year 1776 there is an entry to the effect that no French wines or hock be drunk on board the barge.

In 1783, 1784 and 1785, the Lord Mayor was informed that the Company's barge was out of repair, and that it was impossible to use it on the occasion of the procession to Westminster. It was afterwards repaired, and with few exceptions the Skinners continued to accompany the Lord Mayor on his way to and from Westminster, until it was finally disused.

In 1828 it was put into thorough repair by Messrs. Rawlinson and Lyon, at a cost of £655.

On the occasion of the opening of New London Bridge by His Majesty King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, 1st August, 1831, Sir John Key, Bart., Mayor, and the whole of the Corporation and City Companies were present in their gorgeous State barges, while craft of all descriptions, gaily dressed with flags, covered the river. A channel was kept open for the Royal procession, by means of vessels and barges moored alongside, extending in two lines from Somerset House to London Bridge, the arrangement of which had been confided to Admiral Sir Byam Martin.

On the occasion of Her Majesty honouring the City with her presence, at the opening of the New Coal Exchange, 23rd October, 1849, the Skinners and other Companies in their barges attended Her Majesty in her progress to the Custom House, and also again accompanied her back to Whitehall.

The barge was repaired again in 1855 by Mr. Cristall, when the Company spent £257 14s. upon it.

In consequence of the Lord Mayor and other Companies giving up

* See p. 189.

their barges, the Company unwillingly gave up theirs. It was sold in 1858 to Mr. Searle for £75, and until a few years ago the old hull was afloat on the river at the side of the Christ Church meadows at Oxford, being the Boat House of Queen's College.

Apart from occasions of public ceremonies or holidays, the Company usually set apart one day in the year for an excursion to Richmond, when every member of the Court had the privilege of taking with him on the barge two ladies, or one lady and one gentleman. The start was from Dyers' Hall Wharf, and in later times from Waterloo Bridge, where the Company embarked about 11 a.m., and, with eighteen rowers, proceeded with the tide as far as Putney. Here the barge stopped at Mr. Michael Turner's, and other members of the Company joined them; afterwards re-embarking, a light luncheon of fruit and ices was served, and the band enlivened the rest of the voyage with a choice selection of instrumental music. Arriving at Richmond, they proceeded to the Star and Garter Hotel, where an elegant entertainment was provided. At 8 p.m., or soon after, those who preferred it, returned by water, and pleasant was it for the visitors and younger members of the Company to dance on the deck by moonlight, or to sit in the saloon with the seniors, listening to madrigals and glees, while the barge glided gently on, and the sound of the band was wafted over the still waters of the Thames. As the barge grounded at Putney, the rippling tide beat on her clincher-built sides, and swept onwards, while there floated on the evening air the commingled cadence of the well-known glee—

Sleep, gentle lady, the flowers are closing,
The very winds and waves reposing;
Sleep while we sing good-night,
Good night! Good night! Good night!

One curious custom deserves notice. When the Lord Mayor had landed at Westminster, the barges of the Skinners and Merchant Taylors were brought alongside each other, when ample store of cakes and wine was produced. The wine was drunk from wooden bowls, and the Master and Wardens of the Skinners drank to the health of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors, root and branch, and might they continue for ever. This loving toast was responded to by the Merchant Taylors in good fellowship and in remembrance of the decree of Sir Robert Billesdon referred to on page 6.

One of the best drawings of a City barge (the Stationers') is given in "Shipping and Craft," published A.D. 1829, by E. W. Cooke, Esq.,

R.A. The men's caps were of red velvet, trimmed round the head with ermine, and expanding to a square at the top in a somewhat similar manner to the University form; in front of each was a silver leopard, the crest of the Company; they had also blue striped cotton shirts and trousers; the barge-master's coat was scarlet, of true waterman's cut, with ample pleated skirt, ermine collar and cuffs; the shield of the Company* in silver being worn on his left arm; red smalls and stockings. Eighteen men were employed as rowers; one at the bow, seated on a leopard, had a boat-hook, and two at the helm completed the crew.

The Skinners' and the Goldsmiths' Companies conjointly rented a barge-house at Chelsea, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards of the Apothecaries' Company.

* This silver badge is now affixed to the pedestal of the "Peacock" loving cup. See List of the Company's plate, Appendix VII.

CITY PAGEANTS.

Reference has been made in the first chapter of this work to "Pageants" in connection with the *Corpus Christi Plays*, which appear to have gone out of fashion or more probably became unpopular or were forbidden after the disestablishment of the monasteries; but a history of the doings of the Skinners' Company would not be complete without a reference to the "Pageants" which the Company provided on the occasion of the election of a Member of the Company to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London. Herbert* mentions six of the Skinners' Pageants as having been printed, namely, those provided in connection with the Mayoralties of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 1585; Sir William Cokayne, 1619; Sir Robert Tichborne, 1656; Sir Richard Chiverton, 1657; Sir George Waterman, 1671; and Sir Thomas Pilkington, 1689. Particulars also exist of a Pageant provided by the Company in 1663 in honour of Sir Anthony Bateman, though this does not appear to be mentioned by Herbert or by Strype in his edition of Stow's Survey of London. Taking these "Pageants" in order of date, the following details may be interesting:

The first, that of Sir Wolstan Dixie,† by George Peele, M.A. Oxon, is referred to in Stow. It was acted on the 29th October, 1585. A copy in black letter, 4to., imprinted by Edward Alde, is in the Bodleian Library.‡

The following lines are a specimen of what is too long to quote entirely. They were spoken by "him that rid on a Luzarne before the Pageant, apparelled like a Moor":—

This now remains, right Honourable Lord,
That carefully you do attend and keep
This lovely Lady, rich and beautiful. §
The jewel, wherewithal your Sovereign Queen
Hath put your Honor lovingly in Trust,
That you may add to London's dignity,
And London's dignity may add to yours.

* Herbert's History, Vol. II, p. 322 *et seq.*

† See p. 166. Also Strype's Stow, Bk. V, p. 136.

‡ In the first year of Edward VI all allegories and processions were suspended, including those on the festival of Corpus Christi.

§ The "lovely Lady" means "London," impersonated in the pageant by a female. "London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Transactions," Vol. II, pp. 25-36.

The second is the *Triumph of Love and Antiquity*, by Thomas Middleton, imprinted by Nicholas Okes, 1619. It was acted before Sir William Cokayne,* 29th October, 1619, wherein he is thus addressed by Orpheus—

Behold yon bird of state, the vigilant cock,
 The morning's herald and the ploughman's clock,
 At whose shrill crow the very lion trembles,
 The sturdiest prey-taker that here assembles ;
 How fitly does it match your name and power,
 Fix'd in that name now by this glorious hour,
 At your just voice, to shake the bold'st offence
 And sturdiest sin, that e'er had residence
 In secure man, yet with an equal eye
 Matching grave justice, with fair clemency !
 It being the property he chiefly shews,
 To give wing warning still before he crows,
 To crow before he strike ; by his clapt wing
 To stir himself up first, which needful thing
 Is every man's first duty ; by his crow :
 A gentle call, or warning, which should flow
 From every Magistrate ; before he extend
 The stroke of justice, he should reprehend ;
 And try the virtue of a powerful word,
 If that prevail not, then the spur, the Sword.

The Third.—*London's Triumph*, by J. B., 4to. There is no copy either in the British Museum or City of London Library, Guildhall. The pageant took place when Sir Robert Tichborne was Mayor, 1656.†

The Fourth.—*Londinum Triumpham*, by J. Tatham, a well-known dramatist, celebrated 29th October, 1657, in honour of the "truly deserving" Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London, done at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Skinners.‡ There is no copy either in the British Museum or Guildhall Library.

The Fifth is not mentioned by Strype in his edition of Stow or by Herbert in his "History of the Twelve Great Companies." A copy is in the possession of the City of London Library, Guildhall.

The Pageant is thus described :—

"London's Triumphs, celebrated in honour of the truly deserving Sir Anthony "Bateman, Knight, Lord Maior of the Honourable City of London, and done at the "costs and charges of the Right Worshipful the Company of Skinners, the 29th of "October 1663, by John Tatham, London. Printed by W. G. for Henry Brome at "the Gun in Ivy Lane 1663."§

* See p. 170.

† See p. 174.

‡ See p. 180.

§ See p. 180.

The following details are given *in extenso* :

“About eight of the clock at Skinners Hall to attend his Lordship according to order, meet.

“First : The Master Wardens and Assistants in their Gowns faced with foynes and with their Hoods.

“Secondly : The Livery in their Gowns faced with budge and their hoods.

“Thirdly. Fifty foynes Bachelors in Gowns and satin Hoods.

“Fourthly. Fifty Budge Bachelors in Gowns and satin Hoods.

“Fifthly. Sixty Gentlemen ushers in plush coats each of them a chain of gold about his shoulder, and a white staff in his hand.

“Sixthly. Fifteen other gentlemen for carrying Banners and Colours ; eleven of them being in plush, the other four in buff.

“Seventhly. The Serjeant Trumpet and thirty six Trumpets ; whereof 16 are His Majesties Servants, four the Duke of Yorks and four the Duke of Albemarle. The Serjeant Trumpet weares not onely a Scarfe of the Lord Maior's Colours (allowed by his Lordship as his fee) but also another of the Companies Colours.

“Eighthly. The Drum Major to his Majesty wearing a Scarfe of the Companies Colours crosse his shoulders ; four more of his Majesties Drums and a Fife attend the Service ; also seven other Drums and two Fifes more ; each of them (except His Majesties Servants) are habited in Buff coloured Doublets, black Hose and Scarfes about their wasts.

“Ninthly. The two Marshalls for the City, with like Scarfes, they have six persons to attend them.

“Tenthly. The Foot Marshall, with the like Scarfe, and his six attendants.

“Twelfthly. Seventy Pensioners in red gowns, red sleeves and red caps, each of them carrying a Javelin in one hand and a Target in the other, whereine is painted the Coat of arms of their benefactors.

“Lastly, the said Gentlemen bearing ensignes, Serjeant Trumpet, Drum Major, and each other Trumpet, Drum and Fife, together with the several Marshalls, Master of Defence and the other attendants have each of them the Company's colours in their hats.

“ This pageant is made in manner of a wood or wildernesse the stage thereof being fourteen foot long and eight foot broad ; the front thereof is arched over with a wilde arbour, in which sits a living Figure representing Faunus. His head is circled with a Crown of Wool intermixed with *Ermyns*, the upper part of his body habited like a Forrester in green ; his nether part like a Woodman in Russet. He wears a long loose Robe over it lined with Fur, and intermixed with *Ermyns*. In one hand he holds a Javelin, in the other a *Bugle* horn. His attendants are three Satyres, habited accordingly, who are in continual motion, playing on several rude instruments, singing and dancing. Upon four Pedestals sit four Girles, alluding to the *Nymphs* of the Wood and Forrest called *Dryades*, and habited accordingly. On the stage are placed several Boys in the shapes of Bears, Monkeys, and several other beasts relating to the Companies Trade.

“ Upon his Lordship’s approach Faunus directs himself in these words :—

“ Ere scarce the face of Government was known,
 “ Or superstitious ceremonies shown ;
 “ Ere Rome received from Romulus a Law,
 “ (Which did the Sabines to subjection draw ;)
 “ Or that her Gods into request became,
 “ And altars on her Holy Mount did flame,
 “ I lead the way to those mysterious rights,
 “ By the pale tapers of instinctive lights ;
 “ For Nature (then), us Heathen reason lent,
 “ To worship what we held Omnipotent.
 “ When now there are a sort strive to deface
 “ With Oaths and Blasphemy the seat of Grace,
 “ Worsen then Heathens live ; past sense of shame,
 “ From Christian into Atheist change their name,
 “ We were devout in what we did not know,
 “ They know, and yet will not devotion shew ;
 “ In Woods and Groves (at first) we sacrific’d,
 “ And then we temples to erect devis’d.
 “ As we grew up in Knowledge, we the more
 “ Our unknown Gods did Honour and Adore ;
 “ These sort of Men your Temples do despise,
 “ And to their lusts do onely sacrifice ;
 “ That such who thus your government displease
 “ Deserve the name of Satyrs more then these.
 “ Licentious liberty obdurate hearts,
 “ And man from virtue more then beasts departs ;
 “ For they forsake not theirs, And as we do
 “ Order our Beasts, let them be order’d too ;
 “ Wild beasts are tam’d by men, and wild men may
 “ Be brought in time to be as Tame as they ;
 “ ’Tis wisdom in the magistrate that must
 “ Crumble all such Prophaneness into dust.
 “ Let such as in your Church no service lovee
 “ Confin’d be in a Forrest, Wood or Grove.
 “ Let them be Company for Beasts, not Men,
 “ Till they return unto the truth agen.
 “ By this their Punishment you will appear
 “ Unto the World more Vertuous then severe.”

As his Lordship proceeded, other speeches were addressed to him by Albion, a Turk, Minerva, and again by a Turk, at Guildhall.

“ which ended, and his Lordship entred his house, all depart in order (as the Con-
 “ veniency of Night will admit), and the several persons appointed to attend the
 “ service of the day take especial care to lodge the silk works and triumphs in some
 “ secure place, til they can remove them to Skinners’ Hall ; in regard they are of some
 “ weight, and the burthen of the day was heavy to the undertakers.—Finis. Licensed,
 “ October 27, 1663, Roger I.’Estrange.”

The Sixth.—“London’s Resurrection to Joy and Triumph expressed
“in sundry shows, shapes, scenes, speeches, and songs in parts; cele-
“brious to the much meriting magistrate Sir George Waterman,*
“Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the peculiar and
“proper expences of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Written
“by Tho. Jordan, London. Printed for Henry Brown at the Gun, in St.
“Paul’s Churchyard, 1671.” Extracts are given by Herbert and
Strype. A copy is in the Guildhall Library.

The address to Sir George Waterman commences thus :

“In the first Age, when Innocence began
“To spread her splendour in the soul of man,
“Union filled all the universe with free
“Felicious and seraphick harmony ;
“All parts of the creation did consent,
“And the world was one well-tun’d Instrument ;
“Dog, bear, wolf, lamb, together did agree,
“Nature itself knew no antipathy.
“But, when the peace was broke by man’s transgression,
“Revenge with rage and ruin took possession ;
“Disorder rioted, and (in conclusion)
“Old Amity was turn’d into confusion.”

The Seventh.—“London’s Great Jubilee, restored and performed on
“Tuesday, October the 29th, 1689, for the entertainment of the Right
“Honourable Sir Thomas Pilkington,† Knight, Lord Mayor of the City
“of London; containing a description of the several pageants and
“speeches, together with a song for the entertainment of their Majes-
“ties, who with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of
“Denmark, the whole Court, and both Houses of Parliament, honour
“his Lordship this year with their presence. All set forth at the
“proper costs and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of
“Skinners by M[atthew] T[aufman].

“Londinum Urbs Inclyta Regum. London, printed for Langley
“Curtiss at Sir Edmundbury Godfrey’s head, near Fleet Street Bridge,
“1689.”

A copy of this pageant is in the Guildhall Library.

The following lines with which Mercy, in a robe of crimson, and
silver mantle, addresses his Lordship, are selected as a specimen :—

“Since first Augusta was my ancient name,
“London has more than once been in a flame,
“Our Fierce Elections, our Domestic Wars,
“Our hot Contentions, and our civil Jars,

* See pp. 43, 44 and 181.

† See p. 181.

"In a few years have prejudic'd us more
 "Then all the Jesuits' powder did before.
 "But, thanks (my Lord) the cloud is now disperst,
 "And we are of our former rights possess.
 "The Sun, with you, resumes its Cours this Year,
 "And shines again within our himesphere ;
 "All we enjoy we must acknowledge due
 "To England's Great PRESERVER, and to you :
 "You did assert our privileges. He
 "Timely redeemed from pointed tyranny.
 "You, for our Freedom sacrificed your own.
 "What more cou'd Pompey for his Rome have don ?
 "In some degree to make you recompense
 "Behold, Peace, Concord, Mercy, Innocence :
 "These are the best Supporters of a State,
 "My handmaids here, on you assigned to wait."

The following is one of the songs used on the occasion :—

Come boys drink an health to the chiefs of the City,
 The loyal Lord Mayor and the Legal Committee.
 The Emperial City this year that with you
 Hath restor'd us our lives and our liberties too.

With justice and peace may it ever be floting,
 May the heads that support it agree in their voting,
 May a strong tide of union still flow in your hall,
 And no sea of faction e'er beat down your wall.

A health to the dons of the Company's table,
 Crown every bumper with ermin and sable,
 If ermin's the emblem of honour, then you,
 As well as their Lordships, are dignified too.

From heats and contentions for ever be free,
 Let City and Court make one harmony.
 May never more discord amongst you be found,
 But one loyal bumper for ever go round.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the Company in connection with the processions when Sir George Mertins* and Sir Charles Asgill† were elected to the Civic Chair, in 1724 and 1757 respectively. Details are recorded in the Company's Court Books. Nothing in the nature of a play appears to be recorded, and it may be assumed that the "rich bachelors," "Master of Defence," "whifflers" and others were engaged merely to form part of the annual Procession.

* See p. 188.

† See p. 189.

It is worthy of remark that Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was entertained by the Skinners when he supported the claims of Charles II,* on which occasion the royal arms were replaced, first in the Company's Hall, and afterwards in the City, whence they had been banished during the time of the Commonwealth. A copy of the "Panegyric" spoken to General Monk on the occasion is in the possession of the Company. It once belonged to Mr. James Wadmore, Master, 1834-35.

* See p. 176.

MEMBERS OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY

WHO SERVED THE OFFICE OF

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The following recorded incidents relating to some of the worthies of the Company who served the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London may not be uninteresting:—

I am indebted for the blazon of the coats of arms to the late John de Haviland, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald.



THOMAS LEGGE, A.D. 1347
and 1354.

THOMAS LEGGE, or LEGGY, of Bread Street Ward, Mayor, 1347 and Lord Mayor 1354. Sheriffs: 1347, Adam Brapson and Richard Fas or Bas; 1354, William Nottingham and Richard Smelt.

Arms: Vert, a buck's head or, on a chief argent, three crosses flory azure.*

In his will, dated 1357, he desired to be buried with Margaret, his late wife, in St. Christopher's, Bread Street. He made bequests to Alice his relict; Simon, his son; John Legge, his nephew; and extensive bequests to charitable uses.† He also gave £300 to Edward III to assist in the expedition against France during his Mayoralty.‡ His ancestors are said to have descended from the "Travessari," a family of considerable antiquity, of Ravenna, in Italy, where some very ancient tombs still exist, known to have contained

* In Harl. MSS. 1049 and 1349, the arms are azure, a buck's head cabossed or, on a chief argent three crosses moline of the first (thus in Harl. MSS. 1049, fo. 39). Heylyn's Help, 1773, gives the same blazon. Harl. MSS. 1349, fol. 6b, blazons the coat the same way, except that the field is stated to be vert.

† Historical MSS. Commission Report, Vol. 37, p. 47.

‡ "Corporation Records." Letter Books (fol. 163; H. fols. 21 and 133.) A short biography of the Legge Family (Lord Dartmouth) will be found in XI Report, Part VI, Appendix, Historical MSS. Commission. Maxwell Lyte's "St. Paul's Documents," Hist. Commission, Vol. IX.

the remains of some of that name, and a branch of the family subsequently took the name of Legge, and two Legge, or Lesze, palaces are standing at Venice, one on the Grand Canal. In Thomas Legge's second Mayoralty it was ordained that the aldermen, who used to be changed yearly, should not be removed without some special cause.



ADAM of BURY,
Mayor 1364, 1365,
and 1373.

"And in this yere, (1364) at the kynges comaundement, Adam Bury, thanne mayre of London, was dyscharged the xxviii. daye of "Januarii, and for hym electe and chosen mayre John Louekyn, "grocer."—"Fabyan's Chronicle," p. 476.



SIR H. BARTON,
Mayor 1416, 1428.

ADAM of BURY, three times Lord Mayor, 1364, 1365, and 1373.

Arms: Quarterly, ermine and azure, in second and third quarters an eagle or falcon rising or.

He made provision in his will, dated 1385, that he should be buried in old St. Paul's, in a certain chapel lately built, near the north door of the said church behind the cross, before the altar of the Blessed Mary Magdalene about to be erected there.—Historical MSS. Commission Report, Vol. 37, p. 48.

Sir HENRY BARTON, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1416 and 1428. Son of Henry Barton, of Myldenhall, Suffolk.

Arms: Ermine on a saltire sable an annulet or, voided of the field.

To Sir Henry Barton, Citizen and Skinner, the City of London is indebted for having introduced a system of lighting.* He ordained that lanthorns with lights should be hung out on the winter evenings betwixt Hallowtide and Candlemas. Besides these, every constable in London had his cresset or lanthorn, the charge for which was in lights iis. iiid. ; each cresset had two men, one to bear or hold it, and another to carry a bag with lights to serve it. There were about 2,000 men so employed. Each one

* Strype's Stow, Book 5, p. 117.

beside his wage had his breakfast, and was furnished with a straw hat, on which a number was conspicuously displayed. Five hundred cresets were furnished by the City Companies, and the rest by the Chamber of London.

*In the second year of his Mayoralty he seems to have been one of those who laid the foundation-stones of the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook (*i.e.*, the second church. It stood on the site occupied by the present church), according to the account set forth in the book containing the church inventory. The new church was begun the 11th May, 7 Henry VI, A.D. 1429, "Maistir Thomas Sothewel" then being parson of both the old and the new church. There were "present on "this occasion 'Rob't Chechile,' grocer and alderman of London, the "founder of the said new church (and brother to 'herry Chechile,' "then Archbishop of Canterbury), who laid the first stone; he also "laid the second stone, in the name of 'Will'm Stavndon,' who, when "living was a citizen, grocer, and alderman of London, and 'w't whose "gode the Grounde p't þe newe Chirche stante now on and þe "howsyn w't all þ't þan stode þ'on, and þe Chirchyerde w't þe tenament "anexid þ'to whiche abowndiþ^e Jn to bere bynder lane was boutgh' "by þe seyde Rob't Chechile for ijc Marke of þe wardeyns of the "Grocers of london and at þ't tyme was letyn yerely for xxvj marke.' " 'Rob't whetyng^{am},' knight, draper, and alderman of London, and "patron of both churches, laid the third stone. 'herry barton,' citizen and "skinner, and then Lord Mayor of the City of London, laid the fourth "stone. 'Rob't Otle,† grocer and alderman of London, laid the fifth "stone. 'thomas Catworþe,‡ grocer and alderman of London, laid the "sixth stone. 'Joh'n Penne,§ skinner and alderman of London, laid "the seventh stone. And 'Raffe barton,|| skinner and alderman of "London, laid the eighth stone. 'And eu'yche of þese men hereaftir "wretyn leide a stone, fforste y^e Chirchewardeyns, Thomas Catworþe "grocer, and Joh'n leman, skinn', Will'm olyu', groc', Rycharde "burton, grocer, Joh'n herst, skynn', Joh'n herries, skynn', wat' hunt, "groc', and many mo' of þe same parishe.'"

By his will, dated 31st July, 1434, the testator gave to William Newenham, master of the guild or fraternity of the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to John Beverle and others, wardens of the

* London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. V, pp. 330, 331.

† Robt. Oteley, Kt., Aldm., Sheriff, 1427, Lord Mayor, 1434.

‡ Catworth, Sheriff, 1435, Lord Mayor, 1443.

§ Penne, Sheriff, 1410.

|| Ralph Barton, Sheriff, 1418.



THOS. OLDGRAVE or
OULEGREVE, Mayor 1467.

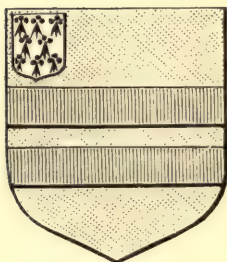
Sir THOMAS OLDGRAVE, or OULEGREVE, son of William Oldgrave, of Knottysford, in Cheshire, Lord Mayor 1467.

Arms: Azure a fess engrailed ermine between three owls or.*

During his mayoralty, Dame Margaret, sister to the King, rode through the City on her way to the seaside, to pass into Flanders, there to be married to Charles Duke of Burgundy.

“That yere, (1467-8) were meny men a pechyd of treson, bothe of the cytte and of othyr townys. Of the cytte, Thomas Coke, knyght and aldyrman, and John Plummer, knyght and aldyrman, but the kyng gave hem bothe pardon. And a man of the Lorde Wenlockys, John Haukyns was hys name, was hangyd at Tyburne and beheddyd for treson.

“And Umfray Hayforde, the Scheryffe of London, was a pechyd and lost his cloke for the same mater; and many moo of the cytte loste moche goode for suche maters.”—“Gregory’s Chronicle,” pp. 236-7.



WILLIAM MARTIN,
Mayor 1492.

Sir WILLIAM MARTIN, Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, son of Walter Martin, of Hertford, Lord Mayor 1492. Master 1485, 1490, 1491, 1501, 1502.

Arms: Or, two bars gules, in the dexter chief an escutcheon ermine.†

‡“In thys yere, vpon the ix daye of Nouember, was red a letter in the Guyldhall yt shewed of a peas cocluded bytween the kynges of England & of Fraunce. And the xvii day of December folowyng the kyng landed at Douer. . . . And thys yere, in the moneth of October and ende of thys mayres yere, was the fray vpon the Eesterlynges, by the comons of the cytye and specyally mercers seruauantes.”

* Harleian MS. No. 225b and 753.

† The arms given in Harl. MSS. 1049 and 1349 as well as by Heylyn, are: Or, two bars gules, on the upper bar an escutcheon ermine.—“Hall’s Chronicle.”

‡ “Fabyan’s Chronicle,” p. 684.

Sir William married a Mrs. Elizabeth Meggs, and resided in the Parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street. He was buried in the Church of St. Christopher by the Stocks, which was burnt down in the great fire, and re-erected by Sir Christopher Wren; it was again demolished to provide for the enlargement of the Bank of England. The old churchyard still exists as the well-known enclosure within the Bank, ornamented with trees and a fountain.



THOS. MERFYN,
Mayor 1518.

Sir THOMAS MIRFINE, or MERFYN, Master 1509, 1510, 1512, 1515, 1516, son of George Mirfine, of Ely, Cambridgeshire; Lord Mayor 1518; Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward.

Arms: Or, on a chevron sable a mullet argent, a crescent for difference.

He married Alice, daughter of Oliver Squire, Esquire, of Southby, Hampshire, who was afterwards twice married, first to John Brigandine, Esquire, of Hants; and, secondly, to Sir Edward North, of Kirtling, or Catledge, Cambridgeshire.

Sir Thomas had three daughters; Margaret, the eldest, married firstly, Roger Hall, of London, merchant; and, secondly, Sir John Champneis, Lord Mayor, 1534. Francis married, in 1518, Sir Richard Cromwell, great grandfather to the protector, Oliver Cromwell; she died in 1533, leaving two sons, Henry and Francis. His youngest daughter married Sir Andrew Judd.* Sir Thomas was buried in the north chancel of St. Paul's, with the Bartons, as before stated. Stow observes, Bk. 5, p. 129: "From this time the Maiors of London (for "the most part) have been knighted by courtesie of the Kings and not "otherwise."

†In his will, which was proved 15th October, 1523, he mentioned a son, Edward, and bequeathed to the master and wardens of the Skinners of London money to purchase certain lands and tenements for sixteen brothers to occupy who were to walk in procession on Corpus Christi day, and directed that his executors should deliver to the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company a cup, garnished with his arms. He also bequeathed to John Judde, gent., £3 6s. 8d.

* Harleian MSS. 1349. Cox's "The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate."

† Bodfield 21. fol. 13.



JOHN CHAMPNEIS,
Mayor 1534.

Sir JOHN CHAMPNEIS, son of Robert Champneis, of Chew, in Somersetshire, Alderman of the Cordwainer Ward; Sheriff 1522; Lord Mayor 1534. Six times Master of the Company, 1527, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1537, 1539.

Arms: Per pale argent and sable, within a bordure engrailed counterchanged a lion rampant gules.*

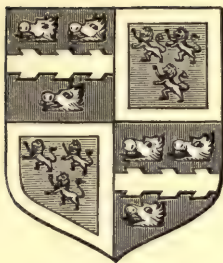
In Bexley Church, Kent, a handsome mural monument commemorates Sir John, who purchased Hall Place (once occupied

by the Black Prince), from the Shelleys, and died there 3rd October, 1556. Stow notes in his chronicle that he was blind. His second wife, Meriell Barret, who died when Lady Mayoress, is named on this monument, which was erected in 1590 by their son, Justinian Champneis. Sir John had previously married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Mirfine, of London, and widow of Roger Hall (Citizen and Grocer, who died in 1515). Sir John's son, Justinian Champneis, married Helen Hall, granddaughter of his father's first wife, Mrs. Roger Hall. Machyn, in his diary, gives the following account of Sir John's funeral: "The viij day of October was bered in " Kentt at a towne callyd (blank, sir John) Champney knyght late mare " of London and altherman and skynner, with ij whytt branchys ij " dosen torchys, and iiij grett tapurs; and with a harold of armes " beyryng ys cote-armur, hys standard, and pennon of armes, with " elmet, targatt, and sword, and vj dosen of scochyuns, and mony " gounes and cottes; and after a grett dener to all the contrey."

In Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 924, we read: "In the North " chancel, on the North side is a mural monument of alabaster, with " the effigies of a gentleman and lady in the dress of the time, kneeling " at a desk with books open; beneath, on a tablet of black marble, is " the following inscription in gilt capitals:—

" Here lyeth buried the bodye of Sir John Champeneis, knight, sometime lord maior " of London, who dyed the 3d daye of October, 1556. He married Merriell the eldest " daughter of John Barret of Belhouse, in the parishe of Alvely in Essex, esquier, which " Meriell dyed at London lady maiorese in anno 1534, and lyeth buried in the parishe " church of saynt Margarett Pattines; by whom he had issew seven sonnes and two " daughters, of which lyveth only this day Justinian theyr youngest sonne, who " erected this tombe in memory of them the 19th day of May, anno 1590."

* In Harl. MSS. 1049 and 1349, the arms of Champneys or Champnies are thus blazoned: Per pale argent and sable, a lion rampant gules within a bordure engrailed counterchanged.



SIR A. JUDD,
Mayor 1550.

Sir ANDREW JUDD, or JUDGE, Lord Mayor 1550; six times Master of the Company, 1533, 1538, 1542, 1547, 1551, and 1555.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a fess raguly, between three boars' heads, coupéd close argent, Judd; 2 and 3, Azure, three lions rampant, 2 and 1, within bordure argent, Chiche.

His ancestors are stated to have been returned by the Commissioners in the list of the principal gentry in the County of Kent, in the time of Henry VI, 1434.* His father, John Judd, resided at Barden,† near Tonbridge; his mother was the daughter of Valentine Chiche and Philippa Chiche, his wife; she was twice married, first to Cloville, of Essex, a person of note and large property in that county; and on his decease to John Judd, before mentioned. On his mother's side, Sir Andrew Judd was connected with Archbishop Chichele.

John Judd appears to have had four sons, Henry, Thomas, John and Andrew.

In the book of apprentices of the Company, there is a record that in the year 1509 "Andrewe Judde, the son of John Judde, late of "Tunbrygge, in the Counte of Kent, gentyلمان, dyscessyd, hath put "hymselff apprentyce to John Buknell Citezen, and Skynner of Lon- "don, and M'chaunte of the Stapyll of Calys to lerne the Crafte that "the same John Buknell useth and to dwell w^t hym from the fest of "the Annunciacion of O^r Lady the Virgyn in the XXIIIth yere of "the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIIth unto the ende, and t^rme of VIII "yeres."

* At the time of Jack Cade's rising in Kent an effort was made by some of his followers to stop the supply of provisions from Kent reaching the City by water; Richard Horne and John Judd, two of the principal citizens, were commanded by Henry VI to take measures to frustrate the scheme, which they did, patrolling the river in two barges, for which Cade on entering London demanded and obtained a large sum of money from Mrs. Judd, to prevent the despoiling of her husband's house, if it were not paid.—Early pleadings in Chancery, bundle 19, membrane 135. See paper by Mr. James Greenstreet, Walford's *Antiquarian Magazine*, Vol. III, p. 265.

† "Roger de Bardenne grants to farm to William the prior and convent of Tonbridge 22½ acres of land and nine "deyworkas," the land being near the way leading from Tonbridge to Speldhurst. Dated at Tonbridge on the Vigil of the Epiphany 22 Edward III."—Calendar of Charters and Rolls preserved in the Bodleian Library (Turner and Coxe).

In old documents Sir Andrew is described as a Skinner and Merchant of Muscovy. He took part in an expedition of the Merchants' Company, which used to transport their goods to the North of Russia in their own ships, and, making use of boats shaped from the hollowed trunks of trees, towed them up the River Dwina to Vologda; thence they were carried across country by a seven days' journey to Yeraslau, and transported down the Volga to Astrakan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and so found their way into Persia and the remoter regions of the East. Sir Andrew appears also to have visited the African Coast and part of Guinea, and at the request of Edward VI to have brought home some gold dust for the use of the Royal Mint.

Sir Andrew, as Sheriff and Lieutenant of the City of London, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of Edward VI, and in 1555 he purchased the Manor of Ashford, in the County of Kent, of Sir Anthony Archer.

During the time of Wyatt's Rebellion, we have the testimony of Proctor, a contemporary, that Sir Andrew, as Mayor, distinguished himself greatly by his loyalty. "Wyat, and a few with him, went further as farre as the drawebridge (of Southwark); on the further side whereof he sawe the Lorde Admirall, the Lorde Maiour, Sir Andrew Judde, and one or two other in consultation for ordering of the bridge, whereunto he gave diligent care a good tyme."*

His exertions in suppressing the rebellion gained for him the favour of Philip and Mary. As Mayor of the Staple of Calais, in September, 1555, he received Philip of Spain, who was then on his way with a Royal retinue (including the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Huntingdon), to visit the Emperor Charles V at Brussels, on which occasion he presented His Majesty with a thousand marks in gold. Philip was said to have been so gratified with his reception that he distributed a thousand crowns to the soldiers at Calais.

The loss of the educational advantages which the town of Tonbridge† enjoyed under the Prior and Brethren of St. Mary Magdalene (where he and his brothers had probably received their education) up to 1524, must have had some weight with Sir Andrew Judd in his desire to ameliorate and benefit his native town, and we accordingly find that he procured a grant by letters patent in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward VI, 1553, for the purpose of erecting and establishing a free grammar school for the town of Tonbridge and the adjacent

* Proctor's "History of Wyatt's Rebellion," published January, 1555.

† See p. 225, *sub* Tonbridge School.

country, to be called the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd. Sir Andrew himself was governor of its revenues and possessions during his lifetime, and it was directed that after his death the Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners of London should be governors of the School.*

An account of the School is given in pages 225-243. The reader is also referred to Rivington's "History of Tonbridge School" (2nd edition), published in 1898, to which I am indebted for many of the foregoing particulars of Sir Andrew Judd.

Sir Andrew died on the 4th September, 1558, and was buried on the 14th in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, where a small monumental tablet is erected at the east end of the church, in a two-arched recess, whereon Sir Andrew and his four sons kneeling behind him are sculptured on one side, and his wife and daughter on the other, with the arms and crest above. The following inscription is placed below the figures:—

TO RUSSIA AND MUSCOVA
 TO SPAYNE GVNNY WITHOVTE FABLE
 TRAVELD HE BY LAND AND SEA
 BOTHE MAYRE OF LONDON AND STAPLE
 THE COMMENWELTHE HE NORISHED
 SO WORTHELIE IN ALL HIS DAIES.
 THAT ECH STATE FVLLWELL HIM LOVED
 TO HIS PERPETVALL PRAYES
 THREE WIVES HE HAD ONE WAS MARY
 FOWER SVNES ONE MAYDE HAD HE BY HER
 ANNYS HAD NONE BY HIM TRVLY
 BY DAME MARY HAD ONE DOWGHTER
 THVS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
 A THOWSANDE FYVE HUNDERD FYFTEY
 AND EYGHTE DIED THIS WORTHIE STAPLAR
 WORSHIPYNGE HIS POSTERYTYE.
 SR. ANDREW JUDD Knt.

Machyn, in his Diary (p. 173), mentions his funeral as having been conducted with great pomp and ceremony: "[The XIV day of September was buried Sir Andrew Jud, skinner, Merchant of Muscovy, and late Mayor of London; with a] pennon of armes and X dosen penselles . . . skochyons, and a herse of wax of v prynde [pals, garnished with] angelles, and a (blank), pormen in nuw gownes, and

* John Proctour, the first Head Master of the School, was a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1540 and his M.A. in 1544, and shortly after was elected Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, where he became acquainted with Sir Andrew's brother, who was also a Fellow, which probably led to his being selected by Sir Andrew as the first Master of his new School at Tonbridge.

master Clarenshus kyng of armes, and master Somersett harold, [and the morrow] masse and a sermon, and after my lord mare and the althermen had (unfinished)."

Sir Andrew Judd was three times married. 1. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Mirfine, Lord Mayor in 1518, by whom he had four sons (two dying at an early age), and one daughter, Alice,* who married Mr. Thomas Smythe, "the Customer." 2. Agnes,† or Annys, near whom he desired, in his will, to be buried. 3. Mary, daughter of Thomas Mathews, Esq., of Colchester, Essex, by whom he had one daughter, and who survived him. After his death his widow married James Altham, Esq., of Mark Hall, Latton, Essex.

The will of Sir Andrew Judd is dated September 2nd, 1558. He bequeathed to Dame Mary Judd, his wife, his manors of Eshtifford, otherwise called Ashford and Esture, with all messuages, lands, tenements and reversions whatsoever in the said manors, of the yearly value of £73; his manor of Dardon, with the appurtenances thereto in the County of Hertford, and all his other property in the said County, being of the yearly value of £40; also his lands, tenements, reversions, etc., free and copy hold, in the town and parish and fields of Darons, in the County of Surrey, of the yearly value of £28; to hold the same during her life. After her decease the manors of Eshtifford and Dardon were to wholly remain unto John Judd, his heir apparent, and to the heirs, males of his body lawfully begotten, failing whom, to Richard Judd, similarly, and the messuages, etc., in the town of Darons were to remain unto Richard Judd, and to the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten, failing whom, to John Judd and his heirs males. He bequeathed also to John Judd his messuages, etc., in Dardon, being of the yearly rent of £16 and his lands and tenements in Chenshurst and Spellyurst, in Kent, called and known by the name of Coddes, being of the yearly value of £5, his lands in Bidborough, which he purchased of William Umble, being of the yearly value of £4 10s. and his manor of Downe in the County of Kent, and all his other lands in Downe and Cowdane in the said County being of the yearly value of £12. The testator further goes on to say that having builded and erected a Free Grammar School at Tonbridge, in the County of Kent, for the maintenance and continuance of the same he gave and bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Craft or Mystery of Skinners of the City of London the Sandhills lying at the

* Dame Alice Smythe. See p. 207.

† His wife Annys died in November, 1550, in the year of Sir Andrew Judd's Mayoralty.

back of Holborn, of the yearly value of £13 6s. 8d.; his messuage or tenements in the Old Swan Alley, in Thames Street, and certain premises in Gracechurch Street and the Close of Great St. Helens; his messuages and gardens in St. Mary Axe; and an annuity of £10 charged upon premises known as the "Bell," in Gracechurch Street. He directed that the rents, revenues and profits arising from the aforesaid messuages, etc., should be employed by the Master and Wardens as follows, viz., in payment of £20 a year to the School Master of Tonbridge School, for his stipend, £8 a year to the Usher; and to six poor almspeople inhabiting his almshouse within the Close of Great St. Helens 8d. each weekly (with an allowance of coals), by the hands of the Renter Warden, who for his pains was to have 10s.; to the Skinners' Company for their labours and pains in connection with the visitation to Tunbridge School, £40 a year; and the residue of the income from the messuages, etc., bequeathed to the Company to be employed upon the needful repairs of the messuages and tenements, the overplus to be to the use and behoof of the Company to order and dispose at their will and pleasure. The residue of his lands and tenements not previously willed, he bequeathed to Richard Judd on terms similar to those expressed in the previous bequest to him, and he willed that the residue of his goods and chattels should be equally divided into three parts according to the custom of the City, the first part to be given to Dame Mary, his wife, the second to be equally divided between such of his children as had been by him unadvanced, and the remainder to be reserved for the payment of legacies, testamentary expenses, etc.

By a Decree of the Court of Chancery of 1826, it was held, in effect, that the Skinners' Company were entitled to the rents and profits of the premises bequeathed by the will (with the exception of certain of the premises in Gracechurch Street and the Sandhills Estate, which belonged exclusively to Tonbridge School under a trust prior to the will, and which did not pass by the will) subject only to the payments to the Almsmen and Renter Warden, to the payment for coals for the Almsmen, and to the payment of yearly sums towards the repair of a portion of the School buildings at Tonbridge, and to the Company for the expenses of visiting the School. The annual payment of £11 13s. 4d., viz., £10 8s. in respect of the weekly allowance to the Almsmen and £1 5s. 4d. for coals, has been redeemed by the purchase of £466 13s. 4d. £2 10s. per cent. annuities, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. In like manner, the charge on the property towards the repairs of Tonbridge School has been redeemed, by the purchase of £680 £2 10s. per cent. annuities,

in the names of the Official Trustees, as well as the payment of 10s. to the Renter Warden. A quit rent of 10s., charged on the "Old Swan," payable to the Duke of Bedford, has also been redeemed.



SIR R. DOBBS,
Mayor 1551.

Sir RICHARD DOBBS, or DOBBS, son of Robert Dobbes, of Baitby, Yorkshire; Sheriff 1543; Alderman of Tower Ward; Lord Mayor 1551. Master, 1543, 1548, 1550, 1554. Buried at St. Margaret Moyses, Friday Street.

Arms: Per pale argent and sable, a chevron engrailed between three unicorns' heads erased and counterchanged.*

There is a portrait of Sir Richard Dobbs, *knt.*, when sixty-five years of age, in the Court-room of Christ's Hospital. He is habited in his robes of office, with a small black hat, and has a plaited frill round his neck; he holds a book in both hands, with the forefinger in the leaves, and under the picture are the following lines:—

“Christes Hospital erected was, a passinge dede of pittie,
 What tyme Sir Richard Dobbe was maior of y^{is} most famous citie;
 Who careful was in government, and furthered much the same;
 Also a benefactor good, and joyed to see it frame;
 Whose picture heare his friends have sett, to putt each wighte in minde
 To imitate his virtuous dedes as God hathe us assinde.” †

I cannot do better than sum up the deeds of this worthy man by quoting from Bishop Ridley's letter, shortly before his martyrdom, to his friend Sir George Barnes:—

“O Dobbs, Dobbs, Alderman and Knight, thou in thy Year didst win my Heart for evermore for that honourable Act, that most blessed Work of God, of the Ereccion
 “and setting up of Christ's Holy Hospitals and truly Religious Houses, which by
 “thee and through thee were begun. For thou, like a Man of God, when the Matter
 “was moved [perhaps by himself the Bishop] for Christ's poore silly Members to be
 “holpen from extreme Misery, and Hunger, and Famine; thy Heart I say was
 “moved with Pity, and, as Christ's high honourable Officer in that Cause, thou
 “calledst together thy Brethren the Aldermen of the City, before whom thou
 “brokest the matter for the Poore; thou didst plead their Cause, yea and not
 “only in thine owne Person thou didst set forth Christ's Cause; but to further the
 “Matter thou broughtest me into the Council Chamber of the City, before the Alder-
 “men alone, whom thou haddest assembled there together to hear me speak what

* According to Harl MSS. 1049 and 1349, and also in Heylyn: Per pale argent and sable, a chevron engrailed between three unicorns' heads erased, each charged with three gutteés, all counterchanged.

† Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," Vol. III, pp. 368-9.

“ I could say as an Advocate by Office and Duty in the poore Man’s Cause. The Lord wrought with thee and gave thee the consent of thy Brethren, whereby the Matter was brought to the Common Council, and so to the whole Body of the City ; by whom with an uniform Consent it was committed to be drawn, ordered, and devised by a certain Number of the most witty Citizens and politick ; endued also with Godliness and with ready Hearts to set forward such a noble Act, as could be chosen in all the whole City ; And they like true and faithful Ministers both to the City and their Master Christ, so ordered, devised, and brought forth (the Matter), that Thousands of poore silly Members of Christ, that else for extreme Hunger, and Misery, should have famished and perished, shall be relieved, holpen, and brought up, and shall have cause to bless the Aldermen of that Time, the Common Council, and the whole Body of the City, but especially thee, O Dobbs, and those chosen Men by whom this honourable Work of God was begun and wrought.”*

We are indebted to Henry Machyn, Merchant Taylor, for the following description in his “Diary” of Sir Richard’s funeral, which appears to have been celebrated with all civic honours in 1556.

“ The xvij day of May at after-non was bered ser Recherd Dobes latt mayre of London and altherman ; ther wher at ys berehyng mony worshefull men ;.....my lord mare and the swordbeyrer in blake, and the recorder cheyff morner, and master Eggyllfield and master (blank) and master.....[ov]ersear, and a lx mornars, and ij haroldes of armes, and the althermen and the shreyffes, and master Chestur bare ys cott armur, [with] helmett and targatt, sword, a standard, and penone, and iiij baneres [of] images, and a xxx pore men in roset gownes holdyng.....torches, and iiij gylt chandylstykes with iiij grett tapurs [with] armes on them ; and all the cherche and the stret hangyd with blake and the qwyre, and armes, and ij grett whyt branchys ; and alle the masturs of the hospetalle boyth althermen and the commenas with ther gren stayffes in ther handes ; and the chyeff of the hospetalle, and prestes and clarkes ; and after *dirige* to the place to drynke ; and the morow masse of *requiem* ij masses, on of the Trenete in pryke songe, and a-nodur of our Lade ; and after a sermon, and after to dener : and ther wher x dosen of skochyons.† (Machyn’s Diary, p. 106.)

The following account of the funeral of Lady Dobbes, widow of Sir Richard Dobbes, which took place in 1561, is also given in the “Diary” :—

“ [The.....day] was the funeral of lady Dobbes, late the] wyff of ser Recherd Dobes knyght and skynner late mayre, with a harold of armes, and she had a pennon of armes and iiij dosen and d’ skochyons ; [she was buried] in the parryche of sant Margat Moyses in Fryday stret ; [she] gayff xx good blake gowns to xx powre women ; she gayffe xl blake gownes to men and women ; [master] Recherdsun mad the sermon, and the clarkes syngyng, [and] a dolle of money of xx nobulles, and a grett dener after, and the compene of the Skynners in ther leverey.” (*Ibid.*, p. 269.)

* Strype’s Stow, Bk. I, p. 176.

† Heraldic ensigns of the lowest order.



SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE,
Mayor 1585.

Sir WOLSTAN DIXIE. Sheriff, 1575. Lord Mayor, 1585.* Master, 1573, 1576, 1580, 1583, 1586, 1588, 1592.

Arms: Azure, a lion rampant or, a chief of the last.

The Memoir of Sir Wolstan Dixie in the London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. II, gives the following particulars of Sir Wolstan Dixie and his family:—

“His family was one of great antiquity, tradition alleging it to be descended from Wolstan, Earl of Ellenden (now called Wilton), who married a sister of King Egbert, the first English monarch.

“The Heralds' Visitations show that about the reign of Edward III, a Wolstan Dixie was seated at Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, and from him descended in the fourth generation, Thomas Dixie, of the same place, who married the daughter of — Jephson, of Hampshire, and had four sons, viz., Richard, John, Walter, and Wolstan. The last was the subject of the present notice, who was born in or about the year 1525.

“It was probably on account of his being a younger son that Wolstan was sent to London and devoted to the pursuits of trade and commerce, through the ordinary means of an apprenticeship. He became a citizen and Skinner; he makes mention in his will of a person named Walkedon, as having been his former master, and a person of that name is mentioned in a Charter of Confirmation granted to the Skinners by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, as one of the wardens of that Company.”

During his Mayoralty there appears to have been a great muster of the Citizens by reason of the then contemplated Spanish invasion, and the Queen reviewed the City Militia, who were lying intrenched about Blackheath for about a week, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 men. We find that in the year 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Sir Wolstan Dixie provided a sum of £1,000 towards a loan of £51,900 borrowed by the Queen from the City.

Sir Wolstan was twice married; first, to the daughter of Walkedon, his master (who was a Skinner), and secondly, to Agnes, daughter of Sir Christopher Draper, Knt., Lord Mayor 1566-7, who is said afterwards to have married Sir William Hickman, of Gainsborough.

* See p. 144 as to Sir W. Dixie's "Pageant."

He appears to have resided in the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, and also to have had a house and land at Ealing. Like Sir Andrew Judd, he amassed a large fortune as a Russian merchant.

At the time of his death he possessed houses in Thames Street, Little Wood Street, and in the parish of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, as well as the Manor of Market Bosworth, in the County of Leicester, with the advowson of the church there, which he purchased, some time previous to his death, of the Earl of Huntingdon. By an inquisition taken after his death, he was found to be seised also of lands and tenements in Bosworth, Gilmorton, Coton, Carleton, Osbaston, Bradley, and North Kilworth, in Leicestershire, besides possessing the lordship and manor of Southwick and other estates in Wiltshire.

He died on the 8th January, 1593-4, at the age of sixty, without issue, and was buried in St. Michael's Bassishaw.

There is an excellent portrait of him in the Court-room of Christ's Hospital, of which foundation he was President, in 1592, and a liberal benefactor, as appears on a shield in the corner. The knight is habited in his Mayor's dress. His features show considerable firmness of character as he leans on a table, holding a richly embroidered glove in his right hand. He is represented as having a venerable beard.

During his lifetime Sir Wolstan Dixie had assisted liberally in the building of Peterhouse, Cambridge; and by his will he left in trust to the Skinners' Company a sum of £700 towards founding a grammar-school at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, which he had erected shortly before his death. The Skinners' Company, however, appear to have been unwilling to accept the trust, no doubt on account of the annoyance and loss they had sustained in connection with Tonbridge School, having regard to the preposterous claims of Andrew Fisher to a certain part of the school property.*

A complaint was therefore entered in the Court of Chancery by Wolstan Dixie, a great-nephew of the testator, and an order was obtained (1600) that the bequest and the trust accompanying it should be transferred to him, he taking upon himself the performance of the trust, and after letters patent for completing the foundation and endowment of the school had been granted, statutes for the government of the school were, by his direction, drawn up.

Among Sir Wolstan Dixie's other bequests, which were very numerous, mention may be made of the following:—

To the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, £50 each.

* See p. 226.

To Christ's Hospital, yearly, for ever, £42.

To Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of two Fellowships and two Scholarships, £600. (During his lifetime Sir Wolstan had made a grant of £50 towards building the College.)

To the Skinners' Company, to be lent in loans to poor thrifty young men free of the Company, £500.

For 100 poor maids' marriages, £100.

To poor strangers of the Dutch and French Churches in London and poor Italians and Spaniards, fugitives on account of religion, £50.

To the poor prisoners in Newgate, £20, and in Ludgate £10.

To the poor prisoners in Poultry Compter and in Wood Street Compter, £10 each.

To the four Prisons in Southwark, £20 13s. 4d.

To the poor of St. Michael Bassishaw, £10.

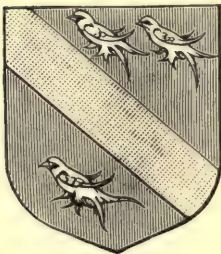
To the poor in Bridewell, £20.

Towards the building of a Pest House, £200.

To the Skinners' Company for a Lecture in the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, yearly, £10.

The following note respecting Sir Wolstan Dixie's descendants is taken from the "Memoir" already referred to on page 166:—

"The name of Sir Wolstan Dixie has been borne by some members of his family in almost uninterrupted succession since his days. His great-nephew and heir was the first who followed him. He was knighted and became a considerable man in the county of Leicester. In 1614 he was its Sheriff, and in 1625 its representative in Parliament. He was succeeded by his son, another Sir Wolstan, who distinguished himself as a strong partisan of royalty in the Great Rebellion, and was a considerable sufferer in consequence. He was the first of the family who was made a Baronet, a title which has been preserved down to the present time through a succession which will be found recorded in Collins's English Baronetage, and other similar works."



SIR STEPHEN SLANEY,
Mayor 1595.

Sir STEPHEN SLANEY, or SLANY, son of John Slany, of Mitton, in Staffordshire; Sheriff, 1584. Lord Mayor, 1595. Master, 1585, 1587, 1591, 1598. Alderman of Portsoken Ward, and President of Christ's Hospital.

Arms: Gules, a bend between three Martlets or.

There appears to have been a great scarcity of corn during his Mayoralty, and orders were issued by the Privy Council for remedying the dearth, when one Delonice printed and published a ballad or dialogue ridiculing these orders,

and endeavouring to stir up disaffection against the existing Government, for which offence Sir Stephen committed him to the Compter. Strype's *Stow*, Bk. V, p. 442.

Sir Stephen married Margaret, daughter of Sir Jaspar Pheasant, and had five sons and six daughters.

He died 27th December, 1608, and was buried in St. Swithin's, Walbrook, where *Stow* tells us there is a fair tomb in the East end of the North aisle, with the following inscription:—

“Stephanus Slanie, Miles, Senator, Vicecomes et Prætor florentissimæ istius Urbis—
Cum summa fide, nec minore prudentia iis Honoribus functus fuisset, Et ex Margareta
Conjuge, Filia Gaspari Phesant, Armig. quinque filios et sex filias suscepisset:
Tandem satur annis, Ætatis 84. Salutis, 1608. Decembris 27. Animam Coelo,
corpus humo reddidit.”—Strype's “*Stow*,” Bk. II, p. 191.



SIR R. SALTONSTALL,
Mayor 1597.

Sir RICHARD SALTONSTALL, Master, 1589, 1593, 1595, 1599; returned as Member for the City in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth's reign; Lord Mayor, 1597.

Arms: Or, a bend between two eagles displayed sable.

He was the second son of Gilbert Saltonstall, of Halifax, Yorkshire, and resided at South Okenden, in Essex. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Pointz, of North Okenden, Essex, by whom he had sixteen children. His arms were on a panel at No.

76, High Street, Aldgate, where he resided when in London, and are given by Mr. J. G. Smithers in Vol. I of the “*London and Middlesex Archæological Society's Transactions*,” p. 375.

Sir Richard was Governor of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, 1587. He died March 17th, 1601, aged eighty, and was buried in St. Mary Magdalen Church, at South Okenden, Essex. One of his daughters married John Harby, Skinner and Merchant Adventurer. A pedigree of his descendants will be found in Clutterbuck's “*History of Hertfordshire*,” Vol. III, p. 362.

In the “*Domestic State Papers, 1598-1601*,” p. 51, it appears that on the 16th March, 1598, the Queen wrote to “*Sir Ric. Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London*. We command you, on pain of our displeasure, not to intermeddle with any causes relating to maritime affairs, to the prejudice of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court,

“but to refer the same to Lord Admiral Nottingham, who has complained to us that you take upon you to hear such causes, feigning them to have been done within some ward or parish of the City of London.”

The following extracts from the “Domestic State Papers” are also interesting:—

“Dec. (?), 1598. The Queen to Sir John Fortescue. We request you to admit Sam. Saltonstall to act as deputy collector of the customs for his father, Sir Rich. Saltonstall, alderman of London, who is old and sickly.”

“1600 (?). The Queen to the Lord Treasurer (?). We request you to signify to the officers of customs our permission for Sam. Saltonstall to act as deputy to his father, Sir Rich. Saltonstall, alderman of London, as collector of customs in the port of London, having already had proof of his diligence and fidelity in supplying the said place during the time of his father’s mayoralty.”



SIR W. COKAIN,
Mayor 1619.

SIR WILLIAM COKAYNE, OF COKAIN, Lord Mayor 1619,* Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, and first Governor of the Irish Society. Master, 1609, 1611, 1625.

Arms: Argent, three cocks gules, armed and legged sable.

Sir William Cokayne was second son of William Cokayne, of Baddesley Ensor, Co. Warwick, Citizen and Skinner of London (by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Medcalfe, of Wensleydale, Co. York, and of Alspade and Meriden, Co. Warwick, also Citizen and Skinner of London), and grandson of Roger Cokayne, of Sturston, in the Parish of Ashbourne, Co. Derby, which Roger was younger son of William, second son of Sir John Cokayne, Knt., of Ashbourne, by Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley, Knt. He was born 1560, admitted free of the Company of Skinners by patrimony 28th March, 1590, was a Merchant of London,

* Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1609; Castle Baynard, 1613; Lime Street, 1618; Broad Street, 1625. For description of “Pageant,” see p. 145. See also p. 267.

Sheriff, 1609, and was knighted at his own residence, Cokayne House, in Broad Street, London (afterwards the site of the Old South Sea House and now of the City of London Club), on 8th June, 1616, after having entertained the King and the Prince of Wales at a banquet. He purchased the manor and estate of Rushton, Co. Northampton, of Elmesthorpe, Swepston, and Nethercote, Co. Leicester, of Coombe Nevill, in Kingston, Co. Surrey, etc. He married 22nd June, 1596, at St. Leonard's Eastcheap, Mary, youngest daughter of Richard Morris, some time Master of the Ironmongers' Company, by Maud, daughter of John Daborne, of Guildford, Surrey, some time Mayor of that town. Sir William died 20th October, 1626, aged sixty-six, at Coombe Nevill, and was buried in great state in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to him.* His widow re-married, 6th July, 1630, at St. Peter le Poor, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, first Earl of Dover. She died 24th December, 1648, and was buried with her first husband.

Several of Sir William's children died young, but Charles, his only surviving son and heir, was created 11th August, 1642, Viscount and Baron Cullen in the peerage of Ireland, with a special remainder, failing heirs male of his body, to the younger sons of his sister Martha, Dowager Countess of Holderness, by her then husband, Montague Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby (afterwards second Earl of Lindsey).

With regard to his daughters :

1. Mary, married 22nd April, 1620, at St. Peter's aforesaid, Charles Howard, second Earl of Nottingham and third Baron Howard of Effingham, and died s.p. 6th February, 1650-1.
2. Ann, married 11th February, 1620, Sir Hatton Fermor, of Easton

* Dugdale ("History of St. Paul's Cathedral, p. 49") has fortunately rescued his monument from oblivion; it stood in the south-west part of the choir of old St. Paul's. He and his wife are represented as recumbent figures, lying on a sarcophagus, with four daughters kneeling in front of it, while at the head of Sir William two other daughters are represented kneeling, and at his feet his son Charles, besides two babies in swaddling clothes under the one side, and two children (who died in his lifetime) kneeling under the other. The inscription was as follows :—

"Gulielmus Cokainus Eques auratus, Civis et Senator Londinensis, septemq. abhinc
 "annis urbis præfectus : antiqua Cokainorum Derbiensium familia oriundus : qui
 "bono publico vixit, et damno publico decessit ; et gaudio publico Regem Jacobum
 "ad decorem hujus Domus Dei senescentis jam et corrugatæ restituendum, solenniter
 "huc venientem, Consulatu suo magnifice exceptit : idcirco in Templo publico, ad
 "æternam rei memoriam hic situs est. At vero et Famæ celebritas, quæ viget in ore

Neston, Co. Northampton, by whom she was ancestress of the Lords Lempster and Earls of Pomfret. She died 17th May, 1668.

3. Martha, married firstly, 1st July, 1624, John Ramsay, Earl of Holderness, in Scotland, and secondly, 18th April, 1627, Montague Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, K.G., afterwards (1642) Earl of Lindsey. By him she was ancestress of the Dukes of Ancaster, extinct 1809, the present Earl of Lindsey, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and many others. She died July, 1641.

4. Elizabeth, married Thomas Fanshawe, first Viscount Fanshawe in the peerage of Ireland, and was ancestress of the succeeding viscounts. She died February, 1667-8.

5. Abigail, married John Carey, Viscount Rochford, Earl of Dover, son of Henry, first Earl of Dover, by his first wife. She died February, 1687-8.

“hominum, et gloria beatitudinis, quam migrando adeptus est, et splendor sobolis
“quam numerosam genuit, atq. nobilem reliquit, junctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur
“hic situs est.

“Una cum illo tot homines mortui, quot in illo defunctæ sunt virtutes; simulq. et
“acies ingenii et popularis eloquii suada, et morum gravitas, et probitas vitæ, et
“candor mentis, et animi constantia, et prudentia singularis, et veri Senatoris insignia
“hic sepulta sunt.

“Jam tuum est, Lector, felicitatis ad culmen anhelare per ista vestigia laudis, et
“venerandi imitatione exempli curare, ne unquam virtutis sic semina intereant, ut
“dicatur hic sepulta sunt.

(“Obiit xx Octob. An. Dom. 1626. Et Ætatis suæ LXVI.”)

Detached Corinthian columns in Ante (with a low semi-arch between them carrying the inscription) support a pediment; on the entablature appear sculptured the family arms, viz.: 1, Cokayne; 2, Herthull; 3, Deyville; 4, Savage; 5, Rossington; 6, Edensor; and 7, “Arg. three stags sable.”

Standing on scrolls on the pediment are four statues, and in the centre the shield and crest; on either side are two recesses with Corinthian pilasters and half-circular pediments.

The monument was destroyed by the fire, but the head and trunk of the statue of Sir William Cokayne were afterwards found in the ruins, and can now be seen on the North side of the altar at the East end of the Crypt of St. Paul's.

Besides the great coat of seven quarterings mentioned above, the arms of Lady Cokayne (viz., “Vert, a stag or,” being the coat of Morris) appear twice on the tomb impaled with Cokayne; and there are shields over each of the six daughters and over the one son, *i.e.*, the seven surviving children. The shield over the latter had the arms of Cokayne impaling O'Brien (Earls of Thomond), while those over the two daughters (above) contained (1) Howard, Earl of Nottingham, impaling Cokayne; (2) Ramsay, Earl of Holderness, impaling Cokayne. Three of the four shields over the four daughters below contained a blank space impaling Cokayne, while the fourth contained Fermor impaling Cokayne.

6. Jane, married the Hon. James Sheffield, younger son of Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave, K.G. She died September, 1683.

In 1620 we find Sir Thomas Smythe, Sir Thomas Lowe, and Sir William Cokayne,* appointed by an order in Council on a Commission for settling all difference between the Spanish and Turkey merchants, who were required to take up certain loans to furnish their quotas of contribution towards the expedition against the pirates in the narrow seas, and to prepare good and serviceable ships, furnished with able men and wholesome provisions in proportion to the tonnage of the ships employed by the King," for which they were to be reimbursed by levies of one per cent. on imports and exports.

This, however, was not the only way in which he lent his services for the use of the State. In November, 1621,† in conjunction with Sir Baptist Hicks and Sir Peter Vanlore, he advanced for the Palatinate a sum of no less than £30,000, for the reimbursement of which an Order of Council was passed in December, 1621, for repayment from the first moneys that came in, the Council to enter into bonds with the said knights for security. In conjunction with Sir John Catcher and Abraham Cartwright, Sir William Cokayne was fortunate enough to obtain a grant from the Crown, in 1620, of a monopoly to transport and dispose of all tin in the counties of Devon and Cornwall for a period of seven years.

He was one of the first members of the Irish Society appointed by the City for colonizing Londonderry. (See p. 267.)

We find him also occupying the position of President of St. Thomas's Hospital,‡ as well as a benefactor and a governor of Christ's Hospital. There is in the Court-room of this last-mentioned excellent charity a good portrait of him with a venerable beard, his eyes and mouth expressive of decision and firmness of purpose.

* "Domestic State Papers," 1620, pp. 298-9. † *Ibid.*, 1621, pp. 308, 320.

‡ "Domestic State Papers," p. 546.

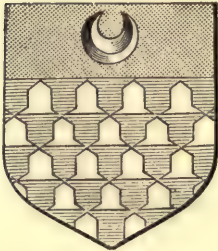


SIR RICHARD DEAN,
Mayor 1628.

SIR RICHARD DEAN, son of George Dean, of Great Dunmow, in Essex. Alderman of Bridge Without, 1619; Candlewick, 1623. Lord Mayor, 1628. Master, 1619, 1626.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron sable, between three Cornish choughs proper, as many cross-crosslets or.*

Sarah, one of his three daughters, married William Methold, of South Pickenham, Norfolk, and of Hale House, Kensington; she is mentioned in Hugh Audley's will, and was an active partizan of the Roundheads.



SIR R. TICHBORNE,
Mayor 1656.

SIR ROBERT TICHBORNE, Sheriff, 1650. Lord Mayor 1656.† Master 1650.

Sir Robert Tichborne's family settled in Edenbridge, in Kent, during, or soon after the reign of Henry VI. His uncle, Richard, built Crippenden House, at Cowden, in 1607. His father, †Robert, was a Citizen and Skinner of London; he himself was apprenticed to Gilbert Ward, Citizen and Skinner, on 4th October, 1631, for seven years. At the expiration of his articles he commenced business as a linen draper,

and, being a successful merchant in the City, was elected Sheriff with Richard Chiverton, a brother Skinner, in 1650, the same year that he was Master of the Skinners' Company. The following extract is taken from the §“ Harleian Miscellany ”:

“ Being a list of their Names who were taken out of the House, & others, being 43 in Number, that sat in the other House, so greatly designed for a House of Lords with a brief Description of their Merits and Deserts: Whereby it may easily appear how fit they are to be called, as they call themselves, LORDS; as also being so very

* In Heylyn's “ Help to English History,” 1773, the arms are given as Argent, on a chevron gules between three Cornish choughs proper, as many crosses patée or.

Berry's “ County Peerage of Hants ”; Strype's Stow, Vol. II, p. 146.

† See p. 145 as to Sir R. Tichborne's “ Pageant.”

‡ A benefactor of the Company. Will dated 1644.

§ Harleian Miscellany, Vol. III, p. 484. “ Printed in the fifth year of England's Slavery under its New Monarchy, 1658.”

THE HABIT OF A
LORD MAJOR OF
THE HON^{OR} CITY OF
LONDON



Exculpta est haec effigies Anno Dni 1657 Mense Martij exente

Roberto Titchborn Maire

SIR ROBERT TICHBORNE, LORD MAYOR, 1656.

deserving, what Pity it is they should not have a Negative Voice over the free People of this Commonwealth.

“ 32. Alderman TICHBORN, then Sir ROBERT, Knight of the new Stamp, now Lord TICHBORN ; at the Beginning of the Long Parliament, when a great Spirit was stirring for Liberty and Justice, many worthy Petitions and Complaints were made against Patentees, the Bishops and the Earl of STRAFFORD ; he being the Son of a Citizen, and young, fell in, and espoused the good cause and principles then on foot, and thereby became very popular, and was greatly cried up by the good people of the City, etc. His rise was first in the military way, where he soon became a Colonel ; and by the Parliament, made * Lieutenant of the Tower of London ; and though he was a Colonel, yet never went out to fight, but became an Alderman very timely, and then soon began to cool, and lose his former zeal and principles, and left off preaching ; as his pastor, Mr. LOCKYER, did the Church, to his brother GEORGE COCKAIN. He was afterward Sheriff, and Lord Mayor in his turn ; was also of the committees for the sale of state lands, whereby he advanced his interest and revenue considerably ; out of zeal to the publick, he offered the Parliament to serve them freely, as a commissioner of the customs, whereby he supplanted another, and planted himself in his room, and then, with the rest of his brethren, petitioned the committee of the navy for a salary, and had it ; notwithstanding he was so well rewarded for his pains, after he had pretended to serve them for nothing, yet with his brother, Colonel HARVEY, and Captain LANGHAM, came off bluely in the end. He was of the Little Parliament, and helped to dissolve it ; one of the late Parliament also : He hath by degrees, sadly lost his principles, and forgotten the good old cause, and espoused and taken up another ; being so very officious for the new Court-interest, and such a stickler for them, he is become a great favourite ; it is not hard to read his change, it being in so great letters. All things considered he is (no question) fit to be called Lord TICHBORN, being also so willing to receive and resolve to own that title, whoever maligns it, as also of the judgment, ‘ That whatever passes from him, in any other name, will be void in law ; ’ wherefore, to have a negative voice in the other House over London, and all the good people of these lands, is very suitable to him ; and, what though he was so great an Opponent to those things formerly, it is no matter, then was then ; and now is now.”

Such is the sarcastic opinion of his contemporaries ; there can be little doubt that he was a staunch supporter, and a personal friend, of the Protector.

In 1649 he had presented to the House of Commons a petition from London in favour of the execution of Charles Stuart, and he was one of those members of the House of Commons who were appointed a Court for trying and judging the King, in January, 1649. Twice only was he absent from the meetings of the Court, which sat twelve times in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, and five times at Whitehall.

* It was the wish of the Lord Mayor and Citizens that Fairfax should appoint Col. West Lieutenant to which he replied “ he had appointed a gentleman of well-known worth and fidelity, a Citizen of good estate dwelling amongst them ” viz. : Col. Tichborn.

His name appears as one of those who signed the fatal warrant of 27th January, 1649.

Tichborne was knighted by the Protector in 1655, and was summoned by Cromwell to his "House of Lords" in 1657.

The year 1660 brought changes and troubles to Tichborne. The Protectorate was at an end and *General Monk was advancing towards London, and he had no sooner declared himself in favour of a free Parliament than the prospect of a restoration was hailed with delight. The apprentices of the City assembled by thousands and clamoured for a free Parliament; people everywhere refused to pay taxes. At a Court† held at Skinners' Hall, the 19th day of March, 1659-1660, it was resolved that the Lord General Monk and his lady and the Council of State should be invited, and a Committee was chosen to dispose all matters thereunto belonging, and to appoint a day for the feast with his Excellency, to which purpose the Master and Wardens, the "Lord" Tichborne, Sir R. Chiverton, Alderman Crowe, Mr. Pidges, Mr. Burdett, Mr. Wm. Bateman, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Joliffe, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Preston, Mr. Alsopp, Mr. Albin, Mr. Corbett, and Mr. Lewes the younger, Mr. Chevening and Mr. White, were appointed; to these, six other names were afterwards added, amongst these latter being that of Mr. Cokaine. The entertainment took place on the 4th April, when a "Panegyric" was spoken in honour of his Excellency, who was called the Deliverer.‡

On the 7th of May following, a precept from the Lord Mayor "grounded" upon an order of the Court of Common Council was read at the Court at Skinners' Hall requiring the Company to advance and pay into the Chamber £504 to help make up a sum of £12,000 for the King's most Excellent Majesty as a present; £10,000 for him and £2,000 for the two Dukes; wherewith the Company, though willing enough for the work, were displeased with the word "require," holding it in the nature of a command, whereunto it was answered that it was an error of the Clerk of the Court of Common Council, and not the meaning of the Court, and that it should be amended, and "desire" be inserted, whereupon it was ordered that the money should be advanced.

On the 21st May a further precept was received from the Lord Mayor requiring the Company to have in readiness twenty-four of the most grave, tall and comely persons of the Company, every one of them to be well horsed, and well arrayed with velvet, plush, or satin, and

* Macaulay, chap. i, 146 *et seq.*

† Court Books.

‡ The address was printed. There is a copy at Skinners' Hall. See p. 119.

chains of gold; to be waited upon by a footman in decent habit, to attend the King's Majesty, if he should happen upon his happy return from beyond the sea to pass through the City of London, thereby to manifest the Company's affection and duty to his Highness, and to have their rails, banners, and other ornaments of triumph in readiness.

Sir Robert Tichborne was at this time beyond the sea, where he had no doubt fled, possibly to sue for pardon, relying on the clemency of the King and his proclamation of amnesty.* A proclamation was, however, signed by Charles, dated 6th June, 1660, wherein Owen Roe, Augustine Garland, and Robert Tichborne, are described as "being deeply guilty of that most detestable and bloody treason, in sitting upon and giving judgment against the life of our royal father, and out of a sense of their own guilt have lately fled and obscured themselves." They were required to surrender themselves to the Speaker within fourteen days, under pain of being exempt from pardon and indemnity, both with respect to their lives and estates. Relying, no doubt, on the favour of his friend, General Monk, Tichborne and the others surrendered, and were committed to the care of Sir John Robinson, His Majesty's Lieutenant of the Tower. The warrant for his committal to the Tower is dated 25th August, 1660.† A Special Commission was appointed to take charge of the trial of the Regicides, which commenced its sittings at Hick's Hall, October 9th, 1660, and amongst the Members of the Commission we find General Monk, now Duke of Albemarle, and others, who unblushingly consented to try their comrades for fidelity to the cause which they had themselves betrayed. A bill of indictment for High Treason was presented against thirty-two persons. Three of these had, however, fled, and twenty-nine only were tried at the Old Bailey. The trial commenced October 10th and lasted eight days. Tichborne pleaded not guilty to the manner and form of the indictment, and when called upon for his defence, alleged his early age and ignorance when he sat with the Commission upon the King; that he had not acted with malice, and that, had he known what he then knew, he would as soon have gone into a fiery oven as the Commission, concluding with these words: "My Lords, I came in upon the Proclamation, and now I am here. I have in truth given your Lordship a clear and full account, whatever the law shall pronounce, because I was ignorant: yet I hope there will be room found for that mercy and grace that I think was intended by the Proclamation, and I hope by the Parliament of England." To which Counsel replied: "We shall give no evidence against

* Howell's "State Trials," pp. 1002 to 1230.

† Bayley's "Tower of London," Vol. II, p. 623

the prisoner ; he says he did it ignorantly, and I hope, and do believe, he is a penitent ; and as far as the parliament thinks fit to show mercy I shall be very glad."

All the prisoners were convicted, and the Lord Chief Baron pronounced sentence of death. Of the twenty-nine tried, ten only suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Tichborne and others who were convicted, having surrendered themselves upon the Proclamation, could not be executed without consent of Parliament, and, as this was never obtained, they suffered only imprisonment and confiscation of their estates.

Tichborne was first imprisoned in Holy Island, but, after petition on the part of his wife, was removed to Dover Castle. His wife and children were permitted not only to visit him, but also to reside in the Castle.

The warrant to Captain John Strode, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to permit Ann Tichborne, with her two children and maid-servant, to see her husband, Robert Tichborne, and, if she please, to remain shut up with him in prison, is dated 21st May, 1664.

In June, 1660, a warrant was issued commanding Sir R. Mauleverer to search for the plate, jewels, etc., of Alderman Tichborne, which were said to be immured in his late dwelling-house, Noble Street, London, and to take a particular catalogue thereof.*

In an Order of Common Council,† 27th September, 1660, the Lord Mayor was ordered forthwith to repair unto the Ward of Farringdon for nomination in place of Master Alderman Tichborne, who had been disabled by a proviso in the late Act of Oblivion, whereby all those who signed on the 5th December, 1648, and did give sentence of death upon any person in the late illegal High Court of Justice, or signed the warrant of any person therein condemned, were made incapable of bearing office.

In October, 1660, a petition was presented by Katherine, wife of Paul Feryn, groom of the robes, for the lease forfeited by attainder of Alderman Tichborne, of Old Court Manor, part of the demesne of East Greenwich, with parsonage, ballast wharf, etc., on rent of £6 13s. 4d., in lieu of a debt of 2,000*l.* due to her husband's father as perfumer to the late King and to the Queen, which debt was given to her for a jointure.‡

* "Domestic State Papers," 1660-1, p. 78.

† "Guildhall Report," 67, fol. 136.

‡ "Domestic State Papers," p. 344.

In March, 1661, a grant of 1,500*l.* in the East India Company, and other moneys and stock belonging to Robert Tichborne attainted of treason, was made to Sir Henry Littleton, Bart.

In a subsequent grant dated March, 1661, to the Duke of York of arrears of rent, etc., arising out of the estates of all the persons attainted of high treason for the horrid murder of the late King, those of John Carew and Rob. Tichborne are excepted.

It has been stated that he was the last Lord Mayor who rode on horseback to Westminster, but this is inaccurate. Sir William Heathcote, Knight and Baronet, proceeded in this way when elected to the Mayoralty in the year 1710.

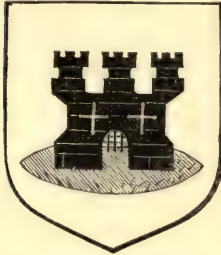
In Strype's *Stow* (p. 121) is mentioned an old timber building, existing in 1716, at the upper end of Fitches Court, Aldersgate, as being the house wherein he lived. The house escaped in the Fire of London, when all others around were consumed.

Tichborne was the author of "A Cluster of Canaan's Grapes, being severall experimented truths received through private communion with God by his Spirit, grounded on Scripture, and presented to open view, for publique Edification," and also of "The Rest of Faith: that is soules fixed and established in God by believing on him through the Lord Jesus Christ. With the Grounds of this Faith from Sanctified Reason, the Benefits of Faith and the Evills of Unbeliefe, Proved by God's Word and presented to open view."

These were both published in 1649.

Tichborne died in the Tower in 1682, having remained a prisoner for over twenty years.

The portrait of Sir Robert is copied from an interesting print in the possession of the Corporation of London, the original copper plate of which was, in 1886, accidentally discovered in Vlissingen (Flushing), by Mr. John W. Trist, F.S.A. (Master 1881-2), and by him purchased and presented to the Company.



SIR R. CHIVERTON,
Mayor 1657.

Sir RICHARD CHIVERTON, Alderman of Bridge Without; Lord Mayor, 1657;* son of Henry Chiverton, by Emlin, daughter of Francis Bullar, of Shillingham; was born in 1616. Master 1651.

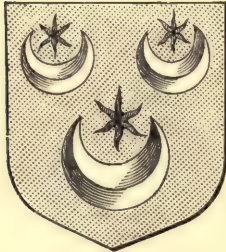
Arms: Argent, on a mount vert a tower triple-towered sable.

He married Ann, daughter of William Buckle, of Hampshire.† He was knighted by Cromwell, 1653, and by Charles II, 1663. He lived and died in Clerkenwell. Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heir, was mar-

ried to Sir John Corington.‡

By his will, 1686, he bequeathed £100 to buy plate for the Company.

Alderman Chiverton's name appears in the Court Books, dated June, 1660, among the names of such of the Company of Skinners as took the oath of allegiance and supremacy.



SIR A. BATEMAN,
Mayor 1663.

Sir ANTHONY BATEMAN, Lord Mayor, 1663,§ son of Robert Bateman, also a Skinner, and Chamberlain of London, 1633. A member of Parliament. Master, 1659.

Arms: Or, three crescents, each surmounted with a star gules.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Russell, Skinner (Alderman of London, the brother of Sir William Russell, Mercer, of London).

Sir Anthony Bateman died in 1687, and was buried 27th July, at Charlton, where also his wife Elizabeth was buried, on 15th December, 1673.

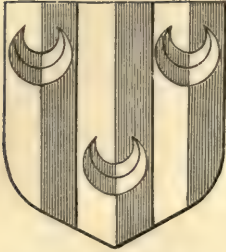
* See p. 145 for reference to Sir R. Chiverton's "Pageant."

† Le Neve's Knights.

‡ Gilbert's Cornwall, i, p. 314. § See p. 145 for reference to Sir A. Bateman's "Pageant."



SIR THOMAS PILKINGTON, KNT.
LORD MAYOR, 1689, 1690, 1691.



SIR G. WATERMAN,
Mayor 1671.

Sir GEORGE WATERMAN, Lord Mayor, 1671,* son of John Waterman, a vintner at the "King's Arms," Southwark. He lived at the "Helmet," in Thames Street. Alderman of Bridge Within. Master, 1664.

Arms: Paly of six argent and gules, three crescents counter-changed.

He died in 1682.



SIR T. PILKINGTON,
Mayor 1689-91.

Sir THOMAS PILKINGTON, Alderman, Farringdon Without, 1680; Alderman to Vintry Ward, 1688. Three times Lord Mayor of London, 1689,† 1690, 1691, and twice Master of the Company, 1677 and 1681.

He was the son of Thomas Pilkington, of Northampton (who was the son of John Pilkington, of Oakham, Rutlandshire). He married Hannah Bromwich, of London.

Arms: Argent, a cross patonce, voided gules.

The accompanying photograph has been taken from the portrait of Sir Thomas, by John Linton,‡ 1691, which hangs in the Court Room at Skinners' Hall.

Pilkington was elected as one of the Members of Parliament for the City in 1679, and again in 1680 and 1689. He appears to have lived in times of great political excitement, and to have been violently opposed to the Court party. Macaulay, in Chapter II of his History, graphically sketches the struggle which marked the later years of the reign of Charles II. Pilkington was a prominent citizen through the crucial period of the last part of that reign, the short reign of James II, and the first part of the reign of William and Mary.

In 1681 he was elected Sheriff of the City, and not long after we find him, on the occasion of the return from Scotland of the Duke of York, expressing his opinion somewhat too freely, for which he was

* See p. 148 for reference to Sir G. Waterman's "Pageant."

† See p. 148 for reference to Sir T. Pilkington's "Pageant." ‡ See p. 60.

accused and prosecuted by the Duke for *scandalum magnatum*. He was charged with having said in the presence of Alderman Sir Henry Hulse and Sir William Hooker, that the Duke of York had burnt the city and had come to cut the citizens' throats. The case was tried at Hertford in November, 1682, and the jury found for the plaintiff, the Duke of York, assessing the damages at the amount claimed, viz., £100,000. Pilkington surrendered, and was committed to prison, where he remained until the end of June, 1686.

He had, however, before his committal, taken a prominent part in the election of Sheriffs at Midsummer, 1682.

At this time there appear to have been two parties in the City. Sir John Moore, the Lord Mayor, sided with the Court party. The members of the opposite party were continually meeting at coffee-houses and raving about the state of affairs, using the cries of "Popery," "French," and "arbitrary power" frequently.

From time immemorial the Lord Mayor* had exercised the privilege of nominating one sheriff, by drinking to him at the Bridge House Feast, the Common Hall electing the other.† This custom, which had fallen into disuse, the Lord Mayor determined to revive and to exercise, and he was supported by the power and influence of the King and the Court party.

The difficulty was to find someone who, being drunk to, would not "fine off." The opponents of the Court party denounced all who were inclined to take office, and "hanging," "knocking out of brains," "hell and damnation (if they might presume so far)," were to be the fate of those who might stand. While this was going on, my Lord Mayor, according to custom, sent the cup "in full parade and form" to Mr. North, afterwards Sir Dudley North. The two candidates of the Court party were North and Box. The opposition desired the election of Papillon and Dubois. On the day of the election the dispute ran high at the Common Hall, and as the Court of Aldermen could not agree, the Lord Mayor desired to adjourn. This was disputed, but after much clamour, and after arguments of Counsel as to whether the Lord Mayor had power to adjourn, had been heard, an adjournment was made, and Sir John Moore left the chair. Pilkington and Shute, with the liverymen of their party, thought fit not to obey the adjournment, and continued holding the Common Hall, and afterwards proceeded to election by setting up a poll, and elected Papillon and Dubois. The illegality of the act is obvious, and warrants were

* Cobbett's "State Trials," IX, 190 *et seq.*

† Strype's Stow, Bk. 5, p. 154.

immediately issued by the King in Council to take up the two sheriffs and their accomplices, to be prosecuted at law. They were accordingly sent to the Tower, but afterwards released on bail.

At an adjourned meeting of the Common Hall, after the Lord Mayor had appeared before the King, and had given an account of the trouble in the City, and had consulted the Lord Chief Justice North, who gave his opinion, in writing, that the Lord Mayor had power to adjourn the Common Hall to what place and time in the City he thought fit, the opposition, supposing they had obtained their end, failed to appear in sufficient numbers. North and Box were elected, but Box being too frightened to take office, paid a fine, and finally, North and Rich entered upon office.

As a result of these riotous proceedings, together with the alleged liberty of unlicensed printing on the part of the City, the charter of the City of London was declared forfeited.

Stow* says :—

“ But though the City was thus despoiled of all its ancient privileges, Freedoms and Franchises, on which depended each private Citizen’s Honour, Wealth and Safety, yet many of them did make but a matter of sport of it, as though the City was well enough met with, because of the want of loyalty in some of its members and for their standing up so strenuously for their pretended Rights and Privileges ; and songs were merrily sung at entertainments in the City on this occasion to the tune of Packington’s Pound, that begun thus :—

“ You freemen, and masters, and prentices mourn
 For now you are left with your charter forlorn.
 Since London was London, I dare boldly say,
 For your riots you never so dearly did pay.
 In Westminster Hall
 Your Dagon did fall
 That caused you to rise and mutiny all.”

Pilkington, Shute, and his accomplices were tried before the Lord Chief Justice, and were convicted and fined. Pilkington, by reason of his being a prisoner, was fined 500*l.* ; Shute, 1,000 marks ; and the rest were fined various amounts, the highest being 1,000 marks, the lowest 100 marks. The judgment was reversed by the House of Lords in 1689.

Evelyn tells us that he was present on the occasion when the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and Aldermen, presented a humble petition to his Majesty on the *quo warranto* against the charter, which they delivered to his Majesty in the Presence Chamber, after which the King retired

* Strype’s Stow, Book V, p. 353.

into the Council Chamber, when the Mayor and his brethren were called in—

“ And my Lord Keeper made a speech to them exaggerating the disorderly and riotous behaviour in the late election and polling for Papillon and Du Bois after the Common Hall had been formally dissolved, with other misdemeanours, libells on the Government, &c., by which they had incurred His Ma^{ty}s high displeasure, and that but for this submission, and under such articles as the King should require their obedience to, he would certainly enter judgment against them, which hitherto he had suspended.

“ The things requir'd were as follows: That they should neither elect Maior, Sheriff, Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Cleark, Coroner, or Steward of Southwark without his Ma^{ty}s approbation, and that if they presented any his Ma^{ty} did not like they should proceed in wonted manner to a second choice; if that was disapprov'd his Ma^{ty} to nominate them, and if within five daies they thought good to assent to this all former miscarriages should be forgotten.”*

In the last year of James II, when he was in apprehension of the Prince of Orange invading England, the King appointed Lord Jefferies, at that time Lord Chancellor (who himself had been instrumental in procuring judgment against the City) to carry back the charter to Guildhall with great formality, hoping thereby, adds Stow,† “ to sweeten the City,” who were weary of his government. After the accession of William and Mary, the City presented a petition to their Majesties praying for the passing of an Act for the restoration of the City charter.

Sir John Chapman having died during his Mayoralty, on 22nd March, 1689, Pilkington was elected Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year. He was presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, sworn at the hustings according to custom, and at five in the afternoon was sworn without the Tower Gate, by Lord Lucas, Chief Governor of the Tower, in pursuance of their Majesties' writ to him directed, and of the ancient usage at such time, as the Exchequer Court was not holden at Westminster. This is worth remark, as I doubt whether the same has been since done. Sir Thomas Pilkington (he was soon after knighted) retained the office of Lord Mayor for two years after.

On the occasion of his accepting the civic chair, in 1689‡, both King William and Queen Mary honoured him with their presence, together with the Prince and Princess of Denmark, all the principal officers of the Court and both Houses of Parliament, the Bishop of London and all the chief prelates of the Church, the Lords Commissioners of the

* Evelyn's "Diary," 18th June, 1683. Vol. 2, p. 406.

† Strype's Stow, Bk. V, p. 353.

‡ Herbert, Vol. II, p. 326.

Privy Seal, the Lords Chief Justice of both Benches, the Lord Baron, and all the Learned Judges in the Law, the four Dutch and all foreign Ambassadors, Envoys, and Residents.



SIR H. EDWIN,
Mayor 1697.

Sir HUMPHREY EDWIN, or EDWYN, son of William Edwin, Sheriff, 1688; Lord Mayor, 1697; Barber Surgeon, afterwards Skinner; Master, 1691.

Arms: Argent, a cross flory engrailed, between four Cornish choughs sable.

Sir Humphrey Edwin was descended from the Edwyns of Hereford and Glamorgan. His son and heir, by his wife Elizabeth Sambrooke, Samuel Edwin, of Llanfihangel, in the County of Glamorgan, married Lady Catherine Montague, third daughter of the Earl of Manchester. Edith, daughter of Sir Humphrey, married William Coney of Walpole, Norfolk, who died in 1742 at the ripe age of eighty-two; their son Edwin became High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1734, and died in 1755, aged sixty-eight; his son, Robert, Colonel of the Norfolk Militia, married Anne Bright; their daughter, Elizabeth, married Walter Swaine, Esq., of Leverington; Louisa, daughter and co-heiress of the latter, became united to Charles Whiting, Esq., of Romford, whose fourth daughter married E. J. Sage, Esq., a resident in Stoke Newington, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing particulars.

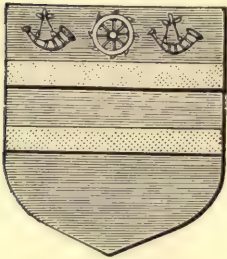
Sir Humphrey Edwin was elected to the office of Mayor at a time of considerable religious and political excitement.

The Commonwealth had been a period of relief to Dissenters from the rigorous treatment they had suffered during the preceding reigns, but on the accession of Charles II a fresh campaign against them had been commenced. In Wyon's "History of Queen Anne" (p. 113), which gives an account of the events leading up to the attempt of the House of Commons in 1702, to bring into force an Act to prevent "occasional conformity," we read:—

"As soon as the country had settled back upon its old foundations, the persecution of the Dissenters was resumed with more rigour than ever, and it was enacted that no person should be elected to any office in the corporation of a town unless he should have within one year before his election received the sacrament in the form prescribed by the Church. (. . . . Those who invented this precaution flattered themselves that no real Dissenter would be able to pass such

“ opened for public worship. William announced his intention of being “ one of the congregation. But it was represented to him that if he persisted in that intention, three hundred thousand people would assemble “ to see him pass, and all the parish churches of London would be left “ empty. He therefore attended the service in his own chapel at White- “ hall, and heard Burnet preach a sermon somewhat too eulogistic for “ the place. At Saint Paul’s the magistrates of the City appeared in all “ their State. Compton* . . . exhorted a numerous and splendid “ assembly . . . he preached on that noble Psalm, ‘ I was glad when “ ‘ they said unto me let us go into the house of the Lord.’ ”

Sir Humphrey was captain of a picked body of mounted volunteers in the City of London, of whom the king was colonel. He died 14th December, 1707, and was buried at Westminster.



SIR G. MERTINS,
Mayor 1724.

Sir GEORGE MERTINS, Knt., was the son of — Mertins, of Cornhill, goldsmith and jeweller, and descendant of a family of that name in Frankfort, Germany. Master, 1715.

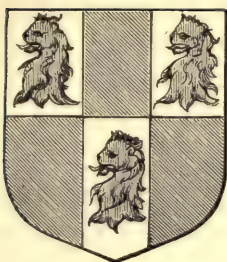
Arms: Azure, two bars or, in chief a Catherine wheel, between two bugle-horns argent.

Sir George was Alderman of Bridge Ward, knighted 15th April, 1713; Lord Mayor, 1724; treasurer of Christ’s Hospital and afterwards president; died in 1727, shortly after his elevation to the latter office; was buried in the south cloister of Christ’s Church, Newgate Street, 11th November, 1727, with his wife, Philadelphia, whose death had preceded his by about five years, and by whom he had issue. She was the daughter of John Mitford, of Stratford-le-Bow, Middlesex, third son of Robert Mitford, Esq., of Mitford Castle, Northumberland.

Sir George’s only brother, Henry Mertins, was of Valence, in the Parish of Dagenham, Essex, and of the City of London, jeweller. He was buried at Dagenham in 1725, aged sixty-six.†

* Henry Compton, Bishop of London, was the second son of Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampton. He witnessed the laying of the first stone of the Cathedral, as well as its completion. He died in February, 1713, in the eighty-first year of his age.—Elmes’s “ History of Sir Christopher Wren.”

† Extracted from his MS. collections by the kind permission of E. J. Sage, Esq., compiled from the registers of Dagenham, Barking Manor Court Rolls, Harrison MSS., etc., etc.



SIR C. ASGILL,
Mayor 1757.

Sir CHARLES ASGILL, Knt. and Bart. (knighted during Shrievalty, 1752-3, and created baronet 16th April, 1761). Alderman of Candlewick Ward; Lord Mayor, 1757. Master, 1748. Son of Charles Asgill, merchant, of London.

The Arms of the Asgill family are:— Per fesse argent and vert, a pale counter-changed, in each piece of the first a lion's head erased gules.

It does not appear that these were the arms borne by Sir Charles Asgill. They were granted to the family in the year 1821.

Sir Charles resided at Richmond, Surrey, in a house by the riverside, which was built for him by Sir R. Taylor, and was called Asgill House. This villa is mentioned in Lysons, Vol. I, p. 444-5, as having become the property of Whitshed Keene, Esq., and it is described in the lease as being on the site of Richmond Palace. There is a print of it in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," Vol. IV, p. 74.

He married, firstly, a daughter of Henry Vanderstegen, of London, merchant; she died 6th February, 1754, having had issue a daughter, who was born 11th January preceding; secondly, on 12th December, 1755, a daughter of David Peatveil, Esq., of London, merchant, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters.



SIR R. KITE,
Mayor 1766.

Sir ROBERT KITE, Knt., Alderman of Lime Street, 1756-72; Lord Mayor, 1766; Master, 1756. Knighted, 16th October, 1760, during Shrievalty. Died 2nd September, 1772.

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three kites' heads erased or.

The following account of the year of Sir Robert Kite's Mayoralty is given in "Modern History of the City of London," by Mr. C. Welch, F.S.A., Librarian to the Corporation of London:—

"In his year the freedom of the City was voted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (11th December), and on the same day

“the Court of Common Council agreed to petition Parliament for a
“remedy for great frauds in the measurement of coals.

“The acute distress in London was intensified by a severe frost,
“lasting from the middle of December to nearly the end of January,
“1767. A high wind and tide spoiled £50,000 worth of goods in the
“river warehouses. Numbers of larks were found in the hay carts at
“Smithfield, so numbed as to allow themselves to be taken by the
“hand. Bread rose to 8½d. per quarter loaf. Meal barges could
“not approach the City on the frozen river, either from above or
“below. Riots in the country had also limited the supply. In the
“beginning of 1767, the Court of Common Council voted £1,000 (21
“Jan.) for the assistance of the poor, who were not in receipt of parish
“relief. The Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, and fifty-two Commoners
“were appointed as a Relief Committee. The Lord Mayor subscribed
“£100, and others gave generously. Six days after £1,315 were dis-
“tributed. The first of Lloyd’s Registers of Shipping (for 1764-6)
“was published, the vessels registered being classed under the letters
“A, E, I, O, and U, and Wilson’s Loan Charity was founded by the
“will of Samuel Wilson, of Hatton Garden, who bequeathed £20,000
“to the City Chamberlain for the purpose of granting loans at one
“per cent. for the first year, and two per cent. for the remaining years
“of the term, to young men who have been in business in the City
“between one and three years.”

Sir Robert Kite’s will was proved in the Consistory Court, Septem-
ber 11th, 1772; by it he left his house, shop, and warehouse in
Cannon Street to Christian Sidney and his sister during their joint
lives, with the remainder to their children, and Lubrotham (?) Court,
in the County of Leicester, to William Drewitt, of the City of London,
Skinner, and his heirs, and several legacies to various hospitals.

MASTERS OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY FROM 1485 TO 1902.

Those who have served the Office of Lord Mayor are thus () indicated.*

- *¹ Sir William Martin, Alderman, 1485, 1490, 1491, 1501, 1502.
 John Draper, 1486, 1495, 1496.
 Thomas Bullesden, 1488, 1489, 1508.
 Thomas Goldhurst, 1492, 1498, 1503, 1507.
 Nicholas Barley, 1493, 1506.
 John Palmer, 1494, 1500.
 Roger Grauntoft, 1497, 1499.
 Thos. Graungier, Alderman, 1504, 1505.
- *² Thomas Mirfine, Alderman, 1509, 1510, 1512, 1515, 1516.
 Robert Penson, 1511.
 Thomas Whyte, 1513.
 William Burwell, 1514.
 John Russell, 1517, 1518.
 Nicholas Jenyn, Alderman, 1519, 1521, 1525, 1529.
 John Hurst, 1520.
 John Josson, 1522, 1523.
 Roger Bedill, 1524.
 John Hansherd, 1526.
- *³ Sir John Champneis, Alderman, 1527, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1537, 1539.
- William Bele, 1531, 1536.
- *⁴ Sir Andrew Judd, Alderman, 1533, 1538, 1542, 1547, 1551, 1555.
 Thomas Addyngton, 1534, 1535, 1540.
 Barnard Jenyn, 1541, 1549.
- *⁵ Sir Richard Dobbes, Alderman, 1543, 1548, 1550, 1554.
 Richard Stansfeld, 1544.
 John Wyseman, 1545, 1546.
 Henry Herdson, Alderman, 1552.
 Thomas Percy, 1553, 1557.
 Phillip Gunter, Alderman, 1556, 1559, 1562, 1565, 1568, 1575, 1579, 1582.
 George Aleyne, 1558.
 William Fletcher, 1560, 1563, 1566, 1569.
 Geoffrey Walkeden, 1561, 1564, 1567, 1570, 1577.
 George Forman, 1571, 1572.
- *⁶ Sir Wolstan Dixie, Alderman, 1573, 1576, 1580, 1583, 1586, 1588, 1592.

¹ See p. 156.

² See p. 157.

³ See p. 158.

⁴ See p. 159.

⁵ See p. 164.

⁶ See p. 166.

- Thomas Starkye, Alderman,
1574, 1578, 1581, 1584.
- *¹ Sir Stephen Slaney, Alderman, 1585, 1587, 1591, 1598.
- *² Sir Richard Saltonstall, Alderman, M.P., 1589, 1593, 1595, 1599.
- Thomas Allen, 1590.
- Edward ffisher, 1594, 1596, 1600.
- John Moore, Alderman, 1597, 1601.
- Roger Montague, 1602.
- John Harvey, 1603.
- John Highlord, 1604.
- Randall Mannyng, 1605, 1607.
- Thomas Fisher, 1606, 1610.
- Cornelius ffish, Chamberlain, 1608.
- *³ Sir William Cokayne, Alderman, 1609, 1611, 1625.
- Cuthbert Martin, 1612.
- Nicholas Farrar, 1613.
- Richard Wyche, 1614.
- Thomas Symonds, 1615.
- W. Towerson, 1616.
- Francis Covell, 1617.
- Peter Bland, 1618.
- *⁴ Sir Richard Dean, Alderman, 1619, 1626.
- Robert Bateman, 1620.
- William Stone, 1621.
- Nicholas Crispe, 1622.
- Thomas Styles, 1623.
- Daniel Hills, 1624.
- John Meredith, 1627.
- Robert Tichborne, Alderman, 1628.
- Thomas Smythe, 1629.
- Richard Aldworth, M.P., 1630.
- John Manning, 1631.
- John Highlord, 1632.
- Noadhah Rawlyn, 1633.
- John Bennett, 1634.
- John Woolfall, 1635.
- William Crowther, 1636.
- William ffelgate, 1637.
- James Peacock, 1638.
- Capt. Thomas Covell, 1639.
- William Cockain, 1640.
- Thomas Keightley, 1641.
- Robert Dickinson, 1642.
- Richard Bateman, 1643.
- Thomas Collyns, 1644.
- John Gale, 1645.
- Zachary Highlord, 1646.
- John Massingberd, 1647.
- Thomas Bailey, elected Master, June, 1648; died a few months afterwards; Giles Rowles elected for remainder of year of office.
- Nathan Wright, 1649.
- *⁵ Sir Robert Tichborne, Alderman, M.P., 1650.
- *⁶ Sir Richard Chiverton, Alderman, 1651.
- George Price, 1652.
- Thomas Herryott, elected Master, June, 1653; died a few months afterwards; William Ridges elected Master for remainder of year of office.
- Roger Drayton, 1654.
- Francis Kirbye, 1655.
- Nathaniel Temms, Alderman, 1656.

¹ See p. 168.² See p. 169.³ See p. 170.⁴ See p. 174.⁵ See p. 174.⁶ See p. 180.



ROLL OF THE NAMES OF THE MASTER AND WARDENS.

1687: 1688.

FROM THE ILLUMINATED BOOKS OF THE COMPANY.

- Robert Burdett, 1657.
 William Bateman, 1658.
 *¹ Sir Anthony Bateman, Alderman, M.P., 1659.
 Edward Bolle, 1660.
 John Jolliffe, 1661.
 William Crowe, 1662.
 Henry Randall, 1663.
 *² Sir George Waterman, Alderman, M.P., 1664.
 Stephen Ffrewen, Alderman, 1665.
 Edward Bilton, 1666.
 Isaac Lyte, 1667.
 Thomas Blackerby, 1668.
 Benjamin Albyn, 1669.
 Thomas Preston, 1670.
 William Comeldon, 1671.
 Thomas Jenery, 1672.
 John Manley, 1673.
 Russell Alsopp, 1674, 1680.
 Robert Mordant, 1675.
 Richard Hicks, 1676.
 *³ Sir Thomas Pilkington, Alderman, M.P., 1677, 1681.
 John Gardner, Alderman, 1678.
 Roger Kemp, 1679.
 James Orbell, 1682.
 Sir William Russell, 1683.
 Alexander Myers, 1684.
 George Earl of Berkeley, 1685.
 William Wilkinson, 1686.
 Benjamin Allexander, 1687.
 Daniel Browne, 1688.
 Michael Totty, 1689.
 The Rt. Honble. Earl of Monmouth (committed to the Tower, released, and subsequently became Earl of Peterboro), 1690.
 *⁴ Sir Humphrey Edwin, Alderman, 1691.
 John Ewer, 1692.
 Sir Leonard Robinson, 1693.
 James Partheritch, 1694, 1695.
 The Hon. Henry Earl of Romney (Lord Warden of ye Cinque Ports; Mr. Wilkinson, Past Master 1686, appointed deputy), 1696.
 Sir Samuel Blewitt, Sheriff, 1697.
 William Reeve, 1698.
 Thomas Byfield, 1699.
 Anthony Tourney, 1700.
 Edmund Doughty, 1701.
 Francis Burdett, 1702.
 Jacob Whiddon, 1703.
 Robert Moore, 1704.
 Jacob Diston, 1705.
 Joshua White, 1706.
 John Rolfe, 1707.
 Samuel Newbury, 1708.
 Richard Mostyn, 1709.
 John Hibbert, 1710.
 Joseph Marshall, 1711.
 Sir Samuel Clark, 1712.
 Benjamin Pyke, 1713.
 Sir John Cass, 1714.
 *⁵ Sir George Mertins, Alderman, 1715.
 John Linton, 1716.
 Richard Ryder, 1717.
 Laurence Parker, 1718.
 Nathaniel Turner, 1719.
 William Pilkington, 1720.
 Henry King, 1721.
 John Clark, 1722.
 James Church, 1723.
 Benjamin Tesdale, 1724.

¹ See p. 180.² See p. 181.³ See p. 181.⁴ See p. 185.⁵ See p. 188.

- Thomas Zachary, 1725.
 Thomas Keteriche, 1726.
 Broughton Wright, 1727.
 William Myers, 1728.
 John Phillips, 1729.
 William Doldern, 1730.
 William Leigh, 1731.
 Onesipherus Leigh, 1732.
 Thomas Browne, 1733.
 William Tew, 1734.
 William Swan, 1735.
 Nathaniel Arnold, 1736.
 Robert Bishop, 1737.
 Thomas Nash, 1738.
 Richard Skinner, 1739.
 Brearcliffe Stonehewer, 1740.
 William Selwyn, 1741.
 George Leapidge, 1742.
 Benjamin Jordan, 1743.
 Timothy Matthews, 1744.
 Henry King, 1745.
 William Russell, 1746.
 Constable Hassell, elected Master, June, 1747; died in office; John Turner elected Master for remainder of year.
 *¹ Sir Charles Asgill, Bart., Alderman, 1748.
 Samuel Sedgwick, 1749.
 John Pitts, elected Master, June, 1750; died in office; James Sperling elected Master for remainder of year.
 Henry Buckle, 1751.
 Newman Hatley, 1752.
 W. Cramond, 1753.
 Joshua Lewis, 1754.
 George Dealtry, 1755.
 *² Sir Robert Kite, Alderman, 1756.
 Charles Lisle, 1757.
 John Aspinall, elected Master, May, 1758; died in office; Francis Gregg elected Master for remainder of year.
 John Crowther, 1759.
 Henry Kent, 1760.
 John Murray, 1761.
 Thomas Nixon, 1762.
 Robert Nash, elected Master, June, 1763; died before being sworn; Thomas Cooke elected Master in his place.
 George Power, 1764.
 John Winterton, 1765.
 Michael Turner, 1766.
 William Hird, 1767.
 Isaac Walker, 1768.
 Benjamin Kidney, 1769.
 Samuel Sheppard, 1770.
 Thomas Gregg, 1771.
 Edward Taylor, 1772.
 Lomax Ryder, 1773.
 Evan Pugh, 1774.
 John Hart, Alderman, 1775.
 John Turner, 1776.
 Richard Twopenny, 1777.
 Joseph Wells, 1778.
 John Daniel Paul, 1779.
 William Nutt, 1780.
 Gillery Piggott, 1781.
 William Martin, 1782.
 John Zachary, 1783.
 Robert William Halhed, 1784.
 Herbert Hancox, 1785.
 Evan Pugh, Jun., 1786 and 1824.
 Thomas Morton, 1787.
 William Cotes, 1788.
 William Goad, 1789.
 John Freeman, 1790.

¹ See p. 189.² See p. 189.

- William Row, 1791.
 Peter Templeman, 1792.
 Edward Smith, 1793.
 James Neild, 1794.
 Thomas Willis, 1795.
 Zachary Langton, 1796.
 James Evans, 1797.
 Thomas Evans, 1798.
 Richard Nixon, 1799.
 J. S. Wells, 1800.
 M. Turner, 1801.
 W. Row, Jun., 1802.
 H. Causton, 1803.
 John Burbidge, 1804.
 John Prinsep, Alderman, 1805.
 William Whitworth, 1806 and
 1837.
 William Thomas Goad, 1807.
 Richard Knight, 1808.
 James Fenn, 1809.
 John Trelawny, 1810.
 William Shrigley, 1811.
 Samuel Gillbee, 1812.
 William Taylor, 1813.
 George Randell, 1814.
 Henry H. Fenn, 1815.
 Edward Gainsford, 1816.
 Charles L. Hoggart, 1817.
 Skinner Turner, 1818 and 1840.
 Thomas Moore, 1819.
 John Crutchley, 1820.
 Tobius Gainsford, 1821.
 G. E. Shuttleworth, 1822 and
 1848.
 J. W. Buckle, 1823.
 G. Moore, 1824. (Resigned, ap-
 pointed Surveyor. Evan Pugh
 elected Master in his place.)
 J. Row, 1825.
 S. Rowsell, 1826.
 W. S. Burbidge, 1827.
 J. Wade, 1828.
 W. K. Child, 1829.
 S. Z. Langton, 1830.
 J. S. Wells, Jun., 1831.
 F. Burbidge, 1832.
 S. W. Rowsell, 1833.
 J. Wadmore, 1834.
 T. Drane, 1835.
 W. Pitcairn, 1836.
 H. Buckle, 1838.
 J. Randell, 1839.
 G. Brooks, 1841.
 J. L. Reynolds, 1842.
 M. H. Shuttleworth, 1843.
 J. Locke, Q.C., M.P., 1844 and
 1858.
 H. W. Lord, 1845.
 W. Cristall, 1846.
 J. F. Turner, 1847.
 R. Knight, 1849.
 T. M. Dermer, 1850.
 M. B. E. H. Nixon, 1851.
 A. F. Paull, 1852 and 1870.
 E. H. Burnell, 1853.
 C. L. Hoggart, 1854.
 J. A. Moore, M.A., 1855 and
 1868.
 R. H. Parkinson, 1856.
 J. F. Wadmore, 1857.
 J. Parkinson, 1859.
 B. R. Aston, M.A., 1860.
 Sir J. Causton, Alderman, 1861.
 G. Legg, 1862.
 G. Trist, 1863.
 F. Howell, 1864.
 S. Wix, 1865.
 E. L. Poland, 1866.
 F. Turner, 1867.
 W. H. G. Jones, 1869.
 H. Simmonds, 1871.
 B. Rowsell, 1872.
 H. C. Saunders, Q.C., 1873.
 C. Barry, F.S.A., 1874.

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lieut.-Col. J. Causton, 1875. | C. Dorman, 1888. |
| T. Hobson, 1876. | W. Masterman, D.C.L., 1889. |
| R. K. Causton, M.P., 1877. | W. C. Blatspiel Stamp, 1890. |
| A. S. Lawson, 1878. | G. A. Trist, 1891. |
| W. K. J. Langridge, 1879. | F. H. Morris, 1892. |
| A. E. Taylor, 1880. | H. L. Hansard, 1893. |
| J. W. Trist, F.S.A., 1881. | R. C. Bunbury, M.A., 1895. |
| J. H. Locke, M.A., 1882. | Arthur Bunbury Kent, 1897. |
| W. Webb, 1883. | Howard Vyse, 1898. |
| H. A. Wix, L.L.B., 1884. | Jeremiah Colman, M.A., J.P., |
| T. L. Devitt, 1885 and 1896. | D.L., Sheriff for Surrey, 1899 |
| L. B. Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., | C. H. Dorman, 1900. |
| 1886 and 1894. | C. H. F. Christie, M.A., 1901. |
| G. B. Kent, 1887. | John Poland, F.R.C.S., 1902. |

LIST OF CLERKS TO THE COMPANY
FROM 1485.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| John Readnap. | Thomas Pennant, 1639. |
| John Wolas, 1491. | Nicholas Cotton, 1667. |
| Harry Wilkins, 1501. | John Brome, 1674. |
| Nicholas Sayer, 1531. | Anthony Horsmonden, 1684. |
| Richard Smythe, 1539. | John Broome, 1689. |
| John Batten, 1546. | Daniel Russell, 1697. |
| Callian Cooper, 1577. | John Rayner, 1750. |
| John Cooper, 1597. | Francis Gregg, 1759. |
| Edmund Balthropp, 1603. | Francis Gregg, 1795. |
| Francis Standysh, 1609. | George Gregg, 1825. |
| William Middleton, 1622. | Thomas Glover Kensit, 1828. |
| George Breton, 1625. | Edward Herbert Draper, 1878. |

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY FROM 1673.

1673.—The Rt. Hon. George Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley; Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Bruce. Master, 1685.

November 30th, 1681.—Ordered that Lord Shaftesbury, the Lord Herbert, and Fras. Charlton, Esq., have their freedoms presented them in boxes of silver, fairly gilt, and the Company's arms engraved thereon, as a testimony of the Company's respects to them for the honour they have done the Company in coming into their Society.

1689.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Monmouth. Master, 1690.

1689.—Sir Rowland Gwyn.

1689.—The Earl of Portland, William Bentinck, Baron of Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock.

1689.—Lord Sidney, Baron Townshend.

1690.—Sir Humphrey Edwin. Master, 1691.

1696.—The Earl of Romney, Lord Warden of ye Cinque Ports, elected as Master. There appears no entry of his being admitted to the freedom.

1766.—H.R.H. Henry Augustus Frederic, Duke of Cumberland and Straherne, Earl of Dublin.

1767.—The Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor and under-Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

1794.—The Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, Admiral of England.

1834.—Hon. Percy Clinton Sidney Smythe, created Viscount Strangford and Baron Penshurst 1825, lineal descendant of the heir at law of Sir Andrew Judd, Knt.

1860.—The Rt. Hon. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B.

1877.—The Rt. Hon. William Walter Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham.

1878.—Thomas Glover Kensit, Clerk of the Company, 1828-1878.

1886.—The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.

1893.—The Rt. Hon. William Heneage Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham.

1895.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards created Viscount Peel.

1895.—His Grace Edward White Benson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.

1896.—His Grace William Alexander, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.

1897.—The Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons.

1900.—General the Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

BENEFACTORS.

The following are the names of some members of the Company, who, in most cases by their wills, and in some by deeds of gift, left property to the Company to be applied in various ways ; for education, in loans or special benevolence, or without restriction. Ten of such benefactors, with particulars of their benefactions, are here referred to, the date of the will of the earliest being 1496 and the latest 1673. The eight others cover a period, roughly, of about seventy years, in the latter part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century.

Their names in chronological order are :

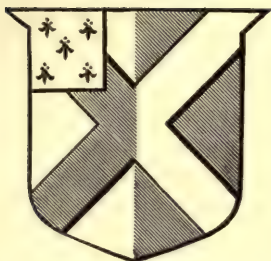
John Draper, 1496.	William Stoddard, 1611.
Thomas Hunt, 1557.	Sir James Lancaster, 1618.
Henry Fisher, 1562.	Sir Thomas Smythe, 1619.
Lawrence Atwell, 1588.	John Meredith, 1630.
Dame Alice Smythe, 1592.	Edward Lewis, 1673.

It should be mentioned that the foregoing list of benefactors does not include the names of two members of the Company whose benefactions are referred to elsewhere, namely Sir Andrew Judd, 1558 (see p. 162), and Mr. Lewis Newbury, 1683 (see p. 255).

JOHN DRAPER, Citizen and Skinner, in his will, dated 18th April, 1496, directs that his body should be buried in the Parish Church of St. Anthonye, in the Ward of Cordwainer Street, where his wife, Joan, was buried. He gave to the chief altar of the same church tenths and offerings, 6s. 8d. ; to each of his sons, 6s. 8d. ; to the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Eton, one vestment of cloth of gold to be used before the Image of St. Mary within the same College to the end that they might the better have his soul and the souls of John Halcorke, Alice his wife, Richard Draper, and Julian his wife, the

testator's progenitors, and the souls of all faithful people dead, in their remembrance; to the Friars Minors in the City of London, for masses 20s. He instructed his executors to have made, five cups or chalices of silver, weighing in the whole sixty ounces, to be given and distributed in the poorest parish churches in Essex. He also bequeathed to poor prisoners in the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate, 20s. each; to the Chamber of Guildhall, in London, £10 from the rents and profits of a tenement in Botolph's Lane. Further bequests were made by the testator, including one of £6 8s. 4d. towards the marriage of ten poor maids.

He also devised four messuages and tenements in the parish of St. Antholin, Watling Street, to the Master, Wardens, Brothers and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of Corpus Christi, "buildd within the Parishe Church of St. John Baptiste in the Warde of Walbrooke in London," upon condition that the Company should pay towards the wages of a priest at St. Antholin's £2 13s. 4d. a year; to the rector, priest and poor of the parish for an obit, 6s. 8d. a year; for purchase of coals for the poor of the parish, 13s. 4d. a year; to the jails of Ludgate and Newgate each, 13s. 4d. a year; to the Company for wine £5 a year. The payments for pious uses were forfeited to the Crown in 1549 under the Chantries Act, but the Company redeemed them shortly afterwards, freeing the property of any charge in respect of the same. In 1877 the payments to the jails of Ludgate and Newgate were redeemed under the Prisons Charities New Scheme. With regard to the bequest for the purchase of coals for the poor of the Parish of St. Antholin's, the Company for at least 200 years paid, instead of the 13s. 4d. devised by the will, a yearly sum of £1 6s. 8d., and in 1893 they redeemed this annual payment by the purchase of £53 6s. 8d. £2 15s. per cent. Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.



THOMAS HUNT.

Per pale argent and Vert a saltire counterchanged coulon ermin.

THOMAS HUNT, Citizen and Skinner, in his will, dated 1st July, 1557, after giving instructions to his executors, Nicholas Wheeler Draper and Drew Saunders, Grocer and Merchant of the Staple, at Callys, bequeathed to his wife, Ann, for her life, the house in which he was then living, and his portion of that occupied by Mr. Edward Clarington, in the Parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and lands in Polareth, in the Parish of Brassing, in Hertford, and a garden situated in St. Helen's, Bishops-gate, subject to certain annual payments.

He bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company £100, to be paid by them to the Governors of the new Hospitals called Christchurch, St. Thomas, and Bridewell, to be employed in setting poor people to work "in draping of cloth carsyed capps or some other woollen commodities and upon none other," and in paying 20s. to the Master and Wardens yearly; and directed that, if the said Governors should refuse the bequest, the Master and Wardens should have this sum of £100 and lend the same to poor beginners on sufficient security, each borrower paying 25s. yearly to the Master and Wardens for their pains.

After making provision for the disposal of the property left to his wife, on her decease, and making various bequests to relatives, friends and others, he bequeathed the rest of his property to the Master and Wardens of the Mystery of Skinners, to be invested in the purchase of lands of good yearly rent, and directed that the rents and profits should be lent to young men occupiers, being free of the Company, in sums of £20 for three years, they paying 10s. per annum each, of which 10s., 6s. 8d. was to be for the Wardens of the Company, and 3s. 4d. for the officers, and that when the rents and profits should amount to £400, and twenty men should have £20 in occupying, all the rents and profits should be bestowed towards the comfort and relief of five poor men free of the Company, and that they should be such as had been occupiers and fallen in decay by age, loss of goods by fire, water, ill debtors, or by some other extreme misfortune, and that, if any of them which should be admitted to the same alms should have a wife at the same time, and the same wife should overlive her husband, the same woman should have like alms, and so much as her

husband had and so long as she should continue a widow and no longer.

On 5th July, 1822, the Court of Chancery ordered that as the annual rental from the estates had become increased, the loan fund should be increased to £4,000, and that the loans should be £200 each, and directed that after defraying costs, charges and expenses of the Trust, the whole residue should be wholly bestowed and given towards the relief of decayed Freemen of the Company, and that, if at the same time any Pensioner should be married, the Pension should be continued to his widow, for her life or widowhood, no Pension to be of greater value than £70 per annum.

There being few eligible applicants for the loans, it was deemed advisable to appropriate the balance of the loan fund, £3,110, for the purposes of education, by allocating the same to the endowment fund of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Boys, established under the school scheme of 31st July, 1880, at Tunbridge Wells.* This was done with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, and the amount formed part of the £20,000 total endowment of the school, provided under the scheme of 1880 (see also Atwell's Charity).

In 1886 the charity was associated with that of Lawrence Atwell in providing the endowment fund of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls,† since erected at Stamford Hill. The scheme for that school, dated 26th June, 1886, enacted that Hunt's Charity should provide from its accumulated income, a sum of £6,000 towards the capital endowment, and that subject to a yearly charge of £2,000 for the relief of decayed Freemen of the Company and their widows, the charity should also provide a yearly sum of £800 towards the endowment income of the school. (See also Atwell's Charity.)

The property from which the rents of Hunt's Charity are derived consists of houses and lands in the City of London, known as 24, 25, 26, 27, Fenchurch Street, 29, Rood Lane, and Rood Lane Chambers.

Mr. HENRY FISHER, Citizen and Skinner, of London, merchant of the Staple, out of respect to the memory of Sir Andrew Judd, and for the better sustentation of Sir Andrew Judd's Free Grammar School

* See p. 247.

† See p. 250.

‡ Mr. Thos. Hunt rented the cellars under Skinners' Hall in 1549 for £1 8s. 6d. yearly.

at Tonbridge, in the County of Kent, by deed poll dated 30th April, 1562, conveyed to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Skinners of London, all his interest in certain freehold houses, shops, and offices, situate in Harrow or Fishers' Alley, in the Parish of St. Peter's, Gracious Street, in the City of London, for the payment to John Wheland, some time a scholar in the school at Tonbridge, at that time in the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, at Oxford, or to such other Scholar continuing a student in the said Hall or College as the said Henry Fisher should name or appoint, towards his exhibition and finding there, £2 13s. 4d., and to the tutor of the said John Wheland, or such other scholar as the said Henry Fisher should appoint, 13s. 4d., and directed that after his (Henry Fisher's) decease, the Master, Wardens and Commonalty should pay yearly unto a scholar to be chosen by them out of the school at Tonbridge, and placed in the said Hall or College, a like sum of £2 13s. 4d. yearly, and the sum of 13s. 4d. yearly to his tutor; and for ever pay to the Principal and Scholar of the said Hall or College the sum of £1 13s. 4d. to the end that they might be good to such Scholar as should be there from time to time placed and found, and to the end that they might be aiding and assisting the said Master, Wardens and Commonalty in choosing and providing a meet and convenient School Master and Usher to the School of Tonbridge when need shall require, and they thereunto required. Mr. Fisher further enjoined that the Master, Wardens, Governors, and their successors, should cause two sermons to be made during the year, namely, on the day of election of the Master and Wardens of the Company, and on the day of the election of the yeomanry, in the parish of St. John upon Walbroke, by one good learned and godly preacher, and that the preacher should be paid 10s. for each sermon and should during each sermon move and exhort the said Company to quiet, unity and concord and to be favourable and beneficial maintainers of Tonbridge School. (The sermon on Election Day is now preached at the Church of St. Mary Aldermary; the Church of St. John's, Wallbrook, having been taken down.) He also directed that the yearly tenants (who were mentioned by name) should be permitted to dwell in their tenements in Harrow Alley, during their lives, upon payment of 6s. 8d. each, and that upon their decease the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Skinners should appoint their successors for ever, upon payment of a like rent.

In 1833 this trust was brought before the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who, by his decree, declared that the Company were beneficially entitled to the surplus rents and profits of the property

after providing for the payments directed by the deed. Owing to the exhibition being vacant from time to time by reason of there being no qualified applicant for the same, the funds available for the exhibition increased, and some fifty years ago the Company were paying the exhibitioner £20 a year instead of £2 13s. 4d., as directed. Since then further accumulations have enabled the Company to increase the exhibition to £27 a year.

In consequence of accumulations, the Company were also able to increase the payments to Brasenose College, paying to the college a sum of £7 3s. 2d. in respect of the two sums of 13s. 4d., and £1 13s. 4d. for the Tutor and Principal respectively.

The above-mentioned charges on the property conveyed by Mr. Henry Fisher were redeemed in 1891, pursuant to an order of the Charity Commissioners, by the investment of an adequate sum of £2 10s. per cent. annuities in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The property in Harrow Alley was subsequently better known as the Pewter Platter public-house and buildings in the rear of the Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch Street. The premises have been re-built, and form part of a larger property, 85 to 89, Gracechurch Street.



LAWRENCE ATWELL.

Argent a pile from chief and chevron sable in point counterchanged.—Atwel, Devon.

LAWRENCE ATWELL, Citizen and Skinner, whose will is dated 6th November, 1588, was, according to his wish, expressed in his will, buried in St. Andrew Under-shaft, in which parish he resided. The principal members of the Court attended his funeral, including Sir Thomas Smythe and Alderman Slaney. He bequeathed to his wife a sum of £2,000 and all his household effects. He appointed Alderman Henry Billingsley his sole executor.

After reciting sundry bequests to relatives, friends, servants, and others, he directs that a dinner should be provided at

Skinners' Hall for the Company of Skinners attending his funeral, at the expense of his estate, and that a gown of good cloth, worth 7s. a yard at the least, and 12d. in money, should be given to each of sixty-seven poor men attending his corpse to church.

He left to the Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of Corpus Christi of the Skinners, London, and to their successors for ever, his messuage, lands, and tenements in Fenchurch Street, his house near St. Thomas Apostle, his land at Godalming, in Surrey, (part of which has since been sold with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners), and a leasehold house in Christchurch, London, on trust, and directed that, subject to a weekly payment of 20s. to his daughter Jane, the wife of Phillipp Bond, during her life time, and to a condition that in the event of her surviving her husband she should have the interest in the leasehold premises conveyed to her without condition, the Master and Wardens should form a stock, from time to time to be employed in some good sort, whereby poor people, and especially such as should be free of the Company, might be set on work, and yet the stock be kept and remain whole and increase yearly with the revenues of the said lands and tenements; saving that out of the said stock there should be yearly for ever allowed £20 towards a dinner to the Master and Wardens and their successors at the Hall on the Election Day of the Wardens.

There were also legacies to be paid out of other properties, devised for the purpose, to the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Christ's Hospital, London, and a bequest of certain lands in the County of Devon to the City of Exeter, to provide a fund for setting poor people on work.

At a Court held 9th December, 1588, the will was read, and an order was made most thankfully accepting the testator's gift and stating that, after hearty thanks had been given to the Almighty God for stirring up the godly mind of that most famous and charitable man to good and godly actions, the Court had caused this order to be set down for an eternal remembrance of the love, liberality, and charitable affection he always bare to and for the good of this Worshipful Company.

By an order of the High Court of Chancery, dated 26th November, 1828, made in a suit in which His Majesty's Attorney-General was informant, and the Company were defendants, it was ordered, among other things, that a scheme for the application of the income of Lawrence Atwell's Charity should be carried into execution; and such scheme directed that after paying the Skinners' Company £100 a year for a dinner, instead of £20, as provided in the will, the residue of the rents and profits after paying all outgoings and expenses, should be lent out by the Company in loans to young men of good character, beginners in some trade or business, without interest; members of the Company, when they should be proper objects, to have the preference.

In consequence of an increase in the rental of the estate without a corresponding increase in the applications of suitable candidates for loans, the funds accumulated considerably, until in 1880 it was deemed advisable to apply part of the accumulated funds for the advancement of education; and with the concurrence and approval of the Charity Commissioners, the sum of £6,890 from this charity was allocated to the endowment of the then proposed Skinners Company's Middle School for Boys* intended to be placed in or near the town of Tonbridge, but ultimately established under the school scheme of 31st July, 1880, at Tunbridge Wells. (The total endowment of this school was £20,000, a contribution of £3,110 being made from the funds of Thomas Hunt's Charity, and £10,000 from the Company's corporate funds. See also under Thomas Hunt.)

Further accumulations subsequently took place, and a few years later, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th June, 1886, the charity provided a capital sum of £8,000 towards the endowment of the Skinners Company's Middle School for Girls† in the North of London, at Stamford Hill; together with a yearly sum of £700 towards the maintenance of the same school. (As in the case of the Middle School for Boys the charity of Thomas Hunt was associated with that of Atwell in the foundation of the Girls' School, and provided a capital sum of £6,000 and a yearly sum of £800 towards maintenance, making the total endowment capital of the school £14,000, and the endowment income £1,500 a year.)

Still more recently, by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 2nd February, 1899, a sum of £9,500 has been contributed in augmentation of the endowment capital of the before-mentioned Middle School for Boys at Tunbridge Wells.

It will therefore be seen that Atwell's Charity has contributed to the two schools mentioned, out of accumulated funds, a total of £24,390, viz., £16,390 to the Boys' School at Tunbridge Wells, and £8,000 to the Girls' School at Stamford Hill, besides providing £700 a year towards the annual maintenance of the Girls' School, commencing from the year 1886.

Under the present regulations for the loan fund, sums not exceeding £200 are advanced to young men of good character, beginners in some trade or business, without interest, upon the security of a bond from the borrower and sufficient personal sureties.

* See p. 247.

† See p. 250.



DAME ALICE SMYTHE.

Daughter of Sir Andrew Judd by his first wife Mary.

DAME ALICE SMYTHE, daughter of Sir Andrew Judd and widow of Mr. Thomas Smythe, "commonly called the Customer," in her will dated the 10th July, 1592, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11th May, 1598, directed that she should be buried by the side of her husband in Ashford Church, without pomp, and that a mourning gown of black cloth should be given to her sons and daughters, of the value of *xxd.* the yard, and cloaks of the value of *xiid.* a yard to her servants.

She directed that of the first money that should come into the hands of her Executors they should bestow with all convenient expedition so much upon purchase of lands as would buy to the value of *£15* per annum at the least to be conveyed to the Company or Corporation of Skinners, and their successors, and that, of the said *£15* a year, *£10 8s.* a year should be given to increase the pensions of the six poor almshouses in Great St. Helen's,* founded by Sir Andrew Judd,† her father, *36s.* a year for the relief of three poor women in the Parish of All Saints, Lombard Street, and *24s.* a year for the relief of two poor women of the Parish Church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, and that the rest and residue of the said sum of *£15* a year should be bestowed by the Wardens of the Company to and amongst the poor of the Company.

Among her bequests were *£100* each to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; *£20* to the poor of Ashford, *£5* to the poor of Stamford, *£20* to Christ's Hospital, Little Bartholomew's and Bridewell.

Dame Alice Smythe, who in most authorities is stated to be Sir Andrew Judd's heiress, was the daughter of Mary, the first wife, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Mirfine.‡ The third wife, Mary, who survived him, according to the confirmation of arms given by the Clarendieux Herald, dated 5th October, 1558, just one month after Sir Andrew's death, was the daughter of Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Colchester. Sir Andrew Judd left one-third of his property to his widow for her life, to revert afterwards to his two sons.

Dame Alice Smythe died in 1593, and her stepmother, Mary, after Sir Andrew's death, married James Altham, Esq., of Mark Hall, Latton, Essex, and is said to have lived till 1603, and therefore Alice could not have been her father's heiress. The numerous family and other gifts under her will are curious and interesting, *vide* "Archæologia Cantiana," Vol. XVII, p. 205.

* See p. 253.

† See p. 163.

‡ See pp. 157 and 162.

The land purchased under Dame Alice Smythe's will, and conveyed to the Skinners' Company, was, when built upon, known as Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market. The whole was sold to the Corporation of the City of London in the year 1883, under the Leadenhall Market Act of 1879, and the proceeds of the sale invested in £30,534 4s. Consolidated Stock, in the name of the Paymaster-General for the time being, until it was dealt with in the following manner:—In 1887 sufficient stock to produce the sum of £12,000 cash was sold out and the cash was advanced as a loan, by permission of the Charity Commissioners, to Tonbridge School, to bear interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. In other words, the Skinners' Company, as trustees of Dame Alice Smythe's Charity, lent £12,000 to the Skinners' Company, as Governors of Sir Andrew Judd's Foundation (Tonbridge School), under an order of the Charity Commissioners. This loan was repaid in 1901.

Another portion of the stock, namely, £6,100, was, after considerable negotiation with the Commissioners, transferred and devoted to the purposes of the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, one of the Polytechnics established under the City Parochial Charities Act of 1883. The sum of £6,100 Consols was agreed upon as fairly representing one-fifth of the whole, which fifth was considered as belonging to the parishes of All Hallows, Lombard Street, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

At or about the same time as this last-mentioned transfer took place, the whole of the endowment, with the exception of this sum of £6,100 Consols, was dealt with by a scheme, dated 3rd February, 1891, known as the Skinners' Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities Scheme. It was promoted by the Company with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, its object being to combine, and so to simplify, the administration of various funds, particulars of which are given on page 257.

As reference has been made to a loan of £12,000 advanced to Tonbridge School in 1887, to provide part of the cost of newly-erected buildings at that time, it may be added that towards the cost of more recent extension of buildings at Tonbridge School, further sums belonging to the Dame Alice Smythe portion of these Consolidated Charities, have also been advanced on loan to Tonbridge School.



WILLIAM STODDARD.

"Sable three estoiles 2 and 1, within bordure argent."
Stoddard, Suffolk."

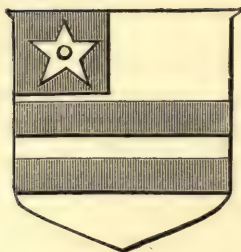
WILLIAM STODDARD,* Citizen and Skinner of London, by his will, dated 24th February, 1611, bequeathed to certain trustees a cottage and seventeen and a-half acres of land and wood in the manor of Herringay, or Harnsay, and other his customary and copyhold lands, tenements and hereditaments lying and being within the said manor, and directed that after the death of his wife Ann, who was to have a certain life interest, the trustees should sell all his customary and copyhold lands, tenements and hereditaments and invest the proceeds in the purchase of freehold lands or tenements

of the yearly value of 100 marks, and employ the said sum of 100 marks in the following manner, that is to say, £4 in providing two dinners yearly for the poor children harboured in Christ's Hospital; 20s. yearly to the resident officers of the said Hospital; and £6 yearly to the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Company of Skinners of London, towards the relief of the poor of the Company.

He further directed that all the residue (saving a sum of £10 a piece given to his trustees) should be taken unto and for the relief and maintenance of the poor children to be harboured and brought up in Christ's Hospital for the time being and so and in such sort and to the intent that by reason of this charitable work such and so many children of poor men free of the Company of Skinners for the time being always to make up and supply the number of ten in the whole, as the Master and Wardens of the Company for the time being or such persons free of the Company as for the time being should be Governors of the Hospital, should thereunto nominate and present, should and might from time to time for ever be received, harboured and brought up in the Hospital; and that these ten poor children should wear green caps and green facing on their coats whereby they might be discerned and known from the rest of the children.

Under the Scheme for Christ's Hospital framed by the Charity Commissioners in 1891, the number of presentations to which the Company is entitled is reduced from ten to four, namely, two boys and two girls.

* Warden, 1606 and 1611.



SIR JAMES LANCASTER.

Argent, two bars gules, on a coulon of the second a mullet pierced or.

Sir JAMES LANCASTER, Citizen and Skinner of London, was a merchant and sea captain, pioneer of the English trade with the East Indies. He was brought up with the Portuguese, amongst whom he lived, returning to England before the war broke out between England and Spain, in 1588. He commanded the ship "Edward Bonaventure," of 300 tons, under Drake, in the fleet against the Armada. In 1591, in command of the same ship, he sailed to the East Indies in company with the "Penelope," which was commanded by one Raymond, General in charge of the expedition, and the "Merchant Royal," commanded by Samuel Foxcroft. The "Penelope" foundered in a storm, and went down with all hands. The "Edward Bonaventure" was struck by lightning, and many of the crew were lost in an affray with the natives in the Comoro Islands, but she rested and was re-fitted at Zanzibar. The "Merchant Royal" returned home from Table Bay with scurvy cases.

Whilst cruising on the Martaban Coast, in the "Edward," Lancaster captured three vessels. He then sailed for Ceylon, subsequently steering for Porto Rico, and after many vicissitudes arrived at the Island of Mona. It is recorded that while lying at Mona, when Lancaster and most of his crew were ashore, the ship was carried out to sea by a storm, and being unable to put back, sailed for England, arriving in safety, and that Lancaster and those left behind with him were taken by a French ship to Dieppe. He finally landed in England, in 1594, bringing but few of his crew, but a rich booty.

In the same year, 1594,* a second expedition was fitted out by the aid of City merchants, and Sir James Lancaster assumed the command. They captured many Spanish and Portuguese ships on the way to Pernambuco, where they found a large accumulation of East Indian and Brazilian produce. The town and the merchandise were taken, and four ships in the harbour, three being Dutch and one French, were chartered by Lancaster for the homeward voyage.

This wealth was a further incentive to the formation of the East India Company, whose fleet in 1600 Lancaster was appointed to command. Having obtained from the Queen a grant of martial law, he set sail in the "Red Dragon," accompanied by the other ships under

* Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXXII, pp. 36-37.





SIR JAMES LANCASTER.

Citizen and Skinner.

his command. It is narrated that when scurvy broke out on the other ships the crew of the "Red Dragon" were kept in health by the juice of lemons, of which Lancaster had a store on board. On the coast of Malacca they captured a ship of 900 tons. Lancaster afterwards sailed to Bantam, where he established a factory, and, after a dangerous voyage, arrived in the Downs in 1603.

Sir James Lancaster, like Sir Thomas Middleton, was a director of the East India Company. He was a great promoter of voyages of discovery, and as such his name is immortalized by William Baffin, who named one of the chief portals of the Arctic Circle "Sir James Lancaster's Sound."

There is a portrait of Sir James Lancaster in the possession of Mrs. Christie Miller, of Britwell Court, Burnham, Berks, who has kindly permitted its reproduction in this book.

He is believed to have died in June, 1618. He left neither wife nor child.

By his will, dated April, 1618, and proved on the 9th June following, after describing himself as "being weak in bodie, yet, thanks be given to Almighty God, of good and perfect memory," and after commending his soul to God, he bequeathed to the two daughters of the son of his brother, John, £116 13s. 4d., namely, "unto her that married the Tailor," £50, and "to her that yet is unmarried," the sum of £66 13s. 4d., and to the daughter of his brother John, "that married to one Nicholls, a Stockingman," and to her children, £150, and to one other daughter of his brother, John Lancaster, "which married with one Crosse," the sum of £80, with other bequests to relations and friends.

Among his benefactions were several gifts for relief of the poor in certain parishes in London and Southwark, Basingstoke and Kingsclere, and also gifts for relief of prisoners in a number of London prisons.

After reciting that by an Indenture dated 2nd April, 1618, a fine had been levied on his Manor of Maidenwell, in or near the parish or place called Maidenwell, and of other lands, tenements, and grounds in the County of Lincoln, in the several parishes of Maidenwell, Somercotes, Abie, Claythorpe, Farford, and Pamber, and that by virtue of such fine Sir William Cockaine,* Richard Wich, and Robert Bateman and their heirs should be and stand seized of and in the said Manors, Lands, tenements and premises, with the appurtenances to the use and behoof of such person and persons, and of such

* See p. 170.

estate and estates and to such intents and purposes as he Sir James Lancaster by any writing or writings made under his hand and seal or by his last will and testament in writing should from time to time appoint and declare and for want of such appointment or declaration to the use and behoof of him Sir James Lancaster, his heirs and assigns for ever; and that by an indenture enrolled in Chancery, he had bargained and sold unto Sir William Cockaine, Richard Wich, and Robert Bateman, and their heirs, an annuity of 100 marks, issuing out of certain lands which were the Lord Wotton's in trust; he directed that the yearly rents and profits and the annuity should immediately on receipt be paid into the hands of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Skinners of London, who were to bestow the same in the following manner: He directed that they should pay to the churchwardens, the lecturer, and the bailiffs of the town and Parish of Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton (where he was born), the sum of £103 6s. 8d., to be by them distributed as follows:—£30 a year at their discretion to the poor of Basingstoke who should "frequent to hear" the lecture; £40 to the preacher (or lecturer); £20 towards the maintenance of the free school of Basingstoke, to be paid to the Master and Usher; and £13 6s. 8d. for the maintenance of a petty schoolmaster; also that out of the rest of the rents and profits of the manor, the said Master, Wardens and Commonalty should pay to such three poor scholars who should study divinity in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or such of them as the said Master and Wardens should think good, and as they in their discretions should think to be most worthy of the same, and as they should think best to prefer thereunto, the sum of £45, that is to say to each of the said three poor scholars £15 a piece per annum; and that as any of the said three scholars should be preferred to better means of living, or should depart from the University, the said Master, Wardens and Commonalty should place and prefer such other scholars studying divinity to the "Pensions" aforesaid as they should think fitting in their good discretion; and further that they should pay, yearly, to certain poor widows whose husbands had been freemen of the Company, or to such other poor widows as they in their discretion should think fittest, £20, and £20 a year more unto such four honest and godly poor preachers as they should think fittest, viz., to every one of the said Preachers £5 a piece per annum; also £20 a year for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the free school of Kingsclere; £10 a year to the Churchwardens of Kingsclere to be distributed every Sunday in bread and otherwise amongst the poor of Kingsclere; £35 a year to the use of the whole

Company for seeing his legacies paid and performed, and £3 6s. 8d. for a dinner.

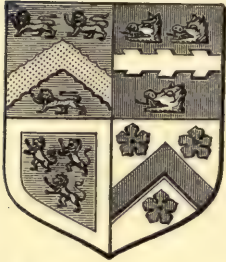
And the testator further directed his executors to purchase houses or lands in London to the value of £30 or £40 a year, to be made over to the Company for the following uses, viz., to pay £15 a year, to make up the sum of £30 a year to the poor of Basingstoke to £45 a year, and to add £15 a year to the £45 already given for three poor scholars, to make up the number of scholars to be by them maintained to four.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Skinners' Company found that the rents and profits of the estate were insufficient to make all the annual payments under the will, and a question arose as to which, if any, of the charitable objects referred to in the will had a prior claim on the income, or whether each was entitled to a proportionate share. Proceedings ensued in the Court of Chancery between the Attorney-General and the Skinners' Company, in which the town of Basingstoke and the parish of Kingsclere were represented. These proceedings resulted, on the case being re-heard, in an Order being made by the Lord Chancellor on the 10th July, 1713, that the trust should be transferred to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the town of Basingstoke, they giving security to pay all the charities their full demands for the future. The Order further directed that the four poor scholars, and the poor widows and preachers referred to in the will should be nominated by the Skinners' Company, and their names communicated to the town of Basingstoke, who were thereupon to pay unto the Company the charities given by the will for the same; and that of the four poor scholars two were to be sent to Oxford and two to Cambridge; and that as to the sum of £35 per annum given to the Company by the Testator for their pains in the execution of the trust, the Company were to be allowed the same, in average with the other charities, up to the last distribution made by them, but that no allowance was to be made thereof afterwards; and that from the year 1702 the Company were to be allowed the sum of £3 6s. 8d. a year according to the Testator's will for a dinner.

In accordance with this Order the Corporation of Basingstoke pays to the Company annually £20 for the widows of poor freemen, and £3 6s. 8d. for a dinner, £60 for four scholars at the Universities, and £20 for four poor preachers.

The sum of £20 a year for widows of poor freemen is included in the Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities under the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 3rd February, 1891. (See p. 256.)

The Skinners' Company, out of their corporate funds, have for some years increased the four yearly pensions of £5 for poor preachers to £20 each, and the four yearly exhibitions of £15 to £21 each.



SIR THOMAS SMYTHE, Knt.

Quarterly 1. "Azure a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant or" *Smythe*, Kent. 2. *Judd*. 3. *Chiche*, as before. 4. Argent (more often or) a chevron between three cinquefoils gules. *Chichele*.

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE was the second son of Thomas Smythe, Esq., of Westenhanger, by Dame Alice, his wife, the daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, Knt., Alderman of the City of London. He was born about the time his grandfather, Sir Andrew Judd, died, and appears to have taken up his freedom and livery in the Haberdashers' Company, as well as in that of the Skinners. He was nominated one of the Sheriffs of the City of London by Sir Nicholas Moseley, 17th June, 1600, and entered on his duties in the November following.

In 1601 he was seriously compromised by, if not actually implicated in, the attempt of the Earl of Essex to win over the citizens of London, in his ill-starred rebellion against his Royal Mistress, Elizabeth. The Earl hoped that Mr. Sheriff Smythe, who commanded the trained bands, would assist him with the men of his Company. The Earl, with some of his followers, called on Mr. Sheriff Smythe at his house in Gracious Street, on the 8th February, 1601, stating that he had come to his house for safety. Mr. Smythe begged him not to enter, alleging that the Lord Mayor's house would be safer, and on his entering, went out at the back gate to inform the Lord Mayor. The Earl afterwards withdrew, but, on reaching Ludgate, found the gates shut, and the Bishop of London, with a force to back him, at the gate. Shots were fired, and Sir Christopher Blount was wounded; so the Earl embarked on his barge with his party and reached Essex House safely. After a vain attempt to fortify himself, with his more daring followers in Essex House, the Earl surrendered to the Lord High Admiral, and was committed to the Tower, tried, and executed on the 25th of the same month.

Mr. Sheriff Smythe was also arrested, and examined by Lords Buckhurst, Egerton, and Nottingham. He denied having any communications with the Earl of Essex, except nine years previously, or



SIR THOMAS SMYTHE.

that he had ever had any letter from the Earl, until the last Sunday, when Udall brought to his wife, Sarah (daughter of William Blount), at church, a letter which was a copy of one to the Queen, in the Earl's own hand. He did not remember what passed between the Earl and John Smythe (his elder brother) after he left his house. John Smythe, who was also examined at some length, stated that his brother did not return home until 11 p.m., very tired; and that his brother's account of the affair was that the Earl and his followers came to him in Gracious Street; and that the Earl said: "You shall go with me and send for your Company, and I will take the gates for the safety of the City." To which he replied that he had no Company, that the gates were well kept, and that the City was in safety if the Earl would yield himself to the Lord Mayor. The Earl then said: "If you fear God, love the Queen, or care for religion, look to yourself."

Mr. Sheriff Smythe admitted that, being with the Queen, she charged him with having knowledge of the Earl's visit, through one Temple, but he protested that he never spoke to him in his life, and so far satisfied the Queen that he received her thanks for his carriage on the day of the tumult. Smythe and his wife were for some time in durance, and in danger of being charged with misprision. He was dismissed from his offices in the City, and another Alderman and Sheriff was chosen in his place.

On the decease of Queen Elizabeth, however, he rose into Royal favour, and was knighted in 1603, while, in 1604, he and his brother, Richard, were appointed receivers for the Duchy of Cornwall.

He was one of the most enterprising merchants of the period in connection with the Muscovy Company, an institution which grew out of the old Company of Merchant Adventurers, and received important concessions to trade in the extreme North and North-West of Europe, with London and Dunkirk as free ports or staples for twenty years. He was selected as an Ambassador to the Court of Russia, and in October presented his credentials to the Emperor of all the Russias at Moscow, from whom he obtained a grant of new privileges for the company, and a present of 600 roubles. During the time he resided there (some three or four months) he was received and entertained by Gregory Euannovich Nicolin, late Ambassador to Her Majesty in England.*

The name of Sir Thomas Smythe stands first in the record of a Court of Committee of the East India Company, and he was

* Domestic State Papers, 1598-1601, p. 545 *et seq.*

* See Rivington's "History of Tonbridge School" (2nd edition) 1898, pp. 20 to 33.

subsequently elected Governor at a General Court held on the 1st July, 1607, Sir Thomas Greenwell being elected as Deputy-Governor, Thomas Farrington, Treasurer, and William Leighton, Secretary; men deserving of all honour, to whose fostering care we owe the foundation of England's greatness in India, and the development of her commerce in the East. His zeal and ability in conducting the affairs of the Company were such that in 1619 his Sovereign, James I, wrote to the Directors of the Company, requesting that he might be re-elected for a further term of seven years. With Lord Cranford and several members of the Council, he was appointed a member of a Commission for conferring with the States of Holland for a settlement of the differences between his own Company and that of the Dutch East India Company. This unfortunately failed, and the Lord High Admiral of England was directed to seize some of the Dutch ships as a reprisal for the injuries inflicted by them on English vessels.

Sir Thomas Smythe took an important part in establishing the Virginia Company, for which, in 1609, he obtained from James I, through the influence of the Earls of Salisbury, Suffolk, Southampton, Pembroke and Lincoln, a Charter of Incorporation, with the title of the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London.

The same year this Company despatched a fleet of eight vessels under the command of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers to America. During the voyage they experienced much rough weather. Sir George's ship sprang a leak, and the vessel was stranded on the Bermudas. They, however, managed after several months to construct two small pinnaces, and sailed for Virginia, where they arrived safely. Sir George Somers, however, returned to the Bermudas and shortly afterwards died there. The Bermudas were afterwards known as the Somers Islands.

In 1618, on the death of Lord De la Warr, Sir Dudley Charlton was appointed Governor of Virginia, and set sail with two ships, carrying 300 emigrants. He was succeeded in the following year by Sir George Yardly, on whose arrival a Council was summoned, which drew up a code of laws for the guidance of the Colony, selected a site for a College and University, and inaugurated a regular system of taxation and cultivation. In 1619 some 1,260 emigrants were sent out to Virginia. The venture, however, did not succeed, and the treasurer and directors were accused of sacrificing the interests of the Company to their own enrichment. Sir Thomas Smythe, who had shortly before resigned the office of Treasurer, and Alderman Johnson and others, were accused of having acted in

contravention of the charter, and the whole question was referred to the Council, on which occasion the King expressed his opinion that the plaintiffs only desired to tarnish the reputation of Sir Thomas Smythe. All books, papers, and documents were referred to commissioners for enquiry and report to the Council. Finally, to settle the dispute, the King proposed that the Company should surrender their charter, and that a new Company should be incorporated. This proposal was carried out, and the new Company was incorporated 13th May, 1625.

Sir Thomas was a Commissioner for the Royal Navy, and held other official appointments. He resided at Deptford, living in a house known as Skinners' Place, which he inherited from his father. This house was unfortunately burnt down on the 16th January, 1619. In the same year he addressed a long letter to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Skinners, dated 18th April, stating in effect that in that year he wished to bestow, through the medium of the Company, £10 upon the chief School Master at Tonbridge School, and £5 upon the Usher; also £10 for an Exhibition for a poor Scholar from the School to be sent to the University; and certain gifts for the benefit of the poor of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough and Speldhurst; and that he forwarded with his letter, the necessary money to enable these payments to be made, and 20 nobles to defray part of the charge of the journey to Tonbridge. He further added that, God permitting him to live, he proposed in the next year to follow the same course, and that he would by his will express his further desire and resolution.

After the destruction of the house at Deptford, Sir Thomas resided either at his house in Philpot Lane, or at Sutton Place, in Kent, at which latter place he died. He is supposed to have fallen a victim to the plague, which at this time, 1625, was raging in Kent. It is not unlikely that the worry and anxiety caused by his litigations with the proprietors of the Virginia Company may have had something to do with his death, which occurred on the 4th September, about four months after the charter of the New Virginia Company was sealed.

His monument is erected in the South aisle of the church at Sutton at Hone, with his effigy in alabaster, on a sarcophagus, under a canopy surmounted by a pediment, and his coat of arms, supported by Corinthian columns; and a marble tablet with an inscription recording the various events of his life, and containing the following lines:—

From those large KINGDOMES where the SVNN doth rise,
From that rich newe found world that Westward lies—
From VOLGA to the flood of AMAZONS—
From under both the POLES, on all the ZONES—

From all the famous RYVERS, LANDES and SEAS,
 Betwixt this PLACE and our ANTIPODES—
 He gott intelligence, what might be found
 To give contentment through the massie ROVND.
 But finding Earthly things did rather tire,
 His Longing SOVL, then answer her desire.
 To this obscured VILLAGE he withdreue,
 From hence his Heavenlie VOIAGE did persue.
 Here summed up all, And when his GALE of Breath
 Had left Becalmed in the PORT of DEATH,
 The Soul's fraile BARK (and safelie landed her,
 Wher FAITH his FACTOR and his HARBINGER,
 Made place before) he did no doubt obtaine
 That Wealth wch here on Earth we seek in Vain.

Sir Thomas Smythe married, firstly, Judith, daughter of Richard Culverwell; secondly, Joan, daughter of William Hobbs; thirdly, Sarah, daughter of William Blount, who survived him, and by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His widow married in the following year (as second wife), Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, and at her decease, Sir Thomas's eldest son, Sir John, inherited the manor of Sutton at Hone, together with the bulk of his property not otherwise devised.

By his will, proved by his executors, 12th October, 1625, ample provision was made for the charities, which he continued up to the time of his decease, as mentioned in his letter to the Company, dated 16th April, 1619. After the preamble, he bequeaths to the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Skinners' Company all his houses, messuages and tenements, situate and being near Paul's Gate, at the west end of Watling Street, which he purchased of Sir Francis Byrmand, as well as his messuage and tenements in Lyme Street, London, where Delaney then dwelt, near to Mr. John Clarke's Doctor of Phisick, to hold the same for such purposes thereafter declared, that is to say, for the benefit of the poor of the Parishes of Bidboro', Tonbridge, Speldhurst, Otford, Sutton at Hone, and Darenth, and for making sundry small payments to the Vicar, Church Wardens, and Clerks of certain of the parishes named; also to pay £10 to the chief School Master of the Free School at Tonbridge, and £5 to the Usher yearly, and £6 13s. 4d. to the Company towards the expenses of their annual journey to Tonbridge; also to pay yearly six exhibitions of £10 a year each, tenable at the Universities, to poor Scholars to be chosen out of the school at Tonbridge, whose parents should not be able to afford them a competent maintenance at the Universities, and who should principally study divinity, so that when it

might please God to call them to the sacred profession of the ministry, they should not forget to give God thanks in their prayers before or after their sermons for this mercy towards them, so that others might be stirred up to good and charitable works.

In consequence of the increased value of the property devised as aforesaid, a scheme for the management and regulation of the charity, and the application of the income thereof, was drawn up and approved by order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), on the 2nd March, 1883.

The scheme directed that after paying all expenses of management, and all proper costs and charges, the Company should divide the residue of the income into two parts, to be called "The Exhibitioners' Fund" and "The Poor Fund."

The Exhibitioners' Fund, which at that time consisted of the income of a sum of £2,025 18s. Consolidated £3 per cent. annuities, and a yearly sum of £60 from the general income of the charity, was to be applied in maintaining exhibitions for poor scholars of Tonbridge School, in the manner following, viz. :—

- (a) Exhibitions at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of such amounts, not less than £20 or more than £40 per annum each, as the Company should direct. (In 1899 the value of these exhibitions was increased from £24 to £30 per annum.)
- (b) Exhibitions at Tonbridge School of such amounts as the Company shall direct, but so that no more than £40 a year shall be applied out of the Exhibitioners' Fund for this purpose.

The Poor Fund, which consisted of the remainder of the income of the charity, was to be applied :—

- (c) In making certain fixed payments to six parishes in the County of Kent (specified in Schedule 2 of the scheme), and in paying £10 to the Head Master and £5 to one of the Assistant Masters at Tonbridge School, and £6 13s. 4d. to the Company towards the expenses of their yearly visit to Tonbridge.
- (d) In making certain fixed payments to eight parishes in the County of Kent, named in the scheme.
- (e) The residue to be paid to trustees, of whom five were to be appointed by the Skinners' Company, to be applied for certain purposes named in the scheme.



JOHN MEREDITH.

“Argent a lion rampant, sable langued proper, gorged with collar and chain affixed thereto, reflexed over back or” *Meredith*. Radnor.

JOHN MEREDITH, Citizen and Skinner of London, by will dated the 16th April, 1630, bequeathed to the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Skinners' Company (after the decease of his wife, Elizabeth), and their successors for ever, all his messuage and tenement known by the sign of the Ram, West Smithfield, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, to hold the same upon trust, to pay and distribute out of the rents, by the hands of the Renter Warden, every year to three poor aged freemen of the Company, or the widows of such Pensioners, if they should have been married at the time their husbands were appointed to the Pensions, to be tenable during widowhood, and to two poor aged women, being the immediate widows of freemen, the sum of 3s. each weekly, and to the Renter Warden of the Company for the time being the sum of 10s., and to the officers of the Company, 12s.; and he appointed that all the rest and residue of the rents, issues and profits arising from this messuage or tenement should be from time to time employed and disposed according to the discretions of the Master, Wardens and Assistants for the time being without any further limitation than abovesaid.

He gave and devised to Sir Richard Dean, Knt. and Alderman, Thomas Smythe, Esq., Richard Aldworthy, Esq., William Cockain, and others, Citizens and Skinners of London, their heirs and assigns (after the decease of his wife Elizabeth), for ever, all that Close, or pasture ground, commonly called Clarke's Close, containing by estimation eight acres, situate in the Parish of St. James', Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, upon trust, to pay out of the rents and profits of the said Close, to the Renter Warden, the yearly sum of £20 at the four usual feasts of the year, and he directed that the Renter Warden should pay thereout £5 a piece to two religious, honest, poor, unbeneficed preachers of God's word, conformable to the then present government of the Church of England, the same preacher to be from time to time nominated and admitted to partake of the gift by the Master and Wardens and Assistants for the time being or the greater number of them, and that the said £5 should be paid to the said Preachers for so long time and until they should be better provided for in the judgment of the Master, Wardens and Assistants for the time being

to whose good discretions the nomination of the preachers and the placing and choosing of others in their stead, as they should from time to time think most meet, was referred; also £4 10s. yearly to such poor people in the Parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, to be distributed in good sea coals, by the hands of the Church Wardens; and 20s. yearly to the relief of the poor of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, near West Smithfield; and disburse £4 8s. in good sea coal for use of poor prisoners in the "hole and twopenny" ward of the Compter in the Poultry, and Wood Street, the poor prisoners in Ludgate and the poor prisoners in the common gaol on the men's side in Newgate, and that failing therein the Skinners' Company should take the benefit thereof for the use of the poor of their own Company.

He further directed that the said Sir Richard Dean and other devisees in trust should pay and deliver the residue of the rents and profits arising from the said Close, to the Renter for the time being, for such uses and purposes as the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Company of Skinners of London for the time being should, in their grave wisdom and discretions, from time to time think most meet and convenient.

He also made bequests to his wife, whom he appointed residuary legatee and sole executrix of his Estate, and to his brother and other relatives, including his godson John Meredith, the son of his cousin Humfrey Meredith.

By a codicil he left to the Renter Warden of the Company of Skinners £100, to be lent out to two young tradesmen, free of the Company, entering into business, good security for the same to be taken.

The messuage and tenement mentioned in the will as the Ram Inn was, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, sold to the Corporation of the City of London, in 1866, for a meat and poultry market, for the sum of £10,000, which was paid into the Court of Chancery and re-invested with the sanction of the Court, in 1872, in the purchase of freehold premises, Nos. 8 and 9, Well Court, Queen Street, E.C., in the City of London.

The whole of the specific charges imposed upon the Company by John Meredith's will, have been redeemed by the purchase of consolidated stock invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Of the total stock so purchased, stock to the extent of £1,784 2½ per cent. annuities, producing £44 12s. a year, is included in the Skinners' Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities, under the scheme of

the Charity Commissioners of 3rd February, 1891 ;* £220 like stock is held by the Official Trustees to provide the yearly payment of £5 10s. in respect of the Parishes of St. Sepulchre and St. Bartholomew-the-Less ; and the remainder, £400 like stock, produces £10 a year, which is paid by the Official Trustees to the Company for pensions to two unbeneficed poor preachers. These pensions for poor preachers are increased by the Company, by payments out of their corporate funds, from £5 to £20 per annum each.

EDWARD LEWIS, Skinner, by his will, dated 23rd March, 1673, gave to the Skinners' Company £100 upon trust that they should yearly pay for the support of one Godly and religious poor scholar in the University of Cambridge, one annuity payment or exhibition of £5 a year. He also gave £20 to the Company towards the building of their Hall. The Company, out of their corporate funds, have augmented the exhibition to £21 per annum.

In addition to the list of those members of the Company, all prior to the nineteenth century, who have been specially named, two may be mentioned who were Masters in the seventeenth century, neither of whom was Mayor of the City of London or is included in the list of "Benefactors." They were both prominent men in a stirring time.

RICHARD ALDWORTH was Master of the Company in the year 1630-31. He was born at Reading, and, according to a local directory, was the Founder, in 1646, of the Blue Coat School at Reading, which is located at Brunswick House, Bath Road. He is described as of Ruscombe Park, Berks, and Milk Street, London, Member of Parliament for Reading, and Auditor of the Exchequer. His connection with the City of London was probably continued throughout his life, for, according to his will, he desired to be buried at "Marie Maudlin," Milk Street ; and the Governors of Christ's Hospital and the Company of Skinners were "to be intreated to accompany the

* See p. 257.

“ Corpse to the Church.” He was a benefactor to Christ’s Hospital, and gave the Company the right of presentation of five poor children, being children of honest freemen of the Company, to that institution. As he was admitted to the Freedom in 1600 he must have been born before 1580. He died in 1649, and pursuant to his bequest of a piece of plate of the value of £20 to the Skinners’ Company, to be delivered by his executor, we find this entry in the Court Book: “ May 10th, 1653, Mr. Edward Lewis,* executor of Mr. Richard Aldworth, presented a white silver salt, weight 73¼ oz.”

His painted portrait is hung in the Town Hall of Reading. The artist has depicted on a curtain the motto, “ *Virtus omnia vincit,*” and on a table a skull. Another Mr. Richard Aldworth, of Reading, who died in or about 1638, was a Member of the Merchant Taylors’ Company.

STEPHEN FREWEN was admitted a Freeman of the Company in 1622 and was Master in 1665-66. He was a successful furrier and Turkey merchant in the City; was elected an Alderman in 1664, but declined to serve as Sheriff, and had, therefore, to pay a fine of £313.6s. 8d. He was a wealthy man, and lent to the Company a sum of £1,000 to assist them in lending to Charles II a sum of £2,000. Mr. Frewen’s loan of £1,000 was repaid, but there is nothing to show that the loan to his Majesty was refunded. In the Renter Warden’s Accounts there are the following entries:

1664.

Received of Stephen ffrewen Esquire the same tyme (14th Nov ^r 1664) lent the Company upon their coñmon seale by 2 bonds taken in William Biggs’ name at VI ^{li} p. cent towards payment of ye sd 2000.	1000. 0. 0
--	------------

1668.

Paid Stephen ffrewen Esq ^{re} principall & interest	1070. 13. 4
--	-------------

Much of Stephen Frewen’s wealth came to him from his brother, the Rev. Dr. Accepted Frewen, who was for many years President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1644 and Archbishop of York at the Restoration in 1660.

Another brother, John, seems to have resided for a time abroad in Europe and to have been an agent for the Royalists of England in communication with Stephen in England. It is not clear what the circumstances of Stephen's connection with the Government were, but it is said that the personalty which came to him from his brother, Accepted, was placed in the hands of Sir Robert Vyner, who lent it to the Royal Exchequer, and that on the shutting up of the Royal Exchequer by Charles II this was lost. As compensation the Government allowed him a pension of £1,200 a year, with the offer also of the rent of the Post Office. This pension was afterwards enjoyed by his son, Thomas Frewen, until he was deprived of it by an alteration in the Excise Laws in the reign of William III. There is a tradition in the family that Stephen Frewen had two attacks of the plague in 1665, and that in his bedchamber he kept his coffin ready. By his will he directed "that no woman or any of that sex" should be invited to his funeral. His own ledger mentions his loan of £1,000 to the Skinners' Company, and also that he was presented by the Company with a nautilus shell mounted in silver (which is still in the possession of one of his descendants). His father, John Frewen, of Northiam, Sussex, gave a pair of silver salt stands, in 1622, to the Company, which were sold, with other pieces of plate, in 1827. For other details of the family, reference should be made to a book published by Seeley, London (1853), entitled "Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion, by John Frewen, Rector of Northiam, 1553." In this book there is an excellent steel engraving of the author, the father of Stephen Frewen, and on a table is depicted a skull with the motto "*mors mihi salus.*"





TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, FROM THE CRICKET FIELD.

Edmunds, Tonbridge.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

Centuries ago the inhabitants of the town of Tonbridge used to receive their education at the hands of the Priors and Brethren of St. Mary Magdalene, and as John Judd, the father of Sir Andrew Judd, resided in the immediate neighbourhood of the Priory, it is probable that Andrew and his elder brother, John, also received their early education there.

The disestablishment of the Priory, and the transfer of its revenues to the foundation of Cardinal Wolsey's College, Christ Church, at Oxford, took place in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Henry VIII, and it is but justice to the memory of Wolsey to state that before the disendowment of the Priory, he offered to reserve several scholarships in his new college at Oxford for the benefit of the town of Tonbridge. A few years later Sir Andrew Judd, who had become a rich citizen of London and Lord Mayor, moved by a consideration of the want of education in the town, built and endowed the Free Grammar School which still bears his name, for, while it is commonly known as Tonbridge School, it is technically described as the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd. In the seventh year of the reign of King Edward VI, 1553, he obtained a grant by Letters Patent or Charter constituting himself sole Governor during his lifetime, and directing that after his death the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Skinners Company were to be Governors. He appointed as Head Master John Proctour, scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, B.A. 1540, M.A. 1544, a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, of which College Sir Andrew's brother was also a Fellow. This connection with All Souls' College had considerable weight with Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1825, when he decided that the College should be associated with the Skinners' Company as advisers in connection with the school, although All Saints is mentioned in the will of the founder.*

During his lifetime, Sir Andrew, in conformity with the Charter, drew up certain statutes and orders to be observed for the management of the school, which were submitted to, and approved by, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 12th May,

* See p. 162.

1564; but the Governors did not receive them until six years after the death of the founder. He also purchased, for the maintenance of the School, certain lands and tenements situate in Gracechurch Street and in the parish of St. Pancras.

By his will, in 1558* Sir Andrew bequeathed to the Master and Wardens the premises in Gracechurch Street and St. Pancras, which were already in trust for the School under the Letters Patent, and certain other premises in Old Swan Alley, St. Helen's, and St. Mary Axe, and directed that certain payments should be made thereout for the maintenance of the School and for other purposes.

Although Sir Andrew obtained the charter for the foundation of the school, it would appear that during the religious troubles of Queen Mary's reign, the scheme remained in abeyance, but, that his intentions might not be frustrated, he associated himself with Mr. Henry Fisher,† a Citizen and Skinner, who, in case of his death, might have power to hand over the property in Gracechurch Street and St. Pancras, which was held in trust for the School, to the Skinners' Company as the future Governors. This was accordingly carried out by Mr. Fisher, who himself left a certain property in Gracechurch Street for the benefit of the school.

In 1560, two years after the decease of Sir Andrew,‡ Mr. Henry Fisher handed over the property in Gracechurch Street and St. Pancras to the Skinners' Company, but he himself dying shortly afterwards, his son, Andrew Fisher, forged a document purporting to have been made by his father, in 1560, the effect of which was that, in 1560, previously to the real conveyance to the Skinners' Company, Henry Fisher, joining with himself the Bishop of Ely, had limited the uses of this property to himself for sixty years, and that after that, or on Henry Fisher's death, it was to pass as a legacy to Andrew Fisher. This atrocious attempt to dispossess the school of its property was happily frustrated; the matter was brought before Parliament in 1572, by Henry Fisher, a brother of Andrew Fisher, and the following entry is to be found in the Journals of the House of Commons:--

“Lunæ, 13^{mo} Junii, 1572. It is this day ordered upon the question, that touching the Bill passed in the House for the School of Tunbridge, and Andrew Fisher, these words following should be set down: viz., Memorandum, that the said Bill, in which one deed was made in the name of Henry Fisher, is supposed to be forged, was committed to the Right Hon. Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, etc., and others, who have certified to the House that they have found great untruth and impudency in the said Andrew Fisher, and that for very vehement presumptions they think very evil of the

* For an Abstract of the Will, see p. 162.

† See p. 202.

‡ See Rivington's "History of Tonbridge School," pp. 73, 74, 75.

deed : nevertheless, upon Fisher's submission they have consented to draw out of the Bill all words that touched him in infamy, and so the Bill penned and passed this House with assent on both sides, as well to help Tunbridge School, and others that had bought land of the said Andrew Fisher's father *bonâ fide*."

Andrew Fisher, not content with this, set up further claims to the property, on the ground that the name of the Company was not properly styled in his father's conveyance. Hence a second Act of Parliament was passed in 1589, enacting that the Company, as Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd "should have hold and enjoy for ever all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances as were assigned and conveyed or meant or mentioned or intended to be assigned or conveyed unto them by any of the letters patent, writings, conveyances, or Act of Parliament before mentioned, to or for the said free Grammar School." Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," says "this fair School hath been twice founded in effect, seeing the defence and maintenance thereof hath cost the Company of Skinners, in suits of law and otherwise, £4,000, so careful have they been, though to their own great charge, to see the will of the dead performed."

The following entries appear in the Company's Court Books in the year 1588:—

* Aprill the xxix, 1588.

3. Their wo^{rs} in consideration of the craftye and troublesome dealings of Andrew ffysher against the Tennant of Mr. Alderman Starkey for a peece of grounde called Sandhills the fee Simple wherof apperteyneth to this wo^{ll} Company And nowe in consideracion that Mr. Alderman hath a Lease from this Company for many yeeres to come it was moved to his wo^r and requested of him that hee wolde contribute towards pte of the chardges in sute of Lawe and defence of his Leace and our title and his wo^r takinge their request in very good part did for the benefitt and good of the Company and his owne willingly graunte to beare $\frac{1}{3}$ in all chardges that hereafter may rise by reasonn of the same sute and they agreed that Mr. Alderman Starkey and the 4 Wardens for the tyme beinge shall followe the sute. And for counsaill the[y] have appointed Mr. Atkinson Mr. Owenn and Mr. Hills for our sollicitor and Mr. Recorder when neede shall require."

† May y^e xth 1588.

2. Their Wo^{rs} ordered that Mr. Dyes preacher shalbe our examyner att Tunbridge from yeare to yeare duringe the Companies pleasure alwaies provided that hee have a monethes warninge att the least, and so from yeare to yeare for ever yf hee and the Company so like.

A copy of the original statutes is given by Rivington in his "History of Tonbridge School," p. 56, 1898 edition. They were submitted to,

* Skinners Company's Court Book, No. I, A.D. 1551-1617.

† Ibid.

and approved by, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was also appointed visitor, and Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, the 12th May, 1564.

The endowment of the foundation was further increased by Sir Thomas Smythe, a grandson of the founder, in his letter to the Company, dated 18th April, 1619, and further confirmed by his will, proved October, 1625.*

About the year 1819 the value of the school property increased so much that Dr. Knox, then Head Master, thought himself justified in raising the question of the surplus revenues of the school, whether they should belong to the Skinners' Company, or to the school exclusively. Hitherto the income of the school property had not been sufficient to defray the expenses attendant upon keeping up the school, and the deficit had been met by the Company. The result of this matter, about which there was for some time a lively discussion between the Head Master and the Governors, and a protracted Chancery suit, was that the Vice-Chancellor decided in effect that the whole of the revenues from the property dedicated by the Letters Patent should be applied by the Company, in their capacity of Governors of the school, to school purposes only, and that the Company could only claim the surplus from the other properties bequeathed by the will, after meeting certain expenses and charges. This decision was upheld by the Lord Chancellor on appeal.

In accordance with this order, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery, dated 16th March, 1820, and it was referred to one of the Masters of that Court to approve a scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School, having regard to the annual rents of the school estates.

The Master of the Court of Chancery, by his report, dated 24th December, 1824, certified that, having considered the several schemes which had been laid before him, together with the letters patent and the orders or statutes of Sir Andrew Judd, he thought it expedient and proper that the privileges of the Free Grammar School (which had been a matter of dispute in 1693, and again in 1764) should not only extend to boys and youths whose parents or guardians should *bonâ fide* reside within the town and Parish of Tonbridge, but also to boys and youths whose parents or guardians should reside in any other parish or place in the County of Kent within the distance of ten miles by the ordinary roads and ways from the church of Tonbridge; which boys should be considered as constituting the

* See p. 217.

first-class ; and that there might be a sufficient number of youths to receive the exhibitions thereafter mentioned, he also thought it proper and advisable that there should be another, or second class, comprehending all boys of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, who, being qualified under the regulations mentioned in his report, should be capable of receiving the exhibitions, and he further certified that he had thought it requisite and proper to alter and enlarge several of the orders of Sir Andrew Judd, and that certain other of the orders appeared to him to be inapplicable, or unnecessary for the future government of the school ; and that, being of opinion that exhibitions for youths going from the school to one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge might be most beneficially established, he had prepared such articles as appeared to him to be necessary for effectuating that purpose, and—

By order of the Lord Chancellor Eldon, dated 18th July, 1825, it was directed that the report as to the scheme for the future establishment of the Free Grammar School at Tonbridge should be varied in certain articles, and that the scheme should be, and consist of, the several articles thereafter mentioned, reserving at all times to the Skinners' Company the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the plan thereby directed to be carried into execution, they taking the advice of All Souls' College, in the University of Oxford. The following were some of the principal features of the scheme :—

- II. The Master of the School was to appoint his own Usher.
- XVI. The Founder's Three Pens were to be awarded to those who should have done best in the disputations at the annual visitation of the Governors.
- XXI. A suitable house was to be provided for the Master and one for the Usher, the Master to have the privilege of taking 60 boarders, and the Usher 40.
- XXVI. Inhabitants of Tonbridge, with permission of the Governors, were to be allowed to obtain a licence to take 30 boarders.
- XXVII. The salary given by the Founder for the Master was to be increased to £500 per annum clear of all deductions, and that of the Usher to £200.
- XXVIII. An annual fee of £3 might be charged for the instruction of boys in the First Class (Foundationers), *i.e.*, sons of parents resident within a radius of ten miles in the County of Kent, and £7 10s. od. for those in the Second Class (Non Foundationers).
- XXIX. Sixteen Exhibitions of one hundred pounds a year each were to be founded for boys going to Oxford or Cambridge : boys of the First Class were to have the preference for these.
- XXXI. All boys being candidates for these Exhibitions were to be under 19 years of age, and must have been 5 years in the School.

- XXXVIII. After Xmas 1829, four boys being found qualified by the Examiner at the Governors' yearly visitation, were to receive each an Exhibition of £100 per annum for four years at either Oxford or Cambridge.
- XXXIX. The Governors were to apply to the Warden of All Souls, Oxford, to appoint an Examiner, and a sum of £30 was to be allowed for his services and travelling expenses.
- XLV. The Head Master was to have the appointment and removal of all Assistant Masters.
- XLVI. Every Assistant Master was to be allowed to take boarders, but not exceeding twenty in number.
- XLVII. The salary of every Assistant Master was not to exceed £84 per annum.
- XLVIII. The Head Master was to be allowed £20 per annum for coals.

Mr. Rivington, in his "History of Tonbridge School," sets out the 54 Articles of this Scheme *in extenso*, and also a copy of Additional Rules and Regulations settled by the Governors, in 1844.

He also gives a view of the old school buildings, by which we are enabled to form some idea of what the old school was like, the only addition being the new library, which is shown on the left hand, erected at the joint expense of the Governors and Mr. James Cawthorne, Head Master in 1760.

The old buildings were constructed of local sandstone, the school-room in the middle being forty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, flanked by the Head Master's house on the south, and the Usher's on the north. Above the school were dormitories for the accommodation of boarders, with an octagonal bell-turret and some handsome stone chimneys, of which an illustration is given in Parker's "Glossary." The school playground was in the rear. Over the principal entrance was the following inscription:—

THIS SHOLE. MADE. BI. SIR.
 ANDRO. IWDE. KNIGHT. AND.
 GIVEN. TO. THE COMPANE.
 OF. SKIÑERS. AÑO. 1553.

In the Head Master's private study there is a carved oak mantel over the fireplace, bearing this inscription:—

William Feilgate.	John Barnett.	Thomas Covel.
William Hōwson.	16. B. 34.	Thomas Bayley.
(Wardens).	M.	(Wardens).
		1634.

After 1825 the school property was increased locally by the purchase of land and house of Mr. Marten for £9,000, and considerable additions were made to the Head Master's house and school buildings from designs by Mr. George Moore, surveyor to the Governors, and a

residence (Judde House) was also purchased for the accommodation of the Usher and boarders.

In 1859, by the aid of old scholars and friends, a school chapel, designed by Mr. J. F. Wadmore, A.R.I.B.A., one of the Governors, was erected, capable of accommodating 250 persons.

The following inscription is on the foundation-stone of the chapel, which was laid 23rd May, 1859 :—

Hunc lapidem Ἀκρογωνίατον ædis hujus ad majorem Dei gloriam,
et in usum Scholæ Tunbridgiensis, condendæ posuit Robertus, Episcopus Riponensis,
a. d. x. cal. Jun., A.D. MDCCCLIX Patroni, vicini, magistri, alumni pecuniam
contulerūt

J. I. Welldon, D.C.L., archididascolo ;
Wadmore et Baker, architectis ;
E. Punnett, Fabro.

Nisi Dominus domum ædificaverit in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eam.”

A cricket pavilion and hand fives court were also subsequently erected.

In 1862, during the Head Mastership of the Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L., a portion of the Sandhills Estate, St. Pancras, was sold to the Midland Railway Company for £32,000, and the greater portion of the purchase money was, by direction of the Court of Chancery, expended in paying off a mortgage debt then owing by the school estate, in the purchase of some premises (Ferox Place), adjoining the school property at Tonbridge, and a strip of land behind the School House, and in re-building the school premises, leaving in the hands of the Governors a balance, which they invested in £1,525 7s. £3 per cent. Consols.

The foundation-stone of the buildings erected in 1863, which was laid 9th May, 1863, bears the following inscription :—

Hanc Scholam ab ANDREA JUDD, milite,
Fundatam et munifice dotatam, A.D. MDLIII.
Curatores ejus honorata Pellipariorum Societas
de integro extruxerunt et ædibus cum amplioribus tum magis
hodiernis discipulorum usibus accommodatis ornaverunt.
Lapidem auspicalem posuit vii^{mo} idus Maias A.D. MDCCCLXIII
GEORGIUS LEGG, Armiger, hujus Societatis præfectus annuus.

G. Trist.	} Custodibus.	J. I. Welldon,	} Ludimagistris.
F. Howell.		E. I. Welldon,	
S. Wix.		E. H. Burnell, Architecto.	
F. Turner.		G. Punnett, Redemptore.	

T. G. Kensit, Notario.

“ Timor Domini principium sapientiæ.”

Prov. i. v. 7.

In 1876 a further small portion of the same estate was, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, sold to the Rector of St. Pancras and others as trustees for erecting a new school for the poor children in that district.

With the proceeds of this sale, £500, the Governors purchased £536 3s. 6d. Consols, which they transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Subsequently, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, two pieces of land adjoining the school premises at Tonbridge were purchased.

Dr. Welldon resigned, and was succeeded, in 1876, by the Rev. T. B. Rowe, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1881, as the result of prolonged negotiations with the Charity Commissioners, a new scheme for the foundation was passed under the Endowed Schools' Acts of 1869, 1873, and 1874, superseding the scheme of 1825.

This new scheme, which came into operation on the 31st July, 1880, directed that all the estates and property of the foundation should remain vested in the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Skinners, as Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight, and that the foundation should be administered by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants for the time being of the Company, as Governors of the same.

Important changes were, however, introduced into the administration of the school, and clauses were included in the scheme defining and settling the jurisdiction of the Governors and the Head Master respectively over school affairs.

The Head Master's emoluments were at the same time revised. The post of Usher, then held by the Rev. Edward Ind Welldon, was directed to be abolished after the termination of Mr. Welldon's tenure of the post; a sum of £1,200 (instead of £1,600) a year was allocated for the establishment of exhibitions tenable at any University or other place of higher education selected or approved by the Governors; and power was given to the Governors to offer for open competition in each year a number of scholarships tenable at the school.

The privileges of the boys on the foundation, or Foundationers, that is, the boys of the First Class referred to in the previous scheme, were also revised, and the area from which such boys might attend the school, which, under the old scheme, was limited to a distance of ten miles in the County of Kent, was under the new scheme extended to a radius of ten miles, by the ordinary roads and ways from the old

parish church of the town of Tonbridge, the words "County of Kent" being omitted.

Foundationers under the scheme are entitled to a reduction of one-third from the tuition fees payable by other scholars, and, in the case of equality of merit, to preference in the award of exhibitions.

An important alteration was made as to the age of admission of new boys. No boy under the scheme can be admitted under ten years of age. Under the old scheme the minimum age was eight years.

The ancient association with All Souls' College, Oxford, was continued by a provision that one of two examiners to be appointed in every year shall be appointed by the Warden and Fellows of the College, unless they decline to appoint.

But one of the most important features of the scheme was the provision made for adding to the school buildings. Apart from the need for more class-room accommodation, the increasing importance of natural science teaching as part of a public school curriculum necessitated the erection of a suitable building for this branch of education.

The Governors were accordingly empowered by the scheme to make, subject to the Commissioners' approval, arrangements for providing suitable buildings and premises for the school, either by altering or adding to the present school buildings and premises, or by acquiring or erecting other buildings or acquiring any land convenient to be held and occupied for the purposes of the school, such arrangements to include the establishment of a library, laboratory, gymnasium, and other rooms and buildings with proper fittings and appliances. For this purpose the Governors were authorised to apply a sufficient sum, to be provided or raised, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the foundation by sale or otherwise.

In 1886-87, the Governors erected science buildings, a library, and gymnasium, with five courts attached, at a total cost of £17,933 2s. 1d., according to plans prepared by Mr. Edward Henry Burnell, Architect and Surveyor to the Governors. The cost of the buildings was met partly by the expenditure of capital belonging to the foundation, realised by sale of property in London some time previously, and partly by a loan of £12,000 from the Charity of Dame Alice Smythe, of which the Skinners' Company are trustees.*

The following inscription is on the science buildings:—

Ad Dei Gloriam
Et in Augmentationem Veteris Scholæ
Ab Andrea Judd, Equite, Conditæ
Has Aedes
Quibus Pristinæ Literarum Disciplinæ

* See pp. 207 and 257.

Nova Artium et Scientiarum Studia Conciliuntur
 Honorata Pellipariorum Societas
 Ponendas Curaverunt
 Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXVII^{mo}
 Ludovico Boyd Sebastian I.C.B. A.M.
 Præfecto Annuo

G. B. Kent.	} Custodibus.	T. B. Rowe, M.A.
C. Dorman.		Informatore.
W. Masterman, I.C.B.		E. H. Burnell
G. A. Trist.		Architecto.

E. H. Draper, Notario.

Audite disciplinam et estote sapientes et nolite abjicere eam.

Pro. viii. 33.

The Rev. T. B. Rowe retired from the Head Mastership in 1890, and under his successor, the Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., of Balliol College, Oxford, Head Master of Leamington College, Leamington, the numbers increased so rapidly that a considerable extension of the school buildings became necessary, and it was ultimately decided to provide teaching accommodation for 450 boys.

In 1892-4 additional class-rooms and workshops were built, connecting the main block of school buildings, erected in 1864, with the science buildings, erected in 1887. A large school hall was built at the same time.

The plans for these buildings were prepared by, and the work carried out under the supervision of, Mr. William Campbell Jones, A.R.I.B.A., who succeeded Mr. Burnell as Surveyor to the Governors, and the total cost was £31,304 9s. 3d. To meet this large outlay it became necessary either to sell some of the real estates of the foundation, or to borrow on the security of these real estates.

After consideration of various suggestions and correspondence with the Charity Commissioners, it was agreed that the Skinners' Company, as trustees and administrators of certain charities having invested Consolidated Stock at command, should lend the necessary funds to the Governors of the foundation of Sir Andrew Judd, pursuant to the written sanction of the Commissioners, confirmed by a sealed Order of the Board.

By this means the Governors were enabled to borrow at a lower rate of interest than would have been the case had they borrowed from strangers, and without the cost that usually attends the raising of loans; and the lending charities, on the other hand, were able to place their capital for some few years to come, so as to produce a better income than if invested in ordinary Government Stock. The loans were raised on the understanding that repayment

swell 392, choir organ 224, pedal organ 60; total, 1,012. The case is of oak.

Dr. Wood resigned the Head Mastership in November, 1898, on his election to the post of Head Master of Harrow School, and the Governors elected as his successor the Rev. Charles Coverdale Tancock, of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Leek, Lancashire, and formerly Head Master of Rossall School. He took office in January, 1899.

The latest and most important event to be mentioned in connection with the history of Tonbridge School is the provision of a new School Chapel. When Dr. Wood, during the first year of his headmastership, informed the Governors that, as a consequence of the rapid growth of the School, the accommodation in the Chapel erected in 1859 was quite inadequate, the Governors, in the first instance, proposed to enlarge it. But this proposal was abandoned in favour of erecting an entirely new building on the site of the two cottages which stood at the south of the School-house and were known as Ferox Place. Plans were prepared for the Governors by Mr. James Brooks, F.R.I.B.A., and submitted to the Charity Commissioners, who had previously expressed their willingness to approve of a sum of £5,000 being provided at the cost of the Foundation towards the erection of a permanent chapel. But the estimated cost of carrying out the design of Mr. Brooks was so much in excess of what the Commissioners were willing to allow out of School funds that this proposal was abandoned, and a temporary iron chapel was erected on the Ferox Place site, at a cost of about £600. This was in 1892, at which time the erection of the new school hall and additional classrooms with workshops was about to be commenced and provision was being made for the erection of the new Commercial School.

The desire for a permanent and suitable school chapel nevertheless continued, stimulated by the fact that the iron chapel was in many respects unsuitable.

In the course of a year or two the charges for interest on loans recently sanctioned were causing a deficit on the annual income and expenditure account of the Foundation, and the Charity Commissioners considered that no further loans ought to be raised for any object in addition to what they had already recently sanctioned, and in 1896, when they reluctantly assented to the expenditure for the new Swimming Bath, they stated in effect that the outlay for this purpose was the final capital expenditure which they would sanction.

It was in the summer of 1896 that Dr. Wood undertook, with the concurrence of the Governors, to raise funds for a new Chapel from

voluntary sources, but the meetings which were held to carry out this undertaking resulted in an expression of opinion on the part of Old Tonbridgians and others that a new Chapel should and could be provided by the Foundation.

A local Committee at Tonbridge, consisting of the Head Master and several Old Tonbridgians and Masters of the School having been formed to consider in what way the necessary funds could be raised, took the view that the cost of the fabric at least ought to be borne by the Foundation, and that voluntary donations should be devoted to the decoration and embellishment of the building; and a fund for this latter object was established.

At the end of 1897 a further effort was made by the Governors to induce the Charity Commissioners to allow a sum to be provided sufficient to defray the cost of a permanent chapel suitable to the needs and worthy of the reputation of the School.

After long correspondence the Commissioners, in 1899, abandoned the position of *veto* upon any further outlay for new objects which they had taken up in 1896 to the extent of signifying their willingness to allow outlay for the purposes of a new chapel.

The Governors, after consulting Mr. Campbell Jones, and obtaining from him a general design for a building of adequate dimensions, applied to the Commissioners for permission to expend £20,000 on a new building. The Commissioners stated in March, 1899, that they would allow £15,000 to be expended at the cost of the Foundation.

When the site was finally chosen the estimated cost of carrying out Mr. Campbell Jones' design, including cloisters and necessary internal fittings and lighting and warming, with incidental charges, amounted to nearly £25,000, and it was only by omitting a certain portion of the main structure in length, as well as the cloisters, that a reduction to anything like £15,000 could be made; and when tenders were eventually invited for the erection of a building so reduced, the oak seats which were in the specifications issued to builders had to be omitted in order to make the lowest tender acceptable. The lowest tender was that of Messrs. Strange & Sons, builders, of Tunbridge Wells, with whom a contract was duly made to carry out the modified plans for £14,116 5s. 10d.

The foundation stone was laid on the 22nd May, 1900, by Mr. Jeremiah Colman, M.A., D.L., Master of the Skinners' Company. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, had kindly consented to be present, and a large congregation attended, before the ceremony, at the Parish Church, where the Archbishop preached a sermon,

taking for his text: "Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil."—*Hebr.* v, 14.

The foundation stone is of Sicilian marble and is inscribed with the following words:

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam
et in usum veteris scholæ Tonbridgiensis
ab Andrea Judd milite conditæ
hanc ædem domino nostro Jesu Christo dedicatam
ædificandam curavit honorata Pellipariorum Societas.

Hunc lapidem posuit præfectus annuus
Jeremias Colman, A.M., I.P.
A.D. Kal. Jun. XI Anno Domini MDCCCC.
Custodibus.

C. Herberto Dorman.	Archididascalo.
Carolo H. F. Christie.	Carolo C. Tancock, S.T.P.
Johanne Poland.	Notario, E. Herberto Draper.
W. Wilding Jones.	Architecto, W. Campbell Jones.

IN CHRISTO FRATRES.

Two years later, on the 26th May, 1902, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, attended for the ceremony of opening and consecrating the new Chapel. On this occasion, also, the venerable Archbishop preached a sermon after personally performing the greater part of the special consecration service. Afterwards a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was entertained by the Skinners' Company at a luncheon in the School Hall, the Master, Mr. C. H. F. Christie, M.A., presiding, the majority of the Governors, many Old Tonbridgians, and other guests, the Masters of the School, and some of the sixth form boys, being present.

With the help of the decoration fund above mentioned, considerable progress had already been made with the interior decorations, notably the east window, designed by Mr. C. Whall, of Chelsea, and standard candelabra of an old Italian design.

The original statutes or orders drawn up and set out by the founder, and approved in 1564 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was therein for the time being appointed visitor, contained a provision for an annual examination to be held on the 2nd day of May in each year, from one o'clock to evensong, when the Head Master was directed

to invite the Vicar and others of knowledge residing in the neighbourhood to hear and decide which three of the whole number of boys had done best, by the judgment of the Master and learned hearers. It was provided that the first should be allowed a silver pen, whole of gilt, valued at 2s. 6d. ; the second a pen, parcel gilt, of the value of 2s. ; and the third a pen of silver valued at 20d., for their reward ; and that the whole company should go in order decently, by two and two, into the parish church, the three victors to come last, next to the Master and Usher, each of them having a garland upon his head provided for the purpose ; and in the church to kneel in some convenient place, to be appointed by the Wardens and Master of the school, and to say, or sing, some Psalms or Hymns with a Collect, for the preservation of the Queen's Majesty, and to have some honourable remembrance of their founder.

And, further, that if the Master or Usher should break any of the orders, and should continue "the Breache thereof," after being twice admonished by the Master and Wardens, then it should be lawful for the Master and Wardens to expel and "putt owte the partie so offending," and to place another able man in his room or office.

These statutes are signed by Dean Nowell, the final words being, "Thes articles touchinge the schole at Tunbridge I have perused "and doo like them well."

The expenses of this visitation are regularly entered in the Renter Warden's accounts, and include the hire of horses, and expenses disbursed. Few beyond the Master, Wardens, and Clerk attended, travelling being at that time a matter of difficulty, as Mr. John Evelyn remarks, who visited the school in 1665.

With the introduction of stage coaches and better roads, the Governors discontinued the riding on horseback, and came down either by coach or post-chaise.* Starting early in the morning, they arrived about ten or half-past, a.m., at Sevenoaks, where they refreshed themselves with a hearty and substantial breakfast. When starting again they were supplied with copper money, which was distributed *en route* to a party of smiths near the Windmill, at Hildenboro', who, standing in a circle with a coulter in one hand and hammer in the other, struck the **coulters** in rhythmic cadence, bowing as they did so, one after the other, producing a sound not unlike that of bells. Arriving at the school, they found the Masters and scholars drawn up to receive them, and were welcomed in a Latin speech, which was re-

* Rivington gives 1798 as the date.

sponded to by the examiner, which custom is still continued. On entering the school, the examination at once commenced.

The first day was generally denominated as "Flowering Day," from a custom which then prevailed of the boys soliciting flowers and evergreens for the decoration of the school, and the kindly disposed inhabitants who had none to give regaled the boys with cake and wine, until an instance occurred about 1833 when a boy was discovered in a condition wholly unfit to be placed before the Governors or examiner.

The second day, properly called Skinners' day, the Governors attended at the school at 9 a.m., when the names were called over, and candidates for exhibitions presented themselves. About 11 a.m. as many of the Governors as were able to leave the examination assembled in the parish church, where the clerk of the Company read out Sir Thomas Smythe's will† directing the Governors to distribute bread and cloth to the poor of Tonbridge, Bidboro', and Speldhurst, Otford, Sutton at Hone, and Darenth, which having been done, the Governors and visitors assembled in the Head Master's library to partake of his hospitality, returning again to the school speeches; recitations were listened to, and the prizes awarded by the Master and Examiner distributed, the three seniors of the VI form receiving the pens provided by the founder. A special service in the parish church concluded the school proceedings, and in the evening the Governors entertained the Masters, visitors, and head boy at a banquet in the Old Town Hall, the Governors returning to town the next day.

The proceedings at the visitation of the Governors were altered in consequence of the opening of the South-Eastern Railway; the substitution of three school terms for two in the year led to many changes. There were further alterations when the present scheme for the Grammar School came into force in 1881; and again when the Judd Commercial School, established in 1888, was included in the visitation.

In fact few of the old customs of the annual visitation survive. The present practice with regard to the examination, prize distribution, and entertainments is in marked contrast with what was usual so recently as only twenty years ago. It is, however, still the practice of the Governors, accompanied by the Examiner appointed by All Souls' College, to proceed on the morning of Speech Day, commonly called at Tonbridge, "Skinners' Day," to the School quadrangle, where, in the presence of the Masters and boys of the School, a congratulatory speech or address of welcome is recited by the Head

† This was discontinued after 1883, when a new Scheme relating to Sir T. Smythe's Charity was issued from the High Court of Chancery. See p. 219.

Boy in Latin, to which the Examiner readily and suitably responds. The names of the boys are then called over in the School Hall from the School Register by the Clerk to the Governors. This is followed by a special service in the Parish Church, the congregation including the boys from the two Schools of the Foundation, the old Grammar School and the new Judd Commercial School. Special reference is made in the service to the Founder and other Benefactors, and the lesson read is Chapter 44 of the Book Ecclesiasticus.*

In addition to other Benefactors named already, mention may be made here of Sir Thomas White, son of William White, a clothier of Rickmansworth, Herts, who was born 1492, in Reading. He was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Sheriff in 1546, and Mayor in 1553. He was knighted by Queen Mary for his services in Wyatt's Rebellion, but is more widely and deservedly known as the founder of St. John College, Oxford, 1555, being both a contemporary as well as an intimate friend of Sir Andrew Judd. He presented one of his twenty-eight scholarships, leading to a Fellowship, to Tonbridge School, or, in case of failure of a fit candidate, to Sevenoaks School.

HEAD MASTERS FROM THE DATE OF THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Name.	University.	Date.
1. Rev. John Proctor, M.A.	Oxford	1553-1558
2. Rev. John Lever	Cambridge	1559-1574
3. Rev. John Stockwood, M.A.	Oxford	1574-1586
4. Rev. William Hatch, M.A.	Cambridge	1586-1615
5. Rev. Michael Jenkins, M.A.	Oxford	1615-1624

* A copy of a Visitation Sermon published in 1637, but evidently preached some years before that date, has been recently found. It is called David's Instructor. A Sermon Preached at the Visitation of the Free-Schoole at Tunbridge in Kent by the Wardens of the Worshipfull Company of Skinners ;

“By Thomas Gataker,

“B. of D. and Pastor of Rotherhith.”

The printed copy is preceded by the following dedication : “To the Right “Worshipfull and much Honoured Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, Governor of the “famous Companie of Merchants trading to the East Indies, etc. Long life and “health here, with eternal happinesse else-where.” It is a very learned discourse, full of quotations from the Scriptures and “Heathen-men,” with copious marginal notes in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. Without the notes it would occupy 40 to 50 minutes in delivery. There is no sermon at the special service now-a-days.

	Name.	University.	Date.
6.	Rev. Joel Callis, M.A.	Oxford ...	1624-1637
7.	Rev. William St. John Newman, M.A.	Oxford ...	1637-1640
8.	Rev. Thomas Horne, D.D.	Oxford ...	1640-1649
9.	Rev. Nicholas Gray, D.D.	Oxford ...	1649-1660
10.	Rev. John Goad, B.D.	Oxford ...	1660-1662
11.	Rev. Christopher Wace, B.D.	Cambridge ...	1662-1668
12.	Rev. Thomas Roots, M.A.	Oxford ...	1668-1714
13.	Rev. Richard Spencer, M.A.	Not known...	1714-1743
14.	Rev. James Cawthorn, M.A.	Cambridge ...	1743-1761
15.	Rev. Johnson Towers, M.A....	Oxford ...	1761-1770
16.	Rev. Vicesimus Knox, LL.B.	Oxford ...	1771-1778
17.	Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D.D.	Oxford ...	1778-1812
18.	Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D.	Oxford ...	1812-1843
19.	Rev. James Ind Welldon, D.C.L.	Cambridge ...	1843-1875
20.	Rev. Theo. Barton Rowe, M.A.	Cambridge ...	1876-1890
21.	Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D.	Oxford ...	1890-1898
22.	Rev. Chas. C. Tancock, D.D.	Oxford ...	1899-

For biographies of the Head Masters the reader is referred to Rivington's "History of Tonbridge School," 2nd edition, p. 115 *et seq.*

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of Sir Andrew Judd's Foundation for the year ending 31st December, 1900 :

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S SCHOOLS, TONBRIDGE.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

(Published under the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners (Nos. 591 and 916), approved by Her late Majesty in Council.)

RECEIPTS.		Tonbridge School.		Commercial School.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1899	1,240	11	5	—	—	—
From Endowment...	7,353	4	11	934	2	4
“ Fees of Scholars	10,902	5	6	875	15	0
	<u>£19,496</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,809</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>
EXPENDITURE.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Management	611	18	11	—	—	—
On Property occupied by Schools	1,462	18	6	4	19	9
Temporary Annual Expenses	2,319	5	4	172	18	6
Extraordinary Expenses	955	2	4	—	—	—
Head Master's Salary, etc.	1,453	16	8	480	10	0
Assistant Masters' Salaries	7,036	0	0	687	5	0
School Plant	359	16	6	48	8	4
Examinations	216	19	4	15	9	11
Prizes	89	1	0	10	0	6
Printing, Stationery & Advertising	81	0	10	11	10	11
Paper, Pens, etc.	154	8	2	29	5	1
Coal, Water and Lighting	530	9	5	116	11	10
Cleaning, Portage and Incidental	314	3	6	68	3	1
Library and Museum	59	1	10	—	—	—
Lectures and Concerts	44	4	0	—	—	—
Chapel Expenses	142	15	1	—	—	—
School Games Fund	155	4	1	62	14	5
Volunteer Cadet Corps	150	0	0	—	—	—
Foundation Scholarships	716	13	4	62	0	0
Odd and Skinners' Scholarships...	240	0	0	—	—	—
Exhibitions	1,000	0	0	40	0	0
Swimming Bath	100	12	8	—	—	—
Loss on Tuition Fees	10	9	0	—	—	—
Balance in hand at close of Account	1,232	1	4	—	—	—
	<u>£19,496</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1,809</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>

By Order of the Governors, E. HERBERT DRAPER, Clerk.

SIR ANDREW JUDD'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, TONBRIDGE.

In 1888 a new school was established at Tonbridge out of the endowment of Sir Andrew Judd's Foundation.

For some considerable time the Governors had been aware of the need that existed in the town for a school giving a thorough education, mainly of a commercial character, to meet the requirements of tradespeople and others who would not, in ordinary course, send their sons to the Grammar School (Tonbridge School). Full consideration having been given to representations and memorials received on the subject, and to the ability of the foundation to allocate a portion of its income towards meeting the cost of such a school, the Charity Commissioners were approached. They gave their general assent to the establishment of the school known as Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School. By Clause 52 of the Scheme of 1880 for the administration of Sir Andrew Judd's Grammar School, it was directed that the residue of the income of that Foundation might be employed in improving the accommodation or convenience of the School buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the School; and that whatever should not be so employed, should, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as Unapplied Surplus, and be deposited in a bank for the account of the Governors, to the intent that the same, so soon as it should amount to a suitable sum, should be invested from time to time in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation in augmentation of its general endowment.

In the Scheme for Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School which was passed by the Commissioners under the Endowed Schools' Acts, and received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the 15th October, 1889, it was provided by Clause 2 that from the date of such Scheme a yearly sum of not less than £500 out of so much of the income of Sir Andrew Judd's Foundation, as should be applicable under Clause 52 of the Scheme of 1880, should be applied for the establishment and in the maintenance of a School for boys to be called Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School, Tonbridge.

Although the Scheme did not come into operation until October, 1889, the school itself was opened on the 17th September, 1888, in premises known as Stafford House, East Street, which the Governors hired temporarily for the purpose.

Mr. W. J. D. Bryant, who had for many years been on the staff of Tonbridge School as an Assistant Master, was appointed Head Master of the new school.

Unlike the older school, where at the present time nearly three-fourths of the boys are boarders, the Commercial School is for day scholars only, who must reside with their parents, guardians, or other persons approved in each case by the Governors. The fees are considerably lower than those of Tonbridge School. It is provided under the scheme that they shall be not less than £4, nor more than £8 a year, and the Governors fixed them at £7 10s. a year, subsequently reducing this to £6 a year for boys entering the school under ten years of age, until they attain the age of twelve. Boys may enter at the age of eight years, and may stay until they attain the age of sixteen, but not later, except with the permission of the Governors.

In 1893 the Governors acquired, at a cost of £2,059 4s. 4d., from the trustees of Sir Charles Hardinge, about eight acres of land in Brook Street Lane, Quarry Hill, as a site for permanent buildings for the school, and from plans prepared by Mr. W. Campbell Jones, A.R.I.B.A., school buildings, including a Head Master's residence, were erected. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Lewis Boyd Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., Master of the Company, on the 27th April, 1895, and Mr. Robert C. Bunbury, M.A., Master of the Company, presided at the opening function, on the 28th March, 1896. The buildings include, in addition to a large school hall and class rooms, an excellent laboratory and science lecture room, together with workshops for manual instruction, and cost, exclusive of the amount expended on the acquisition of the site, a total sum of £11,021 9s. 9d.

The following inscription is on the foundation stone of the buildings:—

Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School.

This Stone was laid by

Lewis Boyd Sebastian Esq. B.C.L. M.A.,

Master of the Worshipful Company of Skinners

Governors of the School

on Saturday, April 27th, 1895.

Robert Clement Bunbury
Alexander Leslie Tweedie
Arthur Barton Kent
Jeremiah Colman
E. Herbert Draper, Clerk.

} Wardens.

W. Campbell Jones, A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect.

Thos. Turner, Limited,
Builders.

Commencing with about 50 boys at Stafford House, in September, 1888, the school has steadily increased in numbers, and at the present time (1902) there are about 115 boys, more than half of whom come from Tonbridge, the rest coming from adjoining parishes and making the daily journey mostly by bicycle or train.

The Governors maintain scholarships tenable in the school consisting of exemption from the payment of tuition fees. The number of scholarships must not, under the scheme, exceed one for every ten boys in the school, and one-half must be open only to boys who are and have, for not less than three years, been scholars in some public elementary school or schools.

By means of exhibitions which the Governors are also empowered to award, facilities are given to boys of ability to continue their studies after leaving the school, at approved places of higher education, and on several occasions boys, on winning these exhibitions, have entered Tonbridge School.

In addition to the complete arrangements for teaching the boys in school, the need of suitable provision for school games has not been lost sight of. There is a large field attached to the school, which has been laid out for cricket and football, and, under the superintendence of some of the Masters, the best possible use is made of the playing area available for the boys.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY'S MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

In the preceding chapter an account has been given of the establishment at Tonbridge of Sir Andrew Judd's Commercial School. The present chapter gives a brief history of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Boys, which was established at Tunbridge Wells, although it was originally the intention of the Company that it should be placed in or near the town of Tonbridge.

The necessity of a commercial school for boys not requiring a classical education, had long been felt by the tradespeople resident in Tonbridge, and from time to time influential deputations from parents of boys of this class had pressed upon the Skinners' Company and the Charity Commissioners the desirability of providing such a school. As the result of lengthy correspondence and negotiation, the Charity Commissioners, at the request of the Skinners' Company, framed a scheme, which came into operation on the 31st July, 1880, directing that sums amounting to £10,000, belonging to the charities of Thomas Hunt and Lawrence Atwell, of which the Company were Trustees,* should be applied for the advancement of education, and should, together with a similar sum of £10,000, contributed by the Company out of their corporate funds, constitute the endowment of the Skinners' Company's Middle School for Boys.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company, were appointed Governors of the school.

Although at the time the negotiations were in progress the intentions and wishes of the Company as already stated were to place the school in or near the *Town* of Tonbridge, the scheme as finally settled directed that the school should be maintained in or near the *Parish* of Tonbridge, thus considerably enlarging the area within which the site for the school might be selected. The inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells applied to have the school placed at Tunbridge Wells, claiming that its usefulness would be of more value there as the population of that town was greatly in excess of that of Tonbridge, and that formerly the town was mainly included in Tonbridge Parish.

* See pp. 202 and 206.

Sites for the school were offered, practically free of cost, by the inhabitants of both Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells, and finally the Charity Commissioners rejected the claims of Tonbridge and preferred Tunbridge Wells, although in doing so they acted in opposition to the Governors' expressed wishes.

The school buildings, which were erected on the site presented by the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells, in the district of St. John's, on the road leading from Southborough to Tunbridge Wells, are constructed in red brick, with sandstone facings. There is a covered playground under the big schoolroom, four class-rooms, Master's and caretaker's rooms, and a handsome detached Head Master's residence. The ground in the rear (in all about five acres) was carefully levelled at considerable expense, in order to provide a good playing field for the boys. The buildings were erected under the superintendence of Mr. E. H. Burnell, the Governors' surveyor, at a cost of £7,457 10s., exclusive of the Head Master's house, which cost £3,069 10s. 2d.

The following inscription is on the foundation stone:—

1886.
 Skinners Company's
 Middle School for Boys.
 This Stone
 was laid on the xxvii day of October, M.D.CCC.LXXXVI by
 Lewis Boyd Sebastian, B.C.L., M.A., Master;
 George Barton Kent. William Masterman, D.C.L. } Wardens.
 Charles Dorman. George Arthur Trist. }
 To Commemorate the Foundation of the School by the
 Worshipful Company of Skinners, London, Governors.
 Edw. Herbert Draper, Clerk.
 Edw. Henry Burnell, Architect.
 William Oakley, Builder.

In 1887 the Governors elected the Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, then an Assistant Master at Dulwich College, to be the first Head Master.

The school was opened in September, 1887, the attendance of boys during the first term numbering sixty-six. In 1901 there were about 145 boys in attendance, the highest point reached.

The tuition fees which, by the scheme, might be not less than £8 nor more than £12 a year for each boy, were fixed by the Governors at an inclusive sum of £10 10s. a year, reduced to £8 15s. a year for boys under eleven years of age.

The school was maintained as a day school until May, 1894, when the Governors allowed boarders to be taken by the Head Master and

Assistant Masters, on the understanding that the total number of boarders in the school was not, at any time, to exceed fifty. By the scheme the boarding fees were not to exceed £40 in a hostel, or £45 in a Master's house, and the Governors decided to fix them at £36 a year for each boy under eleven, and £42 a year for each boy over eleven. In the case of two or more brothers in the school, a reduction of £3 a year each is made.

Foundation scholarships, tenable in the school, are maintained in accordance with the scheme, and one Hunt and Atwell Exhibition of the value of £35 a year, and tenable for not exceeding three years at any approved place of higher education, is offered annually.

In February, 1899, a considerable addition was made to the school endowment. For some time previously the income from the portion of the endowment that remained after the school buildings, etc., had been paid for, was insufficient for the needs of the school. To remedy this state of affairs, and provide adequate facilities for science teaching and for instruction in the use of tools, both important features in a school of this kind, a scheme was prepared by the Charity Commissioners at the request of the Skinners' Company as Trustees of Atwell's* Charity, and as Governors of the School, and received the approval of Her Majesty in Council, on the 2nd February, 1899, for applying for the advancement of education, and adding to the school endowment, a sum of £9,500 from the funds of Atwell's Charity, one of the charities which contributed to the original endowment of the school.

This scheme directed that a portion of the sum of £9,500 should be utilized in building and equipping rooms for science teaching, a workshop, and a gymnasium, and it also provided for the establishment of scholarships to be called Atwell Scholarships, to be tenable in the school by boys from public elementary schools.

These additional buildings were erected in 1899-1900 by Messrs. Davis and Leany, the contractors, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Campbell Jones, the Governors' Surveyor, the total cost, including the necessary equipment, amounting to about £4,000.

* See p. 206.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY'S MIDDLE SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
STAMFORD HILL, NORTH LONDON.

The Skinners' Company have in recent years established a School for Girls in the North of London, at Stamford Hill. The following is a summary of the facts which led to its establishment.

In October, 1883, the attention of the Court having been called to the accumulation of income belonging to two of the Company's charities, Thomas Hunt* and Lawrence Atwell† administered under orders of the High Court of Chancery, dated respectively 1st August, 1822, and 26th November, 1828), it was referred to a Committee to consider and report as to what object the accumulated fund and the accruing yearly income, not required for the specific purposes of these two charities, might most usefully be applied.

The Committee reported and recommended, in November, 1883, that application should be made to the Charity Commissioners for permission to establish in the Metropolitan District a Middle School for Girls.

The Court having adopted this proposal, the Commissioners were applied to, and in result a scheme was published by the Commissioners under the Endowed Schools' Acts, which received the sanction of Her Majesty by Order in Council on the 26th June, 1886.

The scheme commences by declaring that it is desirable to apply for the advancement of education out of Hunt's Charity (subject to a yearly charge of £2,000 for the purposes for which the same endowment is now applicable) a yearly sum of £800, and the sum of £6,000, being part of the amount accumulated out of the income of that charity; and also to apply for the advancement of education, out of the endowment of Lawrence Atwell's Charity (subject to an existing yearly charge of £100), a yearly sum of £700, and the sum of £8,000, being part of the amount accumulated out of the income of the same charity. It further directed that the said yearly and other

* See p. 202.

† See p. 206.

sums of money should henceforth be one foundation, and be administered under the scheme by the name of "The Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls," and the subsequent clauses describe the manner in which the school is to be carried on by the Skinners' Company as Governors.

In due course, following the publication of the scheme, steps were taken to provide suitable school premises, and after some delay a site upon property belonging to Tyssen Amhurst, Esq., at Stamford Hill, on the north side of London, was selected. The purchase of the same, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, was secured for the sum of £3,261 13s. 2d., and plans and estimates were prepared for the erection of school buildings capable of accommodating not less than 250 day scholars, and so arranged as to admit of convenient extension. The buildings were erected by Messrs. Holloway Bros., builders, at a total cost of £10,696 18s. 9d., including architect's commission and other contingent charges. The materials are red brick, with stone dressings and a mansard roof. There is a central tower facing the road, with two wings, and in the rear a large hall 80 feet long by 35 feet wide, with class rooms opening out on either side and a recreation ground.

The foundation-stone was laid by the Master of the Company, Chairman of the Governors, Mr. Charles Dorman, in 1889.

The inscription on the foundation-stone is as follows:—

This Foundation STONE of the
SKINNERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
was laid by
CHARLES DORMAN, MASTER,
June 6, 1889.

{ W. Masterman, D.C.L.	G. A. Trist.	}	Wardens.
{ W. C. B. Stamp.	H. L. T. Hansard.		

E. H. Draper, Clerk,
E. H. Burnell, Architect.

Holloway Bros.
Builders.

The school was opened in September, 1890. The numbers increased rapidly, and it was found necessary in 1892 to secure an additional piece of land and to provide more class-rooms and a gymnasium at a cost of some £7,843 18s. 1d. more. The total cost of land and buildings was £21,802 10s.

Under clause 34 of the scheme, there are ten foundation scholarships entitling the holders to exemption from school fees, and under

clause 35 ten Skinners' scholarships, for girls from elementary schools, entitling the holders to exemption from fees and to a money payment of £6 a year each.

Under clause 36, a yearly sum of £150 is provided for maintaining scholarships called Hunt Scholarships, each of a yearly value of not less than £10, or more than £15, tenable at the school or any place of education approved by the Governors where the education is higher than elementary, to be awarded to daughters of poor Freemen of the Company; and under clause 37 a sum of not less than £250, or more than £300, for maintaining exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not less than £25, or more than £50, tenable elsewhere at any place of advanced education, approved by the Governors, to be awarded on the result of the yearly examination, or such other examination as the Governors may think fit.

No girl can be admitted to the school under the age of eight years; and no girl may remain after attaining the age of seventeen, except with the permission of the Governors. The tuition fees are not to be less than £4, or more than £10. The Head Mistress receives a fixed stipend of £120 per annum, and a yearly capitation fee, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, of not less than £1, or more than £3, for each girl in the school.

The Company were fortunate in placing this school in a district which was being developed by the conversion of old-fashioned residences and large gardens into streets of moderate-sized houses; and in the appointment of the first Head Mistress, Miss Mary H. Page, out of a large number of candidates, they secured an experienced teacher and administrator under whom the school, after its opening in 1890, became in every respect popular and successful. Miss Page died in September, 1900, and pending the election of her successor, Miss E. F. Smither, who had been Miss Page's senior assistant since the opening of the school in 1890, temporarily took charge of the school as Acting Head Mistress. In November, 1900, the Governors elected, as successor to Miss Page, Miss Emily Newton, B.A., London, who had for several years been an Assistant Mistress at the school. The number of pupils in attendance at the present time (1902) slightly exceeds 350.

ALMSHOUSES.

The Almshouses belonging to the Company were formerly situated at St. Helen's, in the City of London, and Mile End. Shortly after the passing of the Skinners' Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities Scheme, in 1891, those at St. Helen's were let on building lease, and those at Mile End were sold and new Almshouses were erected on a site at Palmer's Green, Middlesex. A few particulars are here given of the foundation of the Almshouses, and of the several charities under which funds are provided for the benefit of the almspeople.

ALMSHOUSES AT ST. HELEN'S.*

"There is every reason to believe," says Dr. Cox, in his "History of the Parish of St. Helen's," "that the original endowment of these almshouses is to be attributed to the directions and bequest of Elizabeth, daughter of John or Thomas Scopeham, and wife of William Hollys, of St. Helen's, Lord Mayor of London, Alderman and Mercer, who died March 13th, 1543, and whose will is dated February 17th in the same year. The probate is dated March 28th, 1544, wherein she directs that her body shall be buried in the same monument as that of her husband, in St. Helen's Church, London, and bequeaths 100 marks to her brother, Thomas Scopeham, and requires her executors, Andrew Judd, Alderman of London, and her brother, Thomas Scopeham, to erect six almshouses for men or women, in the said Parish of St. Elyn's, and endow them with £10 per annum, out of which every one of the almspeople shall receive 7d. weekly, and the remainder to buy them coal."

If this be so, there is reason to believe that Sir Andrew Judd acted only as her executor, and that in order to assure the due accomplishment of the trust, inserted, as a proviso in his will, that the Skinners' Company should carry out the wishes of the benevolent testatrix. Whether Sir Andrew Judd was the actual founder of the almshouses or not, it is evident that he considered himself as such, and augmented the original endowment, vesting the funds and government of it in the Skinners' Company.

* See p. 163.

The following is an extract from the Court books, dated April, 1551:—

“The same day it pleased the Right Worshipful Sir Andrew Judd aforesaid in the presence of all the Worshipful aforesaid to give, establish and assure, unto the Master and Wardens and their successors of the Mystery of Skinners of the City of London for ever certain tenements, to wit, in Gracious Street five tenements adjoining together and two tenements in St. Ellynes Churchyard, in all amounting to ye yearly value of Twenty Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence for the accomplishment of these things under written First, that the Master and Wardens, their Successors after the decease of the said Sir Andrew Judd, whom I pray God long to preserve, by the Renter Warden of the Mystery aforesaid shall give and distribute unto six folk inhabiting in certain Almshouses erected by the said Sir Andrew Judd the sum of *iiij*^s weekly that is to say to every person appointed unto the said six Almshouses every Sunday *viiij*^d amounting by the year *xl* *viiij*^s.”

“To the Renter Warden from time to time for his pains in paying and distributing the foresaid sum weekly as aforesaid *10*^s for one whole year.”

“The said Renter to bestow yearly in Coals for the said Almsfolks and to be distributed among them the sum of five and twenty shillings and fourpence.”

“The residue of the profits coming and growing of all the aforesaid tenements to be bestowed and employed for the needful reparations of the same tenements, the foresaid Almshouses, and relieving of such as be poor Bretheren of the Mystery of the Fellowship of Skinners of the City of London aforesaid.”

By his will, dated 1558,* Sir Andrew Judd devised to the Company certain premises upon trust (among other things) to make the before-mentioned payments in connection with the people in the almshouses at St. Helen's.

(These payments, with others charged upon the same property, were in 1891 redeemed by the Company, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners.)

In the account of charitable foundations belonging to the Skinners' Company, these almshouses are called Sir Andrew Judd's and it appears that the Leather Sellers' Company had also seven almshouses on the site of St. Helen's Place.

From an old plan, *circa* 1680, it would appear that the original site of the almshouses erected by Sir A. Judd, in 1551, was enlarged by the addition of an adjoining building when the late almshouses were erected in 1729. A view of these buildings may be seen in the second volume of Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata."

Dame Alice Smythe,† daughter of Sir Andrew Judd, by her will, dated 1592, directed her executors to purchase lands of the yearly value of £15, to be conveyed in trust to the Skinners' Company, to make certain payments, including £10 8s. per annum for increasing

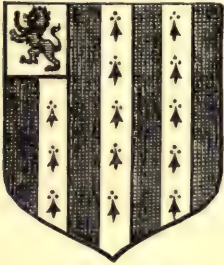
* See p. 162.

† See p. 207.

the pensions of six poor almspeople in St. Helen's, founded by her father, viz., to each one 8d. a week.

The property purchased consisted of various houses and tenements, being Nos. 3 to 15, Skinners' Place, Leadenhall Market, which property was subsequently sold, under the Leadenhall Market Act of 1879, to the Corporation of the City of London, and with the proceeds, a sum of £30,534 4s. Consols was purchased.

ALMSHOUSES AT MILE END.



LEWIS NEWBURY.

"Sable three palets ermine, on a canton argent a lion rampant azure. *Newberry, Berks.* (Newberry has a demi lion azure on the canton.)

MR. LEWIS NEWBURY, by his will, dated 20th February, 1683, directed his executors, after paying his funeral expenses and legacies, to use the residue for the benefit of six poor widows whose husbands were free of the Skinners' Company, by purchasing some small piece of ground, and building so many small houses for them, and endowing the said houses with the residue which remained undisposed of. Shortly after Newbury's death, Thomas Glover, his executor,* erected the almshouses at Mile End (apparently twelve, that being the number of annual payments made as far back as can be

traced) for twelve poor women, with rooms for a chaplain, and the sum of £1,851 was paid over to the Company, representing the residue of the testator's estate, the income whereof, at the rate of 4 per cent., has since constituted part of the almshouse endowment.

The site selected at Mile End adjoined the Trinity Almshouses, a narrow strip of land with a frontage of about 50 feet to the highway, and with an average depth of 213 feet. The entrance was by a wicket-gate in a high wall, and the houses (one-storey buildings), six on each side, faced one another, with a paved pathway in the centre leading down to the chapel, which was seen rising above the roof of the buildings on the right. The building containing the chapel consisted of three stories, one used as a warehouse or laundry in the basement, and a room over the same, which was utilised as a chapel, the upper floor, which had originally been appropriated as a chapel, having been found inconvenient to the inmates by

* See pp. 50-53 *et seq.*

reason of their difficulty in going up and down the steep narrow stairs. Beyond the chapel was a small square garden for the poor folk to walk in, very neatly kept, and in summer time, when the foliage was out, exceedingly picturesque, not to say enticing, as a pleasant retreat from the turmoil and bustle of the streets. The accompanying illustration by Mr. Herbert Railton is a pleasing representation of the same.

The funds applicable for the maintenance of the almspeople at Mile End were further increased by the direction of Mr. Spurling, a London merchant, who in his will, dated October, 1730, directed his executors out of his personal estate to purchase £200 Bank of England Stock, in trust, in their own or others' names, to pay the poor persons harboured and entered in the hospital at or near Mile End, belonging to the Skinners' Company, in equal parts or portions; but if the executors desired to be quit of the said trust, then they were empowered to transfer the £200 Bank Stock to the Skinners' Company upon similar trusts. Henry Spurling died 5th January, 1737, and his will was proved by his sons and executors, Henry, John, and James, on the 13th January, 1737. By the earlier accounts in the Company's books, 1739, it was ordered that the dividends of the £200 Bank Stock should be made up to £12, and a further sum of £20 Stock was purchased by the Company out of their own property, and the income of the whole stock continued to be paid every half-year to the widows in the above-mentioned almshouses, down to 1801, when, on the 29th December, the stock was sold, the Company continuing to pay the sum of £12 per annum.

THE CONSOLIDATED CHARITIES SCHEME, 1891.

ALMSHOUSES AT PALMER'S GREEN.

In 1887 the Company took into consideration the desirability of consolidating under one scheme of management the several charities applicable for the maintenance of the almshouses at St. Helen's and Mile End, and also certain charities for the poor of the Company. The unsuitability of the almshouses for modern requirements had for some time been apparent, and it was considered that the time had arrived for erecting new almshouses in the neighbourhood of London, and for selling or letting, on building lease, the sites of the old



OLD ALMHOUSES AND CHAPEL, MILE END.

buildings. The Charity Commissioners were applied to, and they, concurring in the Company's proposals, framed a scheme which came into operation on the 3rd February, 1891, under the title of the Skinners' Consolidated Almshouse and Pension Charities Scheme, and which deals with the following Charities, viz. :—

Sir Andrew Judd's Charity: The almshouse buildings at Great St. Helen's, and a sum of £466 13s. 4d. 2½ per cent. annuities, purchased by the Company and invested in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in redemption of the payments in favour of the almspeople at St. Helen's, charged upon the property devised to the Company under Sir Andrew Judd's will.

Dame Alice Smythe's Charity: The sum of £12,000 loan advanced to the Governors of Sir Andrew Judd's School, Tonbridge (repaid in 1901), and the sum of £12,501 15s. 11d. New Consols, standing in the name of the Paymaster-General, which has provided a further loan of £12,000 to the Governors of Sir Andrew Judd's School, these two amounts making together four-fifths of the £30,534 4s. Consols purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the premises in Skinners' Place. (The remaining one-fifth was appropriated to Alice Smythe's charities for the Parishes of All Hallows, Lombard Street, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, and subsequently formed part of the endowment of the Northampton Institute, under the scheme for the City Polytechnic of June, 1891.)*

Lewis Newbury's Charity: The almshouse buildings in Mile End Road, and a sum of £2,960 2½ per cent. annuities purchased by the Company in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to provide the payment of £74 per annum in respect of Newbury's bequest.

Henry Spurling's Charity: The sum of £700 2½ per cent. annuities, purchased by the Company in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, being the equivalent at the then current price of the £200 Bank Stock, sold in 1801.

Sir James Lancaster's Charity: The payment of £20 per annum by the Corporation of Basingstoke, Hants, for poor widows of freemen of the Company.†

John Meredith's Charity: The sum of £1,784 2½ per cent. annuities, purchased by the Company in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in redemption of payments in favour of poor of the Company, etc., charged upon the property devised to the Company under John Meredith's will.‡

* See pp. 208 and 259.

† See p. 212.

‡ See p. 220.

William Stoddard's Charity: The payment of £6 per annum by Christ's Hospital for the poor of the Company.*

The scheme provided for the consolidation of these charities and their administration by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company, who were empowered to deal with the almshouse buildings either by sale or lease, and also to acquire a site, or sites, for the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of the almspersons.

It also provided for the maintenance of eighteen almspersons, of whom six were to be men and twelve women, and also for the creation of certain pensions for poor persons not resident in the almshouses.

The stipends of the almspersons and of the pensioners were fixed at not less than 8s., nor more than 12s. a week, and in the election of both classes of beneficiaries preference is given to persons who, being otherwise qualified, are freemen of the Skinners' Company or the widows or children of such freemen.

Shortly after the passing of the scheme, the almshouses at Mile End were sold, and those at St. Helen's let on building lease, and new almshouses were erected on a site of about two acres acquired at Palmer's Green, New Southgate, Middlesex, for the accommodation of six men and twelve women, as provided by the scheme.

The new buildings are approached through handsome iron gates, flanked on either side by piers and brick enclosure. The architect, Mr. W. Campbell Jones, A.R.I.B.A., has introduced in two recesses the quaint old figures which formerly guarded the Mile End Almshouses. The new buildings have a south-east aspect, and contain a sitting-room, bedroom, scullery, and offices for each occupant, with a common room in the centre. The garden is tastefully laid out for the old folks. The buildings are within half a mile of the Palmer's Green Station, on the Great Northern Railway.

The following inscription is on the foundation stone:—

The Skinners' Almshouses.

This stone was laid on the nineteenth day of July

Anno Domini 1894,

by

Lewis Boyd Sebastian B.C.L., M.A., Master.

Robert Clement Bunbury	}	Wardens.
Alex. Leslie Tweedie		
Arthur Barton Kent		
Jeremiah Colman		
E. Herbert Draper, Clerk.		

W. Campbell Jones, Archt.

J. Godfrey and Son, Builders.

* See p. 209.

THE NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE, CLERKENWELL.

The Northampton Institute is one of several Polytechnic Institutions established in London in recent years. Pursuant to procedure under the City of London Parochial Charities Act of 1883, a certain scheme for the City Polytechnic was prepared by the Charity Commissioners, in 1891, with a view to the administration of three institutions, viz., the Birkbeck Institute, the City of London College, and a third, to be called the Northampton Institute, to be established in Clerkenwell. It is with the Northampton Institute that the Skinners' Company is connected. In the first place a sum of £6,100,* part of the proceeds of the sale of property in the City of London, belonging to the Charity of Alice Smythe was, by agreement between the Skinners' Company and the Charity Commissioners, applied, under the City Polytechnic scheme, for the benefit of the Northampton Institute. Subsequently the Court of the Skinners' Company resolved to contribute annually a sum of £1,000 for the purposes of the new institute. The late Marquis of Northampton and his son, the present Marquis, then Lord Compton, presented a triangular plot of ground in the Parish of Clerkenwell, on which the Northampton Institute buildings have been erected. It adjoins an estate belonging to the Skinners' Company, known as Meredith's or Clarke's Close Estate.†

Under the scheme technical education is provided, and recreation of various kinds.

The governing body of the Northampton Institute consists of twenty-one members, viz. :—

- 3 elected by the Central Governing Body of the City Parochial Foundation for a term of six years.
- 1 elected by the London County Council for a term of six years.
- 1 " " London School Board " " "
- 4 " " Skinners' Company " " "
- 1 " " Saddlers' Company " " "
- 1 " " Governing Body of the Birkbeck Institute annually.
- 1 elected by the Governing Body of the City of London College annually.

* See p. 208.

† See p. 220.

- 5 are co-optative, each being elected for a term of six years.
 1 is a life member (the Marquis of Northampton).
 3 are elected by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council annually.

The building was erected by Mr. Wallis, according to plans of Mr. E. W. Mountford, F.R.I.B.A., at a cost of £64,700, which, after furnishing and equipment, has amounted to about £80,000. The value of the site is stated to be £25,000. The enrolled Members and Associates of the Institute during the session 1900-1 numbered 847. Of these a comparatively small number were Students. The total number of Students at the Institute during the session, who were neither Members nor Associates, was 1,321; the Departmental Evening Class entries were 4,053. The classes cover a wide range of technical subjects in the engineering, optical, artistic crafts, chemical and horological trades, as well as in domestic economy and women's trades. In addition to the numbers actually enrolled, many persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood and others, participate in the advantages of the Institute. Thus, during the summer of 1901, over 15,000 bathers were admitted to the swimming bath, nearly two-thirds of whom were not enrolled members. The Saturday evening concerts are also attended largely by the public, to whom 5,177 tickets were sold during the winter season 1900-1. The Institute contributes to the amenities of the neighbourhood in other ways, the large hall being available on very reasonable terms for functions of various kinds.

Mr. Charles Dorman, Past Master of the Skinners' Company, was the first Chairman of the Governing Body, and after his decease, in October, 1901, Mr. L. B. Sebastian, Past Master of the Skinners' Company, was elected Chairman. Mr. Sebastian is nominated a Member of the Governing Body of the Institute by the Central Governing Body of the City Parochial Foundation. The Skinners' Company's representatives on the Governing Body of the Institute are Messrs. H. A. Wix, W. C. B. Stamp, F. H. Morris, and C. Herbert Dorman, Past Masters. Mr. A. B. Kent, also a Past Master of the Company, is a co-optative Member.

The income of the Institute for the year ending July 31st, 1901, amounted to over £11,000 (£11,409 13s. 10d.) towards which the Central Governing Body contributed £4,350; the Skinners' Company, £1,000; the Saddlers' Company, £573 10s. 2d.; the City Polytechnic, £1,000; the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, £2,195; the City and Guilds of London Institute, £234; and the Board of Education £425 12s. 1d.

THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

For some years the Company contributed £100 a year towards the salary of a Lecturer at Yorkshire College, Leeds, for the Leather Industries Department. In 1898 they resolved to contribute a sum of £5,000 for the erection and equipment of special buildings for this department of the College, and a sum of £250 a year for ten years towards paying the salaries of the teaching staff. Mr. T. L. Devitt, Judge Masterman, Mr. W. C. B. Stamp, Mr. F. H. Morris, and Mr. A. Barton Kent, Past Masters of the Company, are members of the Governing Body of the College, Judge Masterman being also a member of the Council, while Messrs. T. L. Devitt, W. C. B. Stamp, and F. H. Morris are members of the Executive Committee of the Leather Industries Department. The new buildings of that department were formally opened by the Master of the Company, Mr. Jeremiah Colman, M.A., J.P., D.L., on Monday, the 27th November, 1899.

In March, 1901, the Company made a further grant of £668 to make up the difference between the sum of £5,000 voted by them in 1898 and the total expenditure actually incurred by the Governing Body in completing the equipment, etc.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

Towards the erection of the City and Guilds of London Institute, at South Kensington, founded in 1878, the Company of Skinners contributed a sum of £3,000. Since 1881 they have also annually contributed to the general funds of the Institute. This contribution at first was £500 per annum, and was increased to £1,000 in 1884, and to £1,500 per annum in 1885. From 1888 the annual contribution has been £2,000. In addition to appointing twenty-two Governors of

the Institute, the Company are represented on the Council by Mr. H. A. Wix, Mr. L. B. Sebastian, Mr. F. H. Morris, and Mr. A. B. Kent, Past Masters of the Company, the two first named also being appointed by the Company members of the Executive Committee. In 1899-1900 the number of Students attending the Central Technical College, South Kensington, was 281, while the Day Students at the Technical College, Finsbury, numbered 200 and the Evening Students 639.

POOR PREACHERS.

The Company have in their gift twenty-nine pensions for poor preachers. These consist of:—

Four of £5 a year each, under the will of Sir James Lancaster* (1618), augmented to £20 a year each by the Company.

Two of £5 a year each, under the will of Mr. John Meredith† (1630), augmented to £20 a year each by the Company.

Twenty-three of £20 a year each given by the Company out of their own funds, viz.:—

Two created in 1829; and twenty-one (each tenable in the first instance for five years) created in 1888.

* See p. 212.

† See p. 220.

ESTATES IN IRELAND.

THE MANOR OF PELLIPAR.

For nearly three hundred years, until quite recently, the Skinners' Company were owners of large estates in the north of Ireland, in the County of Londonderry.

The connection of the City of London with the County of Derry, dating from early in the 17th century, is a matter of history outside the scope of this book, but a brief summary can properly be given here to indicate the part taken by the Skinners' Company in that important event of the reign of King James I, known as the Plantation of Ulster.

In or about the year 1608 the Crown, by the Privy Council (Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, being Lord High Treasurer), published proposals with the object of colonising or planting those districts in Ulster which had been forfeited to the Crown upon the suppression of the Irish Rebellion in the last days of Queen Elizabeth.

These proposals were not in the first instance specially directed to the City authorities. They were State papers, published for general information, and were intended to have the effect of a preliminary company prospectus of modern days. The terms and tone of them are persuasive, and not in the nature of precepts or calls for money. They indicated that his Majesty, not respecting his own profit, had chiefly in view the peace and welfare of Ireland, and that here was an opportunity for his subjects, being of merit and ability, to benefit themselves and do service to the Crown and Commonwealth.

As a whole, it was a statesmanlike project in accordance with the commercial enterprises of that age, undertaken in foreign continents, but, of course, there was this important difference, that the Irish Chieftains of the province of Ulster, after being suppressed, had either submitted or fled from the country, and that the district in question, although devastated, called for resettlement.

It could not be vacated or deserted by the Crown, which was in possession, for it would then have become a source of fresh dangers, and it was moreover in the main well worth colonisation.

The language of the State papers is in every respect dignified, and characterised by ability, and their arrangement is business-like and methodical. Their phraseology is, of course, to us quaint and amusing. They consisted in the first instance of a series of "Orders and Conditions" and "Articles," lengthy and comprehensive. Afterwards these were summarised under the title of "Conditions to be observed by the British Undertakers of the Escheated Lands in Ulster" under three sub-titles; "*First*, what the British undertakers shall have of "his Majesty's gift. *Second*, what the said undertakers shall, for their "parts, perform; and, *third*, in what manner the said performance "should be executed."

Probably the appeal to the public did not meet with an enthusiastic response, and so a direct application was made to the City; or, to quote from a book known as a "Concise View of the Irish Society," printed in 1822: "After the publication of the [foregoing] conditions "of plantation, his Majesty, conceiving the City of London to be the "ablest body to undertake so important a work, directed the Earl of "Salisbury to write a letter to Sir Clement Edmonds, the City Remem- "brancer, desiring him to acquaint the Lord Mayor (Humphrey "Weld) that the Earl wished a conference should be had with him on "the subject."

Accordingly, a meeting was held at the house of a leading Alderman on or about the 30th July, 1609, at which a State paper was considered, intituled, "Motives and reasons to induce the City of London "to undertake the Plantation in the North of Ireland."

It set forth the mercantile advantages which were to be gained by the undertaking, pointed out that the towns of Derry and Coleraine might be made almost impregnable, proposed the allotment of certain lands for commons for those towns, and suggested that the territory and county betwixt them, above twenty miles in length, might "be "planted with such undertakers as the City of London should think "good for their best purposes, paying only for the same the easy rent "of the undertakers."

The State Papers had apparently been brought to the notice of the Companies some months earlier, as there is on record a precept from the Lord Mayor to the Masters and Wardens of thirty-one Companies, the twelve principal Companies and nineteen others, to the effect that a previous precept had been neglected, and requiring them "eft-soones" to call the assistants together and to send four persons from

each Company to a meeting to be held at Guildhall to confer with the Mayor and his brethren. It is evident that the Companies were unwilling to have anything to do with the scheme.

In August, at a Court of Common Council, "four wise, grave and discreet citizens" were named who should go over and "view" the district of the proposed colony. The visit of these "Londoners," as they are called in the official correspondence, took place at once. It is recorded that "One is fallen sick and would fain return, but the "Lord Deputy and all the rest here (in Ireland) use all means to "comfort him, and to restrain him, lest this accident should discourage his fellow citizens." Later we find reference to their having returned. "The Londoners have seen and observed whatsoever may "make for pleasure, profit and advantage. Pray God they prove not "like their London women who sometimes long to-day and loathe to-morrow."* There are numerous letters and records which show, better than any summary could express, the difficulty of the problem which the King's ministers were trying to solve, and their anxiety that the enterprise should succeed. The "undertakers" who were being individually communicated with are spoken of as "dealing like merchants who will first know what benefit will arise for their money "disbursed."* It is urged that "the strangers that shall come for "undertakers must resolve to abide some storms before they come to "a profitable harvest."* The situation was this, that there were good districts and bad, cultivated lands (recently laid waste) and wild parts, and while there were persons who wished to settle peaceably, they were impoverished and unable to protect themselves against the wild Irish and other discontented persons who had nothing to lose, and probably nothing to gain by an orderly colonisation, or by a regulated military occupation.

The report of the four Londoners was considered by the Court of Common Council in December, 1609. It was favourable, more so than was justifiable, as experience soon proved, for the deputation had been received in Ireland by those whose business it was to put the best possible face upon what they had to show. It seems to have been by this time agreed, though no resolution had been passed, that the City would undertake the plantation; and a Committee was appointed to meet together with "the 4 Commissioners or Viewers" on the 2nd December. On the 15th December, having held five meetings, "and

* Cal. State Papers, Jr. 1608-10.

"long debated and consulted of all things incident to so great a "busynes," the Committee reported to the Common Council. Their report was adopted, and ordered to be presented as the City's answer to the letter of the Privy Council of July preceding. Among the numerous clauses of this most important report, two only need here be mentioned, viz., that £15,000 is named as the maximum sum to be expended, and that this sum should be raised by way of Companies, and in Companies by the poll, according to a rate of corn* set upon every Company.

The Privy Council objected that £15,000 was insufficient, and it was increased to £20,000, on the 22nd December, 1609.

As the object of this chapter is to narrate principally what bears upon the Skinners' Company's part in this undertaking, the larger story must be passed over quickly (with a remark in passing that the contemporaneous accounts of what was taking place in Ireland and in London will prove irresistibly fascinating to those who care to study them).

At this stage in the story we pass from the persuasive company-promoting of King James (whether the City could have turned a deaf ear to the Paper of Motives and Reasons, it is now idle to enquire), and come to the Precepts of the Common Council to the City Guilds, levying contributions towards the sum required. The first money raised for the plantation was levied under an order of the Common Council of 8th January, 1609-10. (1609 Old Style.) The Skinners'

* For more than a hundred years after the Reformation down to about the date of the Great Fire, 1666, the Corn Custom in the City of London was an important feature in the administration of civic affairs. For a fairly full account of this Custom reference should be made to the Historical Essay in Vol. I of "Herbert's History of the Twelve Livery Companies." It must suffice here to explain that the City used to provide stores of foreign wheat and other grain against times of scarcity. The Companies were required by Acts of Common Council to lend money for the purchase of this corn, and the Companies were assessed according to their comparative wealth or substantiality. In 1545 a list is given of the 12 chief Companies and 16 others. Four of the 12 are therein assessed at £100 each; five at £66 13s. 4d. each (100 marks, the Skinners being one of the five), one at £50; and two at £40 each. If the City decided to buy and store up say 2,000 quarters of foreign wheat, ready for sale and distribution at a future date, the Companies were required to lend money for the purpose according to their quotas under such assessment. The money would be found partly out of "the stock of the house," partly by contributions levied by the Wardens upon individual members according to their ability. The assessment would be revised from time to time, and it is this assessment which is understood to be here referred to under the words "rate of corn," in order that it might be ascertained how much each Company should be called upon to contribute towards the sum of £15,000 mentioned as the amount to be expended upon the Ulster plantation.

share of the £20,000, according to a schedule which accompanied each precept, was £1,106, and the fourth immediately required, £276 10s.

Mention must now be made of the Articles of Agreement between the Lords of the Privy Council on the Kings Majesty's behalf and the Committees* appointed by Act of Common Council on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, dated 28th January, 1609. By this agreement the sum of £20,000 was to be levied, and what afterwards came to be called "The Irish Society" was constituted. But in the agreement it is not so called, nor is it called a Committee, but "a Company which shall consist of one Governor, one Deputy to the Governor, and four and twentie Assistants." The Governor and five Assistants were to be Aldermen, the Recorder to be one of the Assistants, and the rest of the Assistants to be commoners of the City. The Deputy and twelve Assistants were to be elected annually. Any nine of them, the Governor or Deputy being one, were a *quorum* to hold and keep a Court. The first Governor elected was Mr. William Cockaine,† Alderman and Skinner, and the first Deputy-Governor was also a Skinner, Mr. Wm. Towreson.‡

The precepts to the Companies for payment were not willingly responded to. Nor were the Companies anxious to accept portions of the colonised district. They preferred to leave the management entirely with the new Company, the Irish Society. Apart from the difficulties arising in the colony, the seriousness of which for the present was not realised in the City of London, the contributions to make up the £20,000 were not being satisfactorily paid, and it must be noticed that the method of allotment and collection which was finally adopted was not settled until the end of the year 1613. In July, 1611, a further sum of £10,000 was required; and in April, 1613, another like sum, making the total £40,000. In March, 1613, pursuant to the Agreement of January, 1609, old style, Letters Patent were issued which constitute the Charter of the Irish Society, their exact legal title being "the Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the New Plantation in Ulster within the Realm of Ireland." The recital commences with the words "Whereas there can be nothing more kingly than to establish the true religion of Christ among men

* "Committee," in documents of the period, means a person to whom something is committed; (just as "referee" is one to whom something is referred.) "Committees" here means several such persons.

† Master of the Company in 1609, 1611, 1625. See p. 170.

‡ Master of the Company in 1616.

“hitherto depraved and almost lost in superstition.” Passing over the time of friction with regard to payment of the sums levied on the Company, we come to the solution by which in December, 1613, a division was made of the lands of the new colony, not among the 55 Guilds who had made contributions, but among the 12 principal Companies by the following method. The district or colony, exclusive of the towns of Derry and Coleraine, and some 4,000 and 3,000 acres of land respectively adjacent thereto, and also exclusive of the ferries and fisheries, was, after survey, divided into twelve portions; and these were assigned to the twelve principal Companies, by lot.

The process of allotment is well worth narrating: At a Court of Common Council, Mr. Alderman Cockaine, the Governor of the Irish Society, held in his hand twelve sheets of paper, or schedules of the twelve estates, numbered one to twelve. Corresponding numbers on pieces of paper, rolled and tied up, were put into a hat. The names of the twelve Companies and of the Companies associated with them, and the amount contributed or being contributed by each to make up a twelfth (£3,333 6s. 8d.) of the £40,000 total assessed, were written on other pieces of paper, and numbered one to twelve. Corresponding numbers on smaller pieces of paper, rolled up and tied, were placed in another hat.* Then the City Sword-bearer, “standing “in the midst between both hatts,” with one hand drew a figure representing a portion of the lands, and with the other a figure representing a Company and its associated partner Companies. Lot No. 12 fell to the Skinners, the “inferior” Companies associated with them being the Stationers, the Whitebakers,† and the Girdlers.

The sum of £40,000 was not the total required, even in the early days of the plantation, not to mention immense sums which were afterwards, especially in the time of Charles I, obtained by the Crown, in respect of the Companies' connection with the County of Londonderry. Mr. D. Miller, of the Irish Society, in his evidence before the House of Commons Committee, which sat in 1889, presented a paper showing that between 1609 and the end of 1615 the total amount levied from the Companies was £57,500, there being levies of £5,000, £7,500, and £5,000 after the £40,000 above mentioned.

* There were some slight variations and exceptions as to fractional amounts: and it was agreed that whichever Company became the owner of Lot No. 12 was to pay £160 in respect of a castle and other buildings then standing on that portion. No. 12 fell to the Skinners.

† The Whitebakers and the Brownbakers were distinct Guilds. Makers of white bread were not allowed to make or sell brown bread.

There were two exceptions to the prevailing rule as to each of the twelve "principal" Companies having "inferior" Companies associated with it. The Grocers and the Merchant Taylors were required to find more than a twelfth of the whole sum, for upon the basis of assessment, the rate of corn, the Grocers had to find £3,574, and the Merchant Taylors £4,086, and accordingly, each of them, besides becoming owner of one of the twelve separate estates, had originally a small share also in another of the twelve portions (the Vintners' and Clothworkers' respectively).

The contributions levied on the Skinners and the three associated Companies were as follows:—

Towards the £40,000.			Towards the remain- ing £17,500.		
Skinners	£1,963	0 0	Skinners	£822	10 0
Stationers	520	0 0	Stationers	245	0 0
White-bakers ...	480	0 0	White-bakers ...	210	0 0
Girdlers	370	0 0	Girdlers... ..	175	0 0
The Skinners had to pay also a fraction of 6s. 8d. to some other Company ...					
		6 8			
Total ...	£3,333	6 8	Total ...	£1,452	10 0

The County of Londonderry, according to the Rev. G. V. Sampson's survey (Concise View, p. 39), contained 326,000 Irish acres, or 409,309 English acres. The Skinners' portion was estimated to contain 44,500 acres (English), largest of all the twelve, but it consisted chiefly of mountain, moor, and bog land to the extent of more than 24,000 acres.

Beyond a general statement that the moneys levied were expended upon building towns and fortifications and the like, we have no precise information as to the destination of the large sums raised; but so far the Companies had not become legal owners of their portions.

The slow progress made with the work is in marked contrast to the energy shown in 1609 (when the four Londoners went over to Ireland), and the Common Council virtually decided to take up the work of colonising and contributing which was pressed upon them by the Crown. The difficulties on the spot are rather to be inferred from the crisis that came later at the end of King James' reign, but it does not

appear that the Companies were represented on the estates by agents or leading tenants for some time. The Skinners' first leading representative appears to have been Lady Doddington, in 1618. In October, 1615, the Companies were communicated with on the subject of their proportions being made Manors, and on the privileges and duties incident to this step; and they were reminded that care was to be had for the service and safety of the country, and that they were to make some freeholders on their proportions.

In September, 1616, the King granted his license in mortmain for the Companies to hold and for the Irish Society to grant. The document refers to the expenditure of great sums, to the fact that the Companies had begun to build, although they had no conveyance, and encourages them so "that they might in future tymes reape some "gayne and benefit of their great travailes and expenses"; and licenses the Irish Society to convey to the Companies. The conveyance of the Manor of Pellipar to the Skinners' Company is dated 1618.

From this date we must pass over the disturbed period extending from the last few years of James I, the complaints of Sir Thos. Phillips against the Companies, the worse times of Charles I, the contentions or struggle between the Crown and the City, the sequestration of the estates, the terrible outbreak in Ulster in 1641, the Cromwellian campaign, and all the vicissitudes of the revolution and restoration periods, and the eighteenth century, during which times the Pellipar Estate was let, as a whole, to lessees, who, in consideration of a fine and a fixed yearly rent payable to the Company, were in the position of resident landlords over the occupying tenants.

The last of these leases in the eighteenth century was that held by the Rt. Hon. Henry Cary and his predecessors in title, which expired in 1803. In December, 1803, the Company granted a lease to Mr. Robert Ogilby for sixty-one years certain and three lives. Mr. Ogilby, the lessee, died in 1839, but the survivor of the three lives, Mr. Robert Leslie Ogilby, his nephew, lived until May, 1872. He resided at the Manor House, Dungiven, and acted as agent for his uncle's trustees and his cousin, Mr. James Ogilby, who occupied Pellipar House and the Demesne, near to Dungiven. Upon the death of Mr. Robert Leslie Ogilby, in May, 1872, the Company suddenly came into possession, with the responsibility of having between 1,000 and 1,100 tenants under them.

In 1853, Mr. E. H. Burnell being Master of the Company, a deputation had visited the estate, and their report was printed for the use of the Court. Other deputations followed; in 1873, Mr. H. C.

Saunders, Master; in 1874, Mr. Charles Barry, Master; in 1876, Mr. T. Hobson, Master; and their reports were similarly printed, and contain much interesting information which was required for the future administration of the property by the Company in their new relation as direct landlords, entered upon in the hope that this connection would be mutually satisfactory. It is certain that the business of their Irish estate became an important item in the monthly transactions of the Court of the Company.

A claim for dilapidations, referred to in some detail in the Report of the Deputation of 1873, by the Company against the Ogilby Trustees, led to a claim of a novel kind by the trustees against the Company in respect of a field known as the Barleyholm (mentioned in the printed Report of the Deputation of 1876), that this field, which had been long regarded as part of the demesne appertaining to Pellipar House, was not originally a portion of the Manor of Pellipar at all, but had belonged to the Ogilbys as owners of an adjoining estate, it being contended that the course of the River Roe had in the eighteenth century been altered so as to add this meadow to the extensive park of the demesne, including it, so to say, in the park, instead of excluding it as formerly.

It was agreed to try this claim by arbitration at Dungiven, in August, 1878. A deputation was sent over consisting of the Master, Mr. A. S. Lawson, Mr. W. K. Langridge, First Warden, and Mr. J. H. Locke, Renter Warden; Messrs. H. C. Saunders, C. Barry, Past Masters; Messrs. E. H. Draper, Clerk; A. C. Rhodes, Solicitor; E. H. Burnell, Surveyor; and Wm. McDaniel, Beadle and Office Assistant. The Arbitration was held at the Skinners' Arms Hotel, Dungiven, and resulted in the establishment of the claim, and the award to the Ogilby Trustees of a sum of £900.

Following the practice of several other City Companies which had not sold their estates to individual landlords, the Company, on becoming direct landlords, made grants for improvements, and promoted undertakings of various kinds. They built schools and assisted the rectors, priests, and ministers; the teachers and the dispensary doctors. They also embarked upon a considerable scheme of planting trees upon sites recommended for the purpose.

Two railway projects were also supported by the Company; one, known as the Limavady and Dungiven Railway, part of the cost of which was met by a guarantee of interest upon a sum of £20,000, at the rate of £5 per cent., viz., £1,000 a year for twenty-three years, from July, 1883; and the other known as the Draperstown Railway

(from Magherafelt to Draperstown), affecting the Ballinascreen division of the estate, by a similar guarantee of £5 per cent. upon £5,000, viz., £250 a year for thirty years, from July, 1882.

But from about the year 1880, the agitation against payment of rent spread into districts in the North of Ireland which had hitherto been fairly free from this trouble, and although reductions in rents on the Pellipar Estate were voluntarily agreed to in 1882, under the new Land Act of 1881 (Mr. J. A. Moore, Mr. H. C. Saunders, Q.C., Past Masters, and the Clerk, going over on behalf of the Company to various parts of the estate for the purpose), and notwithstanding that the appointment of Mr. G. L. Young as Agent, in 1883, was attended with many good results, it was gradually becoming evident to members of the Court, especially to those who had taken a leading part in the deputations of 1873, 1874, 1876, and 1878, that for various reasons the new relation of the Company to their tenants as direct landlords, instead of there being a resident lessee or middleman, would not be attended with prevalent cordiality and good-feeling.

It has been stated that the Manor of Pellipar was the estate of the Skinners' Company and three other associated Companies—the Stationers, Bakers, and Girdlers.

In 1875 or thereabouts, the Stationers and Bakers desired to take a part in the management, and as an alternative, they ultimately agreed to sell their shares to the Skinners' Company.

The proportions of the four associated Companies were roughly, the Skinners' rather more than 58 per cent., the Stationers' 16 per cent., the Bakers' rather more than 14 per cent., and the Girdlers' rather more than 11 per cent. After the sale to the Stationers and Bakers, in 1876, the Skinners and the Girdlers were co-owners until the estate was sold to the tenants; the exact proportions of the two Companies, whether they had to receive or pay £100, being for the Skinners £88 11s. 8d., and for the Girdlers £11 8s. 4d.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. H. A. Wix, Master; T. L. Devitt, L. B. Sebastian, G. B. Kent, W. Masterman, Wardens; and E. H. Draper, the Clerk, visited the estate in the autumn of 1884, and another consisting of Messrs. L. B. Sebastian, Master; G. B. Kent, C. Dorman, W. Masterman, Wardens; W. Webb, Past Master; and E. H. Draper, the Clerk, in August and September, 1886; and in October, 1886, the Court decided to give the tenants an opportunity to purchase their holdings under the Ashbourne Act of 1885; the Girdlers' Company concurring in the proposal. Terms were arranged with Dr. Robert Todd, Solicitor, of Londonderry, to act as agent for

sale, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Moore, H. C. Saunders, Q.C., C. Barry, F.S.A., L. B. Sebastian (appointed Chairman of the Committee), and C. Dorman, with the assistance of the Clerk of the Company, was appointed to carry out the sale. This was in the main effected by about 1890, but the remnants of the estate, the poorer holdings occupied by tenants who were less able or less willing than the majority to buy under the Act, were not finally disposed of until 1898.

Allusion should be made to litigation, which took place in the first half of last century, at the instance chiefly of the Skinners' Company, against the Irish Society. Voluminous records of the case exist, and a brief reference only need be made here. The Skinners' Company, on behalf of the twelve Companies, claimed that the Irish Society were trustees for the Companies after the performance of certain duties imposed upon the Society, and that all surplus rents and profits accruing to the Society year by year out of rents, tolls, fisheries, forests, mines and minerals, etc., ought to be divided among the twelve Companies. The suit was brought in the Court of Chancery in the form of a motion to have a Receiver appointed to receive the rents, etc., payable to the Irish Society, and in November, 1835, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale, refused the motion. From this decision an appeal was made to the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellorship was at that time in Commission, and the case was argued before two of the Commissioners, Mr. Bosanquet and Sir Chas. Christopher Pepys. On the 27th February, 1836, the new Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham (Pepys), upheld the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and refused the motion, with costs against the Skinners' Company.

The effect of this decision in favour of the Irish Society was far-reaching, and there is no doubt that certain arguments and *dicta* reported in the case were relied upon recently in a suit brought at the relation of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. J. Johnston, in the form of an information by the Attorney-General, against the Irish Society and the City Companies, the object of which was to obtain a decision in the High Court of Judicature to the effect that the Society and the Companies were trustees of the properties, at any time held by them, for the benefit of the people of the districts, that is to say, of the towns and estates granted by King James to the Irish Society, and afterwards granted by the Society to the Companies.

This suit was commenced in January, 1892, and terminated in December, 1898, after being conducted and defended stage after stage at great cost to the defendants, in favour of the defendant

parties. The judgment of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, the Right Hon. Andrew M. Porter, is long and exhaustive. He describes the main object of the suit as being "to fasten upon the lands granted to the London Companies at the plantation of Ulster, or so much of them as has not been sold or otherwise disposed of, a trust for the public and general objects of the plantation." He said the question was one of evidence and that the evidence failed; and, finally, "The Companies were never said to be trustees in any of the documents relied on by the plaintiffs. They paid their money for their Irish estates. They were expressly told they were at liberty to reap a 'profit' or 'benefit' from what they got, and I am clearly of opinion that no Court has any right now to say that they are mere trustees for the plantation which was undertaken and completed more than 250 years ago."

By way of supplement to the foregoing narrative of the circumstances which led to the acquisition and disposal by the Skinners' Company of the Manor of Pellipar, the following may be of interest to those who wish to know its exact locality and some of its characteristics. It has been mentioned that it was the largest in area of the estates which were allotted to the City Companies in the County of Derry. It also differed from most, if not all the others, in that it was split up into several divisions, nominally five, though two of the five had townlands detached from the main division. The accompanying map shows the different divisions and their position in relation to Londonderry and other towns.

Their names and areas are as follows :—

Dungiven Division	containing about	22,342	acres.
Lower Cumber (or Faughan and Bond's Glen)	" "	5,922	" "
Upper Cumber (or Glen Randle)	" "	3,234	" "
Banagher	" "	4,744	" "
Ballynascreen	" "	8,242	" "

The largest contains the market town of Dungiven, a place of importance in the earliest days of the plantation. It now consists mainly of one long wide street of houses, the street rising from the level of the river to where the church of the Episcopalians stands. The chief residence is Pellipar House, situated near the river in a park of about 300 acres. Not far from the church are the castle grounds. Even before the plantation Dungiven had a castle. Situated in a large enclosure of mounds and walls, called a bawn, it formed a place of defence against attacks from the hill-country and of refuge for the

inhabitants of the town. More than fifty years ago the old buildings made way for what was designed as a handsome residential mansion. This, however, was never completed. It remains a mere shell, with castellated front some 200 feet in length.

The railway from Limavady, constructed some 20 years ago, has brought Dungiven into easier touch with commerce and travellers; and a modern system of supplying good water from springs on the side of Benbradagh mountain is another improvement of about the same date. Benbradagh mountain rises abruptly to a height of more than 1,500 feet on the left of the road leading into the southern part of the county, through the hamlet of Carn and up into the pass of Glenshane.

On the outskirts of the town is to be noticed the commodious new church of the Roman Catholics, and not far from it a standing stone, reputed to be a cromlech or druidical altar. At a short distance are the ruins of a very old church dedicated to St. Columba, and indicative of remote civilisation in this wild district. It is traditionally the burying-place of chiefs of the sept of the O'Kanes.* The mural monument, with a recumbent figure of a warrior, now much damaged, is said to be that of Coeey na Gall and his sons, and to date from 1385.

Some 6,000 acres of the Dungiven division are under cultivation, and upwards of 16,000 acres are "open, wild, and uncult," and the magnificent glen, through the wide valley with mountains on either side, comprises the greater part of these moors and grazing tracts. A drive over the pass in fine weather gives an impression of grand scenery never to be forgotten. On the left, after passing Carn, are Carntogher mountain, 1,400 feet, and Coolnosillagh, 1,370 feet; and on the right the White Mountains, 1,770 feet. In the valley is the source of the River Roe, which becomes a considerable stream as it flows through the arches of the stone bridge at Dungiven, passing over rocky beds and by splendid ravines before it is lost in the sea waters of Lough Foyle.

The Ballynascreen division is of less interest. It is poor land for the most part, and mountainous. The occupying tenants, with a few exceptions here and there, were reluctant to purchase their holdings

* In Wright's History, Vol. I., we read of the famous O'Neill, who surrendered to the Lord Deputy Mountjoy a few days before Queen Elizabeth died, that "the Northern Chieftain retired to Castle Roe on the banks of the river Bann in O'Kane's country, and subsequently took refuge in the wild district of Glenconkein, the exact locality of which is now uncertain, but it is described as a deep glen surrounded by woods, bogs and waters, and seems to have lain in the south of Derry on the borders of Lough Neagh."

under the provisions of the Ashbourne Act. This, whether from unwillingness or inability, was in marked contrast to what took place in the two Cumber divisions.

The Banagher division again is mountainous and wooded. In the detached townland of Loughtilube, the Faughan river takes its rise and gives its name to the larger part of the Lower Cumber division. Banagher adjoins other estates which, either from natural advantages or because the occupants have been more enterprising, compare favourably with it.

The two divisions of Upper and Lower Cumber, formerly spoken of as the Glen Randle and the Faughan and Bond's Glen divisions, take their names respectively from the parishes of Upper and Lower Cumber. They are, agriculturally considered, and in proportion to their areas, the most valuable, and they have the advantage, more especially Lower Cumber, of being only a few miles from Londonderry. The Oaks Lodge and Kilcattan House, in this division, are exceptionally well situated. The Slieve Kirk mountains, in the county of Tyrone, beyond the borders of the estate, but at no great distance, make a grand view seen from the well-cultivated Bond's Glen and the beautiful valley of the Faughan.

Much has been written elsewhere of the City of Londonderry and its connection with the City of London and the Companies' estates. In 1641, the Companies contributed large sums to buy bread and flour for the relief of the distress caused by famine in the district, the Skinners giving £150. In 1689, after the famous siege, the Rev. Thomas Walker, the late Governor of Londonderry, came to London to plead before the Irish Society for help to repair the houses which had been demolished by bombs and cannon shot; and the Society recommended the City Council to move the twelve Companies to advance £100 apiece so that the Society's tenants may be "encouraged to continue in their habitations until the season of the year shall invite those that have fled from the use to return and build their houses again."

Londonderry had been fortified with culverins and sakers given by the Companies, some of which still remain on the city walls. It appears by the Renter Warden's accounts that the Skinners purchased a gun for £25 from the Hon. East India Company; that it weighed over 18 cwt., and that a further sum of £11 was paid for sending it by ship to Londonderry.

APPENDIX I.

SKINNERS' COMPANY'S CHARTERS.

The following abstracts of the purport of each of the Charters are taken from the return made by the Skinners' Company to the City of London Livery Companies' Commission of 1880.

Charter, 1st March, 1327. 1st Edward III.

This charter is addressed to "Our beloved men of our City of London called Skinners," and states that the said men had by their petition besought that, whereas by the advice and assent of all the men of the mystery aforesaid in the city dwelling for the common utility of the commonalty of the realm to the said city resorting, it had then lately been ordained that every fur should be after a certain manner or fashion (in the charter set out), and that no skinner or philippar should sell old furs other than those which are taken from vestments (as in the charter stated), for as much as of the old furs and capuches as well the nobles as others of the community aforesaid believing them to be new, whereas they are old, are by the same philippars often deceived, and that no skinner or philippar any fur other than as old for the cause before mentioned by the streets and ways or the market in the said city in no wise do carry about for sale :

This charter approves and confirms the ordinance to the men of the mystery and their successors, men of the said mystery, and that the same ordination in all its articles in time to come may more firmly be observed, grants that certain honest and faithful men of the city aforesaid of that mystery, by the assent of the men of the same mystery, should be elected and assigned for enquiry on the premises in the said city and the suburbs of the same as often as it should be needful, so that the mayor of the said city for the time being by the testimony of those thus to be elected and assigned, those they shall find delinquent according to their demerits shall punish and chastise, and the furs made contrary to the ordination be forfeited to the city.

This charter then grants that the men of the said city and of the said mystery in divers fairs, videlicet, of St. Botolph, Winton, St. Ives,

Stamford, and St. Edmund, and the other fairs within the realm, should make the like scrutiny for the common utility of the men to those fairs resorting, so that the delinquents in this respect before the stewards of the said fairs upon their testimony should be punished and chastised, and that the furs in the hands of the skimmers or philip-pars found made contrary to the ordination above mentioned to the lords of those fairs should likewise remain forfeited.

Inspeximus Charter, 20th April, 1392. 16th Richard II.

This is an inspeximus charter, and after reciting the before abstracted charter or letters patent of 1st Edward III, and that by pretext of the said letters patent the said Skimmers had hitherto been accustomed to hold one guild or fraternity to the honour of God and the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to find and sustain two chaplains within the aforesaid city every year to perform divine service for the souls of "our said grandfather and other our progenitors," and also of the brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity aforesaid, and of all the benefactors of the same, and also for the souls of all the faithful deceased; it proceeds as follows:—

"We, for the devotion of the said Skimmers in this behalf, which seems good and holy, having consideration of our special grace and for sixty pounds, which the same Skimmers to us had paid into the hanaper, the said letters of him, our grandfather, and all and singular the things in the same contained, and the guild or fraternity aforesaid, esteeming to be right and proper, the same for us and our heirs do accept, approve and ratify, and to the Skimmers and the men of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors of the said city of London, we do grant and confirm for ever," and the charter—

Moreover grants licence to the Skimmers and men of the same mystery that they and their successors of "our city aforesaid," the fraternity or guild, to the honour of God and the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, may have and hold the same for ever without impeachment whatsoever may enjoy.

Also that the same guild or fraternity of Skimmers and other persons whom to the same they will receive, may increase and augment.

That in every year one master and four wardens from themselves, for the support of the charges touching and concerning the business of their aforesaid guild or fraternity, they may be able freely to elect and make for ever.

That the master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the same guild or fraternity, and their successors, one livery of garment of one

suit among them in every year, and a certain procession at the feast of the said precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and also a certain entertainment or feast within "our aforesaid city of London," in any competent place for this assigned may make, have, and hold, and among them may be able to treat, dispose and ordain for the good government rule and regulation of the guild or fraternity aforesaid for ever.

This charter then grants licence that the master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity aforesaid, and their successors may be able to acquire and receive lands and tenements with the appurtenances to the value of 20 marks, by the year, within the city aforesaid and without, for the sustentation of two chaplains and of other works of piety for ever. The statute of lands and tenements not to be put to mortmain edited, or that the lands and tenements "within our said city so to be acquired are holden of us in burgage notwithstanding."

Inspeximus Charter, 22nd February, 1437. 16th Henry VI.

This is an inspeximus charter, and after reciting the charter or Letters Patent of Richard II, it accepts, approves and confirms the same as the then present men of the mystery ought to use and enjoy the same, and confirms to them all and singular things in the same letters contained to use and enjoy as they and their predecessors had been accustomed to use and enjoy.

This charter then continues in the words following:—And further that the aforesaid men of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, in their acts to be done for the public weal, according to the force and effect of the letters before mentioned, and also about the due correction of the defects in the same mystery happening in whatever time to come against whomsoever impugning or willing or striving to impugn the letters aforesaid, or the contents in the same in anywise may be more safe and secure, and may be able so to be in all future times of our more abundant grace, we have granted and given licence for us, our heirs and successors as much as in us is to the men of the mystery aforesaid in the city aforesaid, "One guild or fraternity in honour of the said precious body of the men of the aforesaid mystery and others to unite, found, create, erect, and establish, and that guild or fraternity so united, founded, created, erected and established, to have and to hold and enjoy, to them and to their successors in future time to come to endure, and that they the same guild

or fraternity may be able to increase and augment as often as, and when to them it shall seem necessary and proper.

“That the men of the guild or fraternity in every year may be able to elect and make one master and four wardens of themselves, who, at the time of their election, shall have been Skinners and Freemen of the city aforesaid, to support the burthens of the business as well as to the mystery aforesaid, as touching and concerning that guild or fraternity, and also to rule and govern the same mystery, guild and fraternity, and that the said master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity aforesaid should be in effect and name one body and community perpetual, and have a common seal to serve for the affairs as well of the mystery aforesaid as of the guild and fraternity aforesaid.

“And that they and their successors for ever shall be persons able and capable in the law to purchase in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents and other possessions whatsoever of what persons soever.

“And that the same master and wardens and their successors for ever, by the name of the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of Corpus Christi of the Skinners of London, may plead and be impleaded before all judges whatsoever in courts and in actions whatsoever.”

This charter then after making a variety of regulations as to the exposure for sale of furs and the mixture and measures of new and old furs, and the packing of peltry and skins, grants that the master and wardens of the mystery and community aforesaid, for the time being, should have full power for ever of making and exercising due scrutiny of all works, business and wares of the same mystery, as well in the city of London and the suburbs of the same as in all places, fairs and markets whatsoever throughout the realm of England; that all false and deceptive works and wares should be taken by them as forfeited with the power at the discretion of the said master and wardens of chastising the operators and venditors with the consent of the lords or stewards of the fairs. Provided always that the master and wardens of the mystery and community for the time being in every year after they shall be elected, before the mayor of the city in his court take oath for the due rule and government of the mystery and community aforesaid, according to their knowledge in all things, and also for the scrutiny aforesaid, in all places, fairs and markets, in all things well justly and faithfully to be done, exercised and executed, sparing no one for favour or hatred in anywise.

Inspeximus Charter, 8th June, 1558. 4th & 5th Philip and Mary.

This is an inspeximus charter, and after reciting the before abstracted charters of Edward III, Richard II, and Henry VI, accepted and approved and ratified and confirmed the same to Thomas Percy, the then master of the mystery, Ranbrowne Bankes, Thomas Hunt, George Allen the younger, and Nicholas Marshe, wardens of the said mystery, and their successors.

Inspeximus Charter, 22nd March, 1560. 2nd Elizabeth.

This is an inspeximus charter. It recites the before abstracted letters patent of the 8th June, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, and after accepting and approving the said letters patent, ratifies and confirms the same unto Philip Gunter, the then master of the mystery of skimmers, Geoffrey Walkden, Richard Clifton, Thomas Banister, and Morgan Richards, wardens.

For £15 paid in the hanaper.

Charter, 20th June, 1667. 19th Charles II.

Reciting that divers men, sometimes of the city of London, called Skinners, and such as use the trade, mystery, and occupation of handicraft skimmers, had been anciently incorporated by several charters by sundry names; and, lastly, are incorporated by the name of the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ, of the Skinners of London, and had sundry privileges granted them by the said charters, by which the said men had power to elect one master and four wardens, skilful men of the said mystery, to rule and govern all the men of the said trade, and to search by themselves or their deputies within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, and any fair or market within the realm of England, for false and deceitful wares and workmanship of skimmers, to punish the offenders; by which said charters the said men of the said mystery, trade, or occupation have had the manufacturing of all manner of furs, cony wool, or other wools of furs, and the surplusage over and above such as they wrought into manufactures, they sold unto merchants and others, as well the skins and furs as the wool thereof, by the said skimmers, cut, clipped or divided from the pelts or skins to the great advancement of the trade and manufactory of this kingdom, and the increase and benefit of the customs of the Crown and its progenitors:

Also reciting an Act of the 5th November in the second session of Parliament of third James I, intituled an Act for the relief of such as lawfully use the trade and handicraft of skimmers, and that partly for that the said Charters and Act of Parliament had not been so duly put in execution as should have been, and partly that the manufacture of furs, skins, and cony wool was then much altered from what it was in ancient time, when several of the said charters were made, and many words and phrases therein used are now become obsolete, so that divers persons do raise many scruples and causeless questions touching the meaning of the same, and not having served seven years as apprentices in the said trade, take upon them to make muffs, and to fur garments, gloves, and other things for wearing, and also to cut, clip and divide the wools from the pelts and skins of coney skins and other skins and furs, and do daily make other encroachments upon the liberties and privileges so as aforesaid granted unto the said men of the said guild or fraternity, and to take, retain, and keep servants, journeymen, and apprentices to work with them therein, contrary to the intent of the said charters, and the liberties and privileges thereby granted unto the said men of the said guild or fraternity, and to the said Act of Parliament, to the great prejudice of the said men of the said guild or fraternity, and of the trade, mystery, or occupation of the said artisan skimmers, and to the great hurt and damage of our liege people :

This charter, then, to give relief and due encouragement to the men of the said guild or fraternity, and to settle and explain the said liberties and privileges theretofore granted unto them, and to make the best provision for the improvement of all furs, skins, and cony wool, especially those of the growth and product of our own dominions :

Gives, grants, and confirms unto the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skimmers of London and their successors, all and all manner of charters, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, exemptions, jurisdictions, manufactures of furs, skins, and cony wool, and the manufacturing, cutting, clipping, and dividing the wool from the pelt and skins of coney skins and other furs and skins the manufactures of making muffs, and of making of lining of garments, gloves, and other things with furs :

As also all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, advowsons, and hereditaments, goods and chattels whatsoever, which unto them the said master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skimmers of London, or to the master and wardens, and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ

of the Skinners of London, or any of them, or to the men of the mystery of Skinners of London, of in London by any manner of name or names whatsoever, had been given or granted, in or by any letters patent or other writings whatsoever of any estate of inheritance, and not by them or any of them actually surrendered or aliened, or which they or any of them had used or enjoyed, and did then use and enjoy by any lawful prescription, usage, or custom, or any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, or as in any ways belonging to the said trade, although the same had not been used, or had been misused, abused, or discontinued :

To hold the same by such rents, tenures, services, and sums of money and demands as the manors, messuages, etc., theretofore granted were respectively holden :

With a command, that the said master and wardens of the said guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London and their successors, should and might have, hold, occupy, and enjoy for ever all the said manors, messuages, land, tenements, hereditaments, rents, advowsons, liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, manufactures, and other the premises thereby given, granted, and confirmed as aforesaid, without the let or hindrance of "us, our heirs or successors." or of any justices, bailiffs, or other officers or ministers whatsoever.

This charter further grants and confirms unto the said master and wardens of the said guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London and their successors, to have, use, and exercise as well the making of laws, ordinances, and constitutions, as the government, rule, ordering, and correction of all manner of persons using the mystery, trade, occupation, or art of Skinners in London or the suburbs thereof, or in any other place as they lawfully had theretofore used to enjoy by virtue of any charter to them theretofore granted, with powers to search and view all wares, etc., and touching the using of the said trade by any person or persons, his or their servant, journeyman, or apprentice, the said person or persons not having served seven years at the least as an apprentice, and likewise touching all other things theretofore within the view, etc., of the master and wardens, by virtue of any charter as well within the city and suburbs as elsewhere ;

With a further grant of power to search and view and present the faults and offenders to the said master and wardens, to be punished and corrected according to law and justice ; to seize said wares and sue, implead, and proceed against offenders in respect thereof according to the laws and statutes of this realm, and the lawful ordinances of the said guild already made, or thereafter to be made, and convert

the benefit of all such faulty and defective wares after the same shall be duly found to be such, and what shall be recovered against offenders to such, and the same uses and purposes as the same benefits and forfeitures had formerly been.

Proviso, that all persons admitted into the Company before exercising any office in the said Company, should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the master and wardens of the said society, or any two or more of them to whom authority is given to administer the said oath.

Proviso, excepting to the corporation of felt makers, and any other felt makers, the privilege of cutting wools for making hats.

Charter, 4th April, 1685. 1st James II.

This charter, after reciting that the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of the city of London had surrendered all their powers, franchises, liberties, privileges, and authorities of or concerning the electing, nominating, constituting, being, or appointing of any person or persons into the several offices of master, wardens, and assistant and clerk of the said Company, which surrender had been accepted :

Granted and confirmed unto the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London, that they, the said master and wardens, and the freemen of the said guild or fraternity, and their successors from thenceforth, should by virtue of those presents be one body corporate and politick, in deed and name, really and fully by the name of master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of the city of London :

And that by the same name they should have perpetual succession :

And that they, and their successors, by the name of master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of the city of London, should be for ever thereafter persons able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, and possess messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and hereditaments of what nature, kind, or quality soever to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, year, or years, or otherwise howsoever :

And also to give, grant, demise, alien, assign, and dispose of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all and singular other Acts and things to do and execute by the name aforesaid : And that by the same name they should implead and be impleaded, answer and be

answered unto, defend, and be defended in whatsoever courts and places, and before whatsoever judges and justices and other persons officers in all actions, pleas, suits, complaints, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, in such manner and form as any other liege people of this realm of England, or any other body corporate in this realm, could, or might have, purchase, receive, etc.

That they might have a common seal serving to do the businesses and causes of them, and their successors for ever, and to break and alter the said seal at their will.

It then grants, that there should be for ever one of the said guild or fraternity who should be named master of the guild or fraternity, and four of the guild or fraternity who should be named wardens of the guild, and 20 or more of the guild or fraternity who should be named assistants of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of the city of London.

It then names, and constitutes by name, the master and four wardens to continue in office until Corpus Christi day then next ensuing, and from thence until others elected according to the ordinances in the charter expressed.

It then names and constitutes 21 assistants to continue in office during their lives.

It then appoints a clerk to the master and wardens.

It then ordains that the master and wardens, assistants, and clerk, should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath, and sign the declaration prescribed in an Act of Parliament for the well governing of corporations, made in the 13th year of King Charles II. ; and that in case of death or removal of any master, warden, assistant, or clerk, some other fit person should be elected in such manner as had theretofore for space of seven years last past been accustomed :

That no person should be elected into the office of master, warden, assistant, or clerk, who doth not hold communion with the Church of England, and within six months of such election have not received the sacrament according to the form of the Church of England by law established :

That every clerk of the said guild, before he be admitted into such place or office, should be presented to the Crown, its heirs and successors, to be approved under privy signet :

That every election contrary to the before directions should be void :

It gives power to the Crown by order of Privy Council to remove any master, warden, assistant, or clerk from office, and to appoint another in his place.

It further ordains that the master, wardens, and freemen of the guild should at all times thereafter be subject and obedient to the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London in all things that concern the good government of the said city of London.

It then provides and commands that no person who should not hold communion with the Church of England, or should frequent or be present at conventicles, or any unlawful assembly under pretence of religious worship, should be brought upon the livery of the Company when the same should be granted to them by the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, and that every person to be chosen upon the livery before being admitted, should be approved by the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, and take and make the before mentioned oaths and subscription.

It also contains provision that if any persons who were of the assistants at the time of the surrender should not within three months surrender his office and submit to a new election at the pleasure of the said fraternity, then every such person should be excluded from all benefit of the now stating grant.

This charter then gives, grants, and confirms unto the master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London aforesaid and their successors, all and all manner of charters, liberties, privileges, franchises, byelaws, constitutions, immunities, executions, jurisdictions, manufactures, etc. ; as also all manors, mesuages, lands, tenements, rents, advowsons, and goods and chattels whatsoever, which unto them the said master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London, or to the master and wardens and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London, or any of them, or to the men of the mystery of Skinners of London or in London by any names whatsoever had been given or granted in or by any letters patents or other writing whatsoever, or which they or any of them had at any time enjoyed by prescription, usage, or custom, to hold, occupy, and enjoy for ever.

This charter also grants and confirms to the said master and wardens of the said guild or fraternity of the Body of Christ and their successors power to make laws, ordinances, and constitutions as they lawfully theretofore had used to enjoy by virtue of any charter theretofore granted.

Also grants them powers to view and search wares and works similar to those in the previous charters for seizure of faulty and defective wares, and sue the offenders in respect thereof according to the laws

of the realm, and convert the benefit of such defective wares and what should be recovered against the offenders to such purposes as the same had formerly been.

With provisions of exception in favour of the Felt Makers' Company similar to those in the charter of Charles II.

An Act of Parliament made in the first session 2nd William and Mary, Caput 8, 1690, intituled "An Act for Reversing the Judgment in a Quo Warranto against the City of London and for Restoring the City of London to its ancient Rights and Privileges."

1. This Act, after reciting that a judgment was given in the Court of King's Bench in or about Trinity Term in the five and thirtieth year of the reign of the late King Charles II, upon an information in the nature of a quo warranto, exhibited in the said court against the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, that the liberties, privileges, and franchise of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, being a body politick and corporate, should be seized into the King's hands as forfeited; and forasmuch as the said judgment and the proceedings thereupon was and were illegal and arbitrary, and for that the restoring of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens to their ancient liberties of which they had been deprived, tended very much to the peace and good settlement of this kingdom, it was declared and enacted by the King's and Queen's most Excellent Majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the said judgment given in the said Court of King's Bench, and all and every other judgment given or recorded for seizing into the late king's hands the liberty, privilege, or franchise of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, should be and was thereby reversed, annulled, and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that vacates be entered upon the rolls of the said judgment for vacating and reversing the same accordingly.

14. And it was enacted by the authority aforesaid that all and every of the several companies and corporations of the said city should from thenceforth stand and be incorporated by such name and names, and in such sort and manner as they respectively were at the time of the said judgment given, and every of them were thereby restored to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, estates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedences and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the said judgment, and that as well all surrenders as charters, letters patents, and grants for new incorporating any of the said companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges, or franchises, made or granted

by the said late King James or by the said King Charles II since the giving of the said judgment should be void, and were thereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

15. And it was further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all leases, terms, and estates made or granted by any of the said companies since the giving of the said judgment for just and valuable considerations, should be of the same force as if the same had been granted by the said companies as thereby restored, and the said respective companies and their successors should have the benefit and advantage of all rents, reservations, etc., and the like remedies therefor as if the same grants and leases had been made by the said companies as then restored and the said rents, etc., had been made payable to them respectively.

16. And it was provided, that all persons who at any time since the said judgment had been admitted into the freedoms or into the liveries of the said companies, according to the usages and customs of the said city and their respective companies should be and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a freeman and of a liveryman, to all intents and purposes as if they had been admitted before the said judgment.

17. With a final provision, that the present Act of Parliament should be accepted, taken, and reputed to be a general and public Act of Parliament, of which all judges of the kingdom in all courts should take notice on all occasions, as if the same were a public Act of Parliament relating to the whole kingdom, anything therein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

APPENDIX II.

CALENDAR OF DEEDS RELATING TO BARTON'S LANDS, ST. MARY ALDERMARY.

*All the Evidences appertayning to the Landes of Mr. Barton in
Watling strete in the Parrishe of Aldermary.*

1306. 1. Grant by Richard, son of Ralph de Lammasse, mercer,
Sept. 3. deceased, of a tenement (bounds given) in the parish
of S. Mary, Aldermariecherche. 3rd September, 34
Edw. I. Seal entire.

1309. 2. Release by Richard de Lammasse to Richard de
June 22. Welleford of all his right to the aforesaid tenement.
Sunday before the feast of the Nativity of S. John
Baptist. 2 Edw. II. Seal broken.
1312. 3. Missing. Described in Register of 1578: * "The same
Nov. 12. Richard Lammas hath released his whole Right and
Tytle to the said Richard Welliford. Dated (Sunday
after the feast of St. Martin bishop) Anno Sexto
Edwardi secundi."
1315. 4. Release by John de Bettoigne, chaplain, to Richard
June 16. de Holbeche and Agnes his wife (daughter of Richard
de Welleforde) of all claim to the tenement in the
parish of S. Mary Aldermarichirche; which formerly
belonged to John de Bettoigne his father and Felicia
his mother, daughter of Robert de Kattelone. Among
the witnesses are Elias le Chaucer and Robert le
Chaucer. Monday after the feast of S. Barnabas
Apostle. 8 Edw. II. Seal entire.
- 1315-16. 5. Release by Richard de Lammasse to Richard de Hol-
March 6. beche and Agnes his wife, of all his right to the tene-
ment in the parish of S. Mary, Aldermariecherche
which formerly belonged to Ralph de Lammasse his
father. 6 March 9 Edw. II. Fragment of seal.
- 1315-16. 6. Release by Alice, widow of Ralph de Lammasse, to
March 1. Richard de Holbeche and Agnes his wife, of all her
claim to that tenement which was formerly her hus-
band's in the parish of S. Mary, Aldermariecherche.
Among the witnesses, Elias le Chaucer. First of
March 9 Edw. II. Seal entire.
1331. 7. Release by Hugh de Swafeld of Braundestone, co.
June 20. Rutland (son and heir of Hugh de Bradewell), to
Richard de Welleforde, draper, of his title to a tene-
ment (bounds given) in the parish of Saint Mary,
Aldermariechirche; and also to 40 shillings annual
rent. Thursday after the feast of Saint Botulph 5
Edw. III. Seal entire.
- 1357-8. 9. Grant by Richard de Welleforde, draper, to Alice,
Feb. 13. formerly wife of Adam de Denham, fishmonger, of 40

* This Register is described on p. 323.

- shillings annual rent out of a tenement (bounds given) in the parish of S. Mary, Aldermariechirche. 13 Feb. 32 Edw. III. Seal entire.
- 1357-8. 8. Letter of attorney by the same Richard, authorizing
Feb. 14. William de Ilkestone, rector of the church of S. Mary-
le-Bow, to deliver seisin of the said rent. 14 Feb. 32
Edw. III. Seal entire.
- 1357-8. 10. Grant by Richard de Welleforde, draper, to William
Feb. 19. de Ilkestone and other (twelve) members of the
Brotherhood of S. Mary in the church above men-
tioned, of a tenement (bounds given) in the parish of
S. Mary, Aldermariecherche. 19 Feb. 32 Edw. III.
Seal entire.
11. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: "The
same Richard hath gyven the premisses to Alice Den-
ham. dated Anno xxxii Edwardi tertii."
1360. 12. Grant by Stephen de Yoxhale, girdler, and Alice his
Nov. 13. wife, daughter of Richard de Welforde, to John de
Schalyngforde and Douce his wife, of all that tene-
ment with shop in front, which Richard de Wel-
ford (father of Alice) formerly purchased of Richard
Lammersse in Wattelyngstrete in the parish of S. Mary,
Aldermariecherche, and which came to the said Alice
by the testament of her late father. 13 Nov. 34 Edw.
III. Two seals.
1360. 12. Indenture (French) reciting the aforesaid feoffment,
Nov. 20. but making it voidable on payment by Stephen de
Yoxhale and Alys his wife of the costs with damages,
incurred in the prosecution of a plea concerning the
said tenement. 20 November 34 Edw. III. Two
seals.
- 1359-60. 13. Agreement by Stephen de Yoxhale and Alice his wife
Feb. 7. to demise to John de Schalyngforde and Douce his wife
the tenement with shop in front (bounds given) in
Watlingstrete, which came to Alice by the testament
of Richard de Welforde, her late father, for the term
of eight years from Easter next ensuing. Bond for
forty marks given by Stephen and Alice. 7 Feb. 34
Edw. III. Two seals.

1360. 14. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578:
Nov. 20.* "Stephen de Yoxall and Alice aforesaid hath (sic)
gyven to John Shellingford the right in the premisses
(20 Novem.) Anno xxxiiii^o Edwardi tertii."
1361. 15. Grant by William Craye, draper, and Alice his wife to
May 1. Walter Odyham, rector of the church of S. John upon
Wallebroke, and to Nicholas Douat, apothecary, of 40
shillings annual rent going out of a tenement in the
parish of S. Mary, Aldermariechirche; which the said
Alice had by grant of Richard de Welleforde. The
Feast of SS. Philip and James. 35 Edw. III. Two
seals entire.
1361. 16. Grant by the same Walter Odyham and Nicholas
May 15. Douat to William Craye, draper, of 40 shillings annual
rent, lately had by grant of the said William and Alice
his wife, and going out of a tenement, formerly Richard
de Welleforde's, in the parish above named. Eve of
Pentecost, 35 Edw. III. Two seals entire.
- 1362-3. 17. Release by William Craye and Alice his wife to John
Jan. 23. Shalyngforde of all their right to 40 shillings annual
rent out of a tenement in the parish aforesaid, which
Alice had by gift of Richard de Welleforde. 23
January 36 Edw. III. Two seals.
1365. 18. Grant by John de Schalyngforde to William Riche of
May 7. 40 shillings annual rent, going out of a tenement
(bounds given) in Watlyngstrete in the parish afore-
said; which tenement he had by feoffment of Stephen
de Yoxhale and Alice his wife, daughter of Richard
de Welforde. 7 May 39 Edw. III. Seal of arms.
1366. 19. Grant by John de Schalyngforde to Stephen de Yox-
Aug. 22. hale and Alice his wife (for the life of Alice) of two
marks yearly rent out of a teñit in Wattelyngstrete;
also to each yearly (for the same time) woollen cloth
for a tunic with hood, value half a mark. 22 Aug.
40 Edw. III. Two seals.
1366. 20. Confirmation by Stephen de Yoxhale and Alice his
Aug. 22. wife of their charter, made 13 Nov. 34th year, granting

* Possibly, from the date (20 Nov.), the French deed, No. 12, above described.

- to John de Schalyngforde and Douce his wife the tenement with shop in Wattelyngstrete, formerly purchased by Richard de Welforde of Richard Lammesse. Saturday the Octave of the Assumption B.V.M. 40 Edw. III. Two seals.
1366. 21. Release by William Riche to John de Schalyngforde,
April 30. of all his claim to 40 shillings annual rent out of a tenement in Watlyngstrete. 30 April 40 Edw. III. Seal.
1374. 22. Grant by John de Shalyngforde to John de Acris,
Nov. 1. John Haylys, Walter Godlake, clerks, John Lansel, John Elys and John Abbot, of all his tenement with shop in front (bounds given) in Watlyngstrete, purchased of Stephen de Yoxhale & Alice his wife, daughter of Richard de Welford. Thursday the feast of All Saints 48 Edw. III. Seal chipped.
1375. 23. Release by John Lansel, John Elys and John Abbot
June 24. to John de Acris, John Haylys and Walter Godlake, of all their right in the tenement in Watlyngstret, lately had by feoffment of John de Shalyngforde. Sunday the Nativity of Saint John Baptist 49 Edw. III. Three seals.
1378. 24. Grant by John Haylys and Walter Godlake, clerks, to
March 25. John de Shalyngforde and Isabel his wife of all that tenement, called 'Seint John on the hope', with shop in front, in Watlyngstrete; which tenement, lately had by feoffment of John de Shalyngforde, was released to them together with John de Acris, now deceased. Thursday the feast of the Annunciation B.V.M. 1 Ric. II. Two seals.
1387. 26. Deed of Roger Lotewiche, chandler and Marion his
Sept. 16. wife, reciting the testament of Richard de Welforde, whereby he devised his tenement in Watlyngstrete; first, to Agnes his daughter; then, to Alice, another daughter; and the heirs of their bodies, respectively begotten; with remainder, in default of issue, to the said Marion; and granting their said reversionary estate in the premises to John Killyngworthe, Alice his wife, and Thomas Canoun of the county of Essex. 16 September, 11 Ric. II. Two seals.

1387. 25. Agreement made between John Killyngworthe and
Sept. 17. Alice his wife and Thomas Canoun of Essex of one
part, and Roger Lotewich and Marion his wife of the
other part, concerning the reversionary estate of the
said Marion, after the death of Alice wife of John
Shalyngforde, in the tenement in Watlyngstrete. Im-
mediately after possession had, the said John, Alice
and Thomas are to be enfeoffed in the premises. 17
September 11 Ric. II. Three seals; two entire, the
third broken.
- 1409-10. 27. Grant by Henry Julyan and two others, executors of
Jan. 10. the testament of John Shalyngforde (proved 22 July,
1397) to Henry Barton and two others, of the rever-
sion, after the death of Alice, his widow, of all that
tenement in Watlyngstrete, devised to her for life by
her late husband. 10 January 11 Hen. IV. Three
seals.
- 1409-10. 28. Deed of Alice, widow of John Shalyngford, surrender-
Jan. 16. ing to Henry Barton and others all her estate in the
tenement in Watlinge street, which she acquired under
the testament of her late husband. 16 January 11
Hen. IV. Seal.
- 1418-19. 29. Release by Thomas Holewell, clerk, to Henry Barton
March 23. of all his right to a tenement, the reversion of which
he (Holewell) with the said Henry and William Songer
chaplain, now deceased, jointly acquired from the exe-
cutors of the testament of John Shalyngforde. 23
March 7 Henry V. Seal.
1469. Acquittance by William Hole, skinner, for £20, re-
Aug. 24. ceived from the Master (John Forster the elder) and
Wardens of the Skinners' Company, in final satisfaction
of the sum of £122, agreed by the late Master (John
Cooke) and Wardens to be paid for the erection by him
of certain buildings in Watlyngstrete, according to In-
dentures made 18 July 1468. 24 Aug. 9 Edw. IV.
Two tags; one seal only.

Mr. Harry Barton's Will Dated the Laste Daye of July
Ao 1434 and in the xiith yere of Kinge Henry VI. did
gyve to the Mr and Wardens of the corporation of
Skinners and to the Person of S. Jones in Walbrook

for the time being, and to their Successors vi Tenements being in sundry places within the Cittye of London for doinge of certen Almes Deedes &c. and for kepinge reparations and repayringe of certen Almes houses in Littell Woodstreete.—Mr. Barton's will with the Effectes ultimo Julii 1434.

APPENDIX III.

CALENDAR OF DEEDS RELATING TO COPPED HALL, BEING THE SITE OF SKINNERS' HALL.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|--|
| 1295.
Dec. 7. | 1. | Grant by Edmund earl of Cornwall to his faithful merchant, Reginal de Thunderle, citizen of London, of the tenement in the parish of S. John, Walebroke, called the Coppedhalle, situate between the king's highway on the East, and the stream of Walebroke on the West. London on the morrow of the feast of S. Nicholas in winter 24 Edw. I. Armorial seal, slightly injured. |
| 1324-5.
March 1. | 2. | Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: * "Walter de Aldeburie hath gyven to Simon de Kinderly certen shoppes in the parishe of St Jones in Walbrook. Dated Anno xviii Edwardi secundi." |
| 1324-5
March 3. | 3. | Grant by Simon de Kynardeslee knight and Margery de Wyleghby his wife to Sir Ralph de Cobham knt. of the Coppedehalle in the parish of S. John upon Walebrooke; which tenement the said Margery acquired from Reginald de Thunderle. Sunday after the feast of S. Matthias Apostle 18 Edw. II. Formerly two seals; one only remains. |
| 1324-5
March 3. | 3. | Duplicate of the foregoing. Two seals: 1. a shield with lion rampant within a quatrefoil, and in three of the spandrels, an owl, 2, a bird with foliage out of its beak. |

* This Register is described on p. 323.

- 1310-II. 4. Grant by Reginald de Thunderle to Margery de
Jan. 29. Wyleghby (for 250 marks paid in hand), of all that
tenement called Coppedehalle (bounds given) in the
parish of S. John upon Walbroke. Witnesses: Richard
de Refham, mayor, etc. Friday before the feast of
the Purification B.V.M. 4 Edw. II. Seal.
- 1310-II. 4. Release by Reginald de Thunderle to Margery de
March 8. Wyleghby of all his right to the tenement called the
Coppedhall which she now holds by his grant. Mon-
day 8 March 4 Edw. II. Seal.
1362. 5. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: "John
de Akerford hath gyven to Thomas de Wiltshire* and
Mabell his wife his Landes. Dated Anno xxxv
Edwardi tertii."
- 1377-8. 8. Grant by Thomas de Swynburne to Sir Robert de
March 1. Swynburne knt. his father, of his purparty (i.e. share)
of a messuage in the City of London, called the
Coppydhalle which descended to him by hereditary
right from William de Felton knt. Monday after the
feast of S. Matthias Apostle 1 Ric. II. Seal cracked.
1380. 6. Grant by William de Hilton knt., lord of Hilton in the
April 1. Bishopric of Durham, to Thomas del Strother of Glen-
dale, co. Northumberland, of all his purparty (or share)
of the messuage called the Coppidhalle. First of
April 3 Ric. II. Seal of arms (...two bars...).
1380. 7. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: "Wil-
April 1. liam Hiltons Lettre of Attorney to deliver possession
of the said Landes to Thomas de S(t)rother. Dated
Anno predicto."
1380. 9. Release by William de Hilton knt. to Robert de
May 10. Swynburne and others, of all his right to a moiety of
the Coppidehalle in the parish of S. John, Walbroke,
and to a moiety of five shops annexed to the said tene-
ment. London 10 May 3 Ric. II. Seal very small.
letters W.H.
1380. 10. Grant by Thomas de (*before* del) Strother of Glen-
May 6. dale to Robert de Swynbourne, Thomas his son and

* For "Wiltshire," See Register of 1578, fo. 19 dorso.

- William de Assheby of his moiety of the Coppidehalle, and also of his moiety of five shops to the same annexed; all which he had by the gift of William de Hilton knt. Witnesses: John Haddele mayor &c. William de Walleworth &c. 6 May 3 Ric. II. Seal broken.
1380. 11. Grant by Thomas de Swynbourne knt. to Robert de
June 10. Swynbourne and William de Assheby, clerk, of all his moiety of the Coppidehalle and of his moiety of five shops: which descended to him by hereditary right after the death of William de Felton, his uncle. 10 June 3 Ric. II. Seal entire—an eagle holding in its claws a hare or rabbit.
1380. 11. Release by Thomas de Swynbourne knt. to Robert de
June 10. Swynbourne and William de Assheby clerk, of all his right to the moiety of the Coppidehalle, and to the moiety of five shops: which he had by the gift of Thomas de Strother of Glendale. 10 June 3 Ric. II. Same seal.
1391. 12. Grant by Robert de Swynborne knt. to John Doreward, Clement Spice and James de Grotene chaplain, of the tenement called the Coppidehalle with five shops annex to the same. 20 Sept. 15 Ric. II. Seal of arms (...3 boars' heads coupéd.)
1391. 13. Letter of attorney by Robert de Swynburne knight,
Sept. 20. authorizing John Bysshope and John Co clerk to deliver to John Doreward, Clement Spice and James de Grotene chaplain, seisin of the Coppidehalle and five shops (as in the last). 20 Sept. 15 Ric. II. Seal of arms as the last.
- 1393-4. 14. Grant by John son of William Doreward, Clement
Feb. 26. Spyce, John de Boys, Thomas Lampet, Ralph Chamberleyn and James de Grotene chaplain to Robert Rikedoun, Robert de Teye, Robert Newport and William Gasconye of the tenement called the Coppidhalle with five shops. Witnesses: John Hadleye mayor, Richard Whytyngton sheriff &c. Thursday after the feast of S. Peter in the Chair 17 Ric. II. Two tags with four seals; of which 1. Arms (. . . ermine, a chev.); 2. broken; 3. shield of Arms; 4. device.

- 1393-4. 15. Missing. Described in Register of 1578: "William Feb. 26. "Doreyard and others have Appoynted Thomas Melreth and Ralphe Sperman for quiet season to Robert "Rickdon. Dated anno predicto."
- 1393-4. 16. Release by Joan, widow of Robert de Swynbourne kn. Feb. 28. to Robert Rikedoun, Robert de Teye, Robert Newport and William Gasconye, of all her right in the Coppidhalle with five shops. Saturday after the feast of S. Peter in the Chair 17 Ric. II. Small seal; letters I S intertwined.
- 1393-4. 17. Release by Thomas Swynborne kn. to Robert de March 9. Teye, Robert Rikedoun, Robert Newport & Wm. Gascoigne, of all his right to the Coppedhalle with five shops. Monday before the feast of S Gregory pope 17 Ric. II. Seal of arms broken.
- 1393-4. 17. Indenture (French) made between Thomas Swynborne kn. of one part, and Robert de Teye, Wm. March 5. Gascoigne, Robert Rikedoun and Robert Newport of the other part, reciting the preceding release, with condition of its being void upon payment of certain sums of money at stated times by Thomas Swynborne to John Hende, draper. In case of failure, the premises to be held in trust to the use of the said John Hende. Thursday before the feast of S. Gregory pope 17 Ric. II. Same seal (broken at top): shows the arms: Semée of cross-crosetts, 3 boars' heads coupéd: a file of 3 points.*
1396. 18. Grant by William Gascoigne, Robert de Teye, Robert May 16. Newport and Robert Rikedoun to John Heende and Roger Kegworthe of the Copped halle with five shops. Tuesday before Pentecost 19 Ric. II. Two tags with two seals to each; 1. Arms of Gascoigne (on a pale, a demi-lucy, erect); 2. armorial; 3. broken; 4. (?) A boar's head coupéd.
- 1397-8. 19. (No. 21 in Register of 1578) Release by William Lede- March 1. rede & John Pellynge to William Framygham, of all their right to a tenement (bounds given) in the parish of

* One of these two documents must be wrongly dated, for the French deed, as it recites the Release, must have been made *after* the other.

- S. John, Walbroke; and to 6s. 8d. free rent out of another tenement, which they jointly had by grant of William Horscroft and Ralph Mundy, skimmers. First of March 21 Ric. II. Two seals.
1397. 20. Release by Thomas de Swynbourne knt. to John
Oct. 24. Hende and Roger Kegworthe of all right to the tenement called Coppedhalle with five shops. 24 October 21 Ric. II. No seal.
- 1405-6. 21. (No. 22 in Register of 1578) Grant by William Fra-
March 8. mygham, skimmer, to Henry Barton, John Penne, Robert Mildenhale, Robert Skalton, John Pellynge and Wm. de Kent, skimmers of the tenement (bounds given) and 6s. 8d. annual rent; which he with Wm. Lederede and the said John Pellynge had by feoffment of William Horscroft and Ralph Mundy, skimmers, and which they (Lederede and Pellynge) released to him (see No. 19). John Wodecok mayor, said Henry Barton and William Crowmere, sheriffs, John Heende alderman of the Ward. 8 March 7 Hen. IV. Seal broken.
22. The number seems not to exist now.
1408. 23. (No. 24 in Register of 1578) Release by John Heende to
Sept. 5. Thomas Duke, Robert Mildenhale, Robert Scalton, John Pellynge, Thomas Rolfe, William de Kent, Richard Waryner and Henry Wodewey, skimmers, of all his right to the Coppidhalle with five shops; which they now have by gift of himself & Roger Kegworthe. 5 September 9 Henry IV. Seal of arms: (...chevron, on a chief a lion passant).
1408. 24. (No. 23 in Register of 1578) Grant by John Heende and
Aug. 28. Roger Kegworthe to Thomas Duke, Robert Mildenhale, and others, skimmers, of the Coppidhall with five shops; which they lately had by grant of Wm. Gascoigne and others (No. 18). 28 August 9 Hen. IV. Two seals, perfect; 1. armorial (for Heende); 2. a device.*
1409. 25. Missing Described in the Register of 1578: "Henry
"Barton and others hath (*sic*) Attorneyed Harry
"Lovelich for delyverie of season to Thomas (*sic*)

* This deed precedes No. 23 in date.

"Whittingham and other of the premises. Dated
"Anno x^o Henrici iii^o."

- 1408-9. 26. Grant by Thomas Duke (then sheriff of London) and
Feb. 15. others (see 23 & 24), skimmers, to Robert Whityng-
ham, tailor, and to Robert Brome and Thomas Hole-
well, clerks, of the Coppidhalle with five shops; which
they jointly had by feoffment of John Heende and
Roger Kegworthe (see No. 24). 15 February 10 Hen.
IV. Eight tags of which one only has a seal.
- 1408-9. 27. Grant by Henry Barton, John Penne, Robt. Milden-
Feb. 15. hale, Robert Skalton, John Pellynge and Wm. de Kent,
skimmers, to Robert Whityngham tailor, Robt. Brome
and Thomas Holewell, clerks, of the tenement in the
parish of S. John, Walbrooke, and of 6s. 8d. rent out
of another tenement (bounds given) in the same
parish; which they had jointly by the grant of Wil-
liam Framygham (No. 21). 15 February 10 Hen. IV.
Six seals perfect, show devices and capital letters.
- 1408-9. 28. Letter of attorney by Thomas Duke and others, autho-
Feb. 16. rizing Harry Lovelich, skinner, to deliver to Robert
Whityngham, Robert Brome and Thomas Holewell
full seisin of the Coppidhalle with five shops. 16
February 10 Hen. IV. Five tags with four small seals.
- 1408-9. 29. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: "a
March 1. "license of Mortmaine to Rob: Whittington, Rob
"Brome and Tho: Holliwaie (*sic*) the 3 messuages
"undernamed with a license of alienation in the
"same."
1409. 30. Missing. Described in the Register of 1578: "Robert
May 2. "Whittingham and Robert Broome Thomas Hollywell
"have gyven to John Penne Master of the company of
"Skynners and divers others THREE MESSUAGES
"one lying in the parish of St Martins Le Orgar in
"Candlewick streete and one in the parish of St. Jones
"in the warde of Walbrock and the third in the parishe
"of St. Jones in the warde of Dowgate to the use of
"the Master and Wardens of the company of Skyn-
"ners. Dated Anno predicto."

- 1426-7. 32. Grant by Robert Brome and Thomas Holewell, clerks, to Ralph Skynnard, William Gregory and others, skinners, of the Coppidhalle with five shops, which they, with Robert Whittingham deceased, jointly had by the feoffment of Thomas Duke, Robert Mildenhale and others; also the tenement in the parish of S. Martin Orgar (bounds given). &c. 22 January 5 Hen. VI. Two seals.
- 1482-3. 31. Grant by Cecily Mildenhale and Margaret Crooke, widows, daughters and heirs of William Gregory, late citizen & skinner, to Richard Chestre and sixteen others (among them John Pratte), skinners, of the Coppid halle with five shops, a tenement in the parish of S. Martin Orgar in Candlewykstreet (bounds given), a tenement in the parish of S. John, Walbrook, and 6s. 8d. out of another tenement in the same parish; which tenements and rent Ralph Skynnard, skinner, with William Gregory and others—all now deceased—jointly had by charter of Robert Brome and Thomas Holewell, clerks, dated 22 January 5 Hen. VI. William Gregory survived the others, and the premises after his death descended to the said Cecily and Margaret, as his daughters and heirs. 20 March 23 Edw. IV. Two tags; one seal only.
1526. 33. Grant by John Pratte, skinner, to William Beale, Thomas Davy, William Naseby and others, of the Coppidhall and other two tenements with 6s. 8d. annual rent: which he together with Richard Chestre (see No. 31) and others, now deceased, had by the charter of Cecily Mildenhale and Margaret Croke, widows, dated 30 March 23 Edw. IV. London, 8 June 18 Hen. VIII. Seal.
1557. 34. Grant by Andrew Judde, skinner and alderman, and Robert Collins, skinner, to Thomas Banister and others (among them William Banckes, William Cockyne, John Medcalfe and Wolstan Dixi), skinners, of the Coppid hall with five shops, the tenement in the parish of S. Martin Orgar, and 6s. 8d. rent in the parish of S. John, Walbrook; which they with William Beale and others now deceased had by feoffment

- of John Pratt deceased. 2 August 4 & 5 Ph. and Mary. No seals.
- 1592-3. 35. Grant by Wolstan Dixie knt. and alderman, William
Jan. 20. Cockayne the elder, William Bankes and John Med-
calfe, skimmers, to John Harbie, Nicholas Warner and
others, skimmers, of the Coppid hall with 5 shops,
tenement in the parish of S. Martin Orgar, and 6s. 8d.
rent ; which they had by demise of Andrew Judde and
Robert Collins, deceased. 20 January 35 Elizabeth.
Four tags, but 3 seals only.

APPENDIX IV.

CALENDAR OF DEEDS RELATING TO WHITTINGTON COLLEGE.

(Property purchased of Sir Richard Whittington's Trustees.)

1432. 1. Copy of Testament of George Gerveys, proved in
May 7. Husting, London, on Monday before the feast of S.
Dunstan bishop, 10 Hen 6 (12 May 1432). He thereby
devises to the Master and Chaplains of the College of
S. Michael Royal, or Whittington College, divers tene-
ments (with which the name of John Carpenter is
associated) ; and also two sums of £63 and £40 quit
rent out of tenements in divers parishes (the whole in
much detail). 7 May 10 Hen, VI.
1548. 1. Letters Patent under the Great Seal, whereby in
June 5. consideration of £92. 2. 7, paid to the Court of Augmen-
tations, the king grants to Armigile Wade gent, one of
the Clerks of his Privy Council, the House and site of
Whittington College, in the parish of S. Michael
Paternoster in Vintry Ward, & (among other things)
the Beadhouse or Almehowse, otherwise Goddes-

howse, abutting upon a stone wall excluding the Skynners Hall. Westminster, 5 June 2 Edw. VI. Great seal damaged.

1556. 2. Indenture dated 19 Nov. 3 & 4 Ph. & Mary, and made
Nov. 19. between Armigile Wade (or Waad) of Belseys in the parish of Hampstead, co. Middlesex Esq. of one part and Sir John Wentworth of Gosfelde, Essex, knt. of the other part; Witnessing that in consideration of £400 paid Wade sells to Sir John Wentworth the House & Site of Whittington College, &c. (signed)
AR. WAAD. Seal (a stag).
1556. 2. Bond for £500 to insure fulfilment of covenants
Nov. 19. specified in the foregoing Indenture.
1556. Deed of feoffment by Armigile Wade in fulfilment of
Nov. 19. covenants specified in the above Indenture granting the College, &c to Sir John Wentworth. 19 Nov. 1556.
1556. 4. Release made by Armigile Wade and Alice his wife to
Nov. 21. Sir John Wentworth of all their right to the premises. 21 Nov. 1556. Two seals.
- 1598-9. Indenture made 12 Feb. 41 Eliz, reciting the Act
Feb. 12. of Parliament intituled an Act for the establishinge the possession late of Sir Henry Unton knt. deceased and for the payment of his debtes whereby it is enacted that it should be lawful for Edward Coke attorney-general, John Crooke Recorder of the City of London, Henry Wentworth and Josias Clerke gentlemen, and the survivor of them, at any time within two years after the end of the then Session, by Deed to be inrolled in Chancery to convey to any person or persons all that messuage or tenement, called Whittington College; and that such sale should be effectual in law against every person, claiming any interest in Whittington College by Sir John Wentworth knt. deceased; now the said Edward &c., in the request of John Wentworth of Gosfield esq., in consideration of £400 paid by John Norris, convey to him Whittington College, late Sir John Wentworth's. Four seals.

- 1598-9. Indenture made 14 Feb. 41 Eliz. between John Wentworth of Gosfield, co. Essex, esq. of one part, and John Norris of Heywood, co. Berks esq. of the other part, witnessing that, in consideration of £400 paid, and in performance of covenants specified in a pair of Indentures bearing the same date, the said John Wentworth sells to the said John Norris the House and Site of Whittington College, &c. Seal (unicorn's head out of ducal coronet).
1602. Indenture made 3 Dec., 45 Eliz. (1602) BETWEEN Sir Dec. 3. John Norris of Heywood, co. Berks, knt of one part, and Richard Wiche, Laurence Warner, Edward Swayne and George Hickson, citizens & skinnors of London of the other part Witnessing that in consideration of £500 paid the said Sir John Norris sells to the said Richard Wiche, &c. the House and Site of Whittington College &c. (as by previous deeds before mentioned). (signed) Jo: Norreys kt. Seal of arms.
1602. Memorandum of livery and seisin to Richard Wiche &c. Dec. 7. the seventh day of December 45 Elizabeth.

APPENDIX V.

ARMOUR, FURNITURE AND LINEN IN 1580.*

ARMOUR.

Writenne the XXVIth of Septem^r, 1580.

- Item L newe Corsletts of the newest makinge and of the newe moulede all Complet.
- Item xxiiii^{ty} Corsletts of the olde makinge.
- Item ii almonne Corsletts.
- Item iii Blacke Corslettes.

* Extracted from the "Register Booke" commenced in 1578. See Appendix VIII.

- Item An armor for a Horsemanne.
 Item vi Almonne Ryvettes wth sallentes & splenttes.
 Item v olde Almonne Ryvettes rusty Lackythe onne.
 Item vii payre of Splenttes. Remaynythe iii odd spentes not hole.
 Item iii Salletes olde all rusty. Lackythe onne.
 Item lxxv Morris pickes whereof one lackethe a heade one lackinge.
 Item vi white Holburdes & vi more boughte in Mr. Herdsons tyme.
 Item x Browne Bylles whereof onne is brokenne Remaynder to be solde.
 I white lxx white morrens
 Item ii white morrens in thandes of
 Smythe, & Raynoldes. } lxxii morrens.
 Item no blacke morrens.
 Item lxxvi *Callyvers all newe stockede.
 Item x olde Hargebusses olde stocked & nawght.
 Item iiiii olde Hargebusses. †Barrettes to be solde.
 Item lix †Flaxes & Tucheboxes all good there is lx good and holes and stringe.
 Item viii olde Flaxes wth tucheboxes to be repayred & 2 old ones wytheoute Tuch.
 Item viii Horne Flaxes and A nose ix in all.
 Item xix Horne Tucheboxes. Lackythe ix.
 Item xxii Lether Flaxes. 20 to be solde.
 Item xvii Lether Tucheboxes to be solde.
 Item XXVII Mouldes 30 nowe.
 Item iiiii bundells of mache 20^{li} & 40^{li} old matche.
 Item v swordes & vii daggers & one solde at Aldersgate.
 Item xv§ Cressettes all Ironnde.
 Item ii shefe of Arrowes.
 Item xxxi lethers, & iiiii Dosenne bagges for muldes.
 Item xiii gyrdels, & 2 payre hangers.
 Item ii aunciente staves withe onne heade.
 Item i old Flaxes & xv olde brokenne Tucheboxes.

* Large Pistol or Blunderbus.

† ? Barrells.

‡ Fuses and Tinderboxes.

† Light folding Plates.

§ Wreathed rope smeared with rosin or tar suspended between two forks on a pole used for lighting processions.

IN THE HALL.

- Item one Table wth a frame vi longe joynede stoolles and iiii Tables wth viii frames for the sydes.
- Item the waynskottes all newe.
- Item a Cupborde for plate.
- Item iii Hanginges of auncyente Arres for the hall.
- Item a foldinge table to carve.
- Item vi armes viz. of the Companye, of Mr Champneyes, S^r Androwe Judde, S^r Richard Dobbes, Mr. Herdsonne, and Mayster Percy.
- Item iiii lyttell pottes gilte. & one more.

IN THE PARLOR.

- Item A Table wth a Frame.
- Item ii Formes of waynskotte.
- Item ii olde Carpetes.
- Item i Doz. of tapestrye Cusshens stuffed wth fethers.
- Item i Doz. of grene Cusshens stuffed wth fethers.
- Item the waynskotte all newe and settelede.
- Item a Table wth a Cubborde for y^e Clarke to write on.
- Item a hammer for the Mr (Master).
- Item A Skryne of wekes.*
- Item a payre of Bellowe.
- Item a fyreshoulle.
- Item a payre of Crepars.

IN THE COUNTINGE HOUSE.

- A greate presse of waynskotte.
- Item xii grete Cushens of arras stuffyde wth fethers.
- Item A Fayre arras Carpette.
- Item iii grete stremers for the Bardge.
- Item the newe Auncyente. (Records of the Company.)
- Item iii olde Flages wth armes.

* Skein of Wicks, *i.e.*, Candles.

- Item iii olde stremers.
- Item xiiii Trumpettes Banners.
- Item L Schildes.
- Item a writinge Table and ii Formes.
- Item a neste of Boxes.

IN THE LADIES' PARLOR.

- Item ii Tabels and ii Formes of waynskotte.
- Item vi Stooles.
- Item a Carving table.
- Item a plate Cupborde wth a Deske.
- Item a longe Forme.
- Item the waynskottes and seattes.

IN THE KITCHINNE.

- Item a Cestorne of Leade.
- Item ii morters.
- Item iii Lyddes of Ironne for the Ovens.
- Item the Rainge Ironne.
- Item ii grete Dressers.

IN THE PASTRIE.

- Item a Borde and iiii shelves aboute y^e same.

IN THE BUTTERI.

- Item a breadeteame.
- Item iiii shelves.
- Item ii beare Joystes.
- Item i Hanginge Racke.
- Item i hanginge shelve.

IN THE STOREHOUSE.

- Item the Trestelles and Skaffoldinge.

IN THE YARDE.

Item Nyne Boocketes.

LYNNEN.

Item iii Damaske Table Clothes.

Item ii Dyaper Table Clothes.

Item iii Damaske Towels dobbell.

Item iiii lytle damaske Toweles.

Item ii longe Dyaper Toweles.

Item iiii doz of damaske napkins lackinge one.

Item iii doz xi napkyns & Mr Mannynges hathe one.

All Lynnen new made.

Item iii longe tableclothes g^t every onne.

Item i Longe Towell g^t

Item iii shorte g^t

Item vii Dosen napkynnes.

These parcels are all Damaske.

APPENDIX VI.

PLATE IN 1578 AND 1580.*

30th June, 1578.

Item ii great Lyvere pottes with Lyddes and chessid in parte, wayinge
i^cLxxviii oz.

Item ii Middell Livere pottes with Lyddes. Powsned in parte wayinge
i^cxi oz.

Item ii small Lyvere pottes with Lyddes wayinge Lxxxiii oz ði.

* Extracted from the "Register Booke" commenced in 1578. See Appendix VIII.

- Item i great neste of Bowles chessid wainge iiiii^{xx} oz ði.
 Item iii *neste of saltes with one cover wayinge iiiii^{xx} xi. oz.
 Item A great standinge Cuppe with A cover having a Lyone holding a shilde and v hanging bettes of sylver wz' Lxiiii. oz. ði.
 Item A Lesser Standinge Cuppe with A Cover chasid with A vane on the same wayinge Lii. oz. ði.
 Item A Lesser standinge cuppe with A cover chasid wayinge xxvii. oz quarter.
 Item A Lesser standinge (cuppe) chasid with A cover wayinge xxx. oz ði.
 Item A standinge cuppe of Chrystall with A Cover of Christall wayinge xlix. oz. ði.
 Item A garnished Nutte with A Cover wayinge xxxii. oz.

1580.

- †Five Cockes guild wth Kivers of the Guift of Mr. Wm Cocken the-elder deceased wth Cases to them wth Cockes weigh.
 †Item one bason and ure parcell guilt.
 Item ii greate Livere pottes wth lyddes and Chessyde in parte wayenge iC lxxviii^{ten} ounces.
 Item ii Myddell Liver pottes; wth Lyddes & pownsyde in parte wayinge i C xi oz.
 Item ii smale lyvere pottes wth lyddes wayinge iiiii^{xx} xiiii oz ði.
 Item i greate neste of Bowles with a cover Chessyde wayinge iiiii^{xx} i oz ði.
 Item A neste of saltes wth i Cover wayinge iiiii^{xx} xi oz.
 Item a greate standinge Cuppe wth a Cover havinge a Lyon holdinge a shilde and v hanginge Bettes of Sylver wayinge lxiiii oz ði.
 Item a Lesser standinge Cuppe wth a Covere Chessyde wth a vanne on the same wayinge lii oz ði.
 Item a lesser standinge Cuppe wth a Covere Chasyde wayinge xxvii oz & quarter.
 Item A lesser standinge Cuppe Chasyde wth A Cover wayinge xxx oz ði.

* Struck through in the List of 1580, and "A" written over.

† The first two items have been added at a much later date. Compare with Lists of 1578 (fo. 41), and 1582 (fo. 64).

Itm A lesser standinge Cuppe of Christall wth A Cover of Christall wayinge xlix oz ði.

Itm a garnyshede Nutte wth a Cover wayinge xxxii oz.

*Item two white small booles of the Guift of Maudlin Perrin wayinge (blank).

*One standing Cupp.


PLATE IN 1627.†

With Additions down to 1658.

A TRUE COPPIE of a Noate of all the Guilte Plate belonging to the W^{rp}^{ll} Companye of Skynners and of all the white Plate alsoe, and of whose gifte and of whate weighte taken the xxth of December 1627 by Mr Warden Highlord and Mr Warden Covell.

This coppie was entred into this booke the xxiiith day of July 1640, by TH. PENNANT.

GUILT PLATE.

Two Dozens of ould guilte spoones Poiz †	...	...	z.
			48
1. One standing Cupp w th a Cover, a wilde Man w th a speare and Sheild on the topp thereof & the Skynners Armes on y ^e sheild poiz	...	...	56 ½
2. An auncient standing cupp w th a Cover, a Lyon houlding a Shield, on the topp thereof Marked	...	...	64
3. Another auncient standing cupp w th a Cover a byrd on the Topp: w th in the Boll of y ^e cup written Richard Hanchatt and Alice his wife poiz	...	...	53 ½
4. One standing cupp w th a Cover w th an armed man houlding a truncheon and sheild w th the Skynners Armes therein poiz	...	...	33 ¾ ¼
5. One standing peare cupp w th a Cover, an Armed man w th a speare and sheild and engraven thereon THIS IS THE GUIFT OF EDWARD SWAYNE CITTIZEN & SKYNNER of LONDON 1594 poiz	...	...	29 ¼

* The two last items have also been added at a much later date. Compare with Lists of 1578 (fo. 41), and 1582 (fo. 64).

† Extracted from the "Register Booke" commenced in 1578. See Appendix VIII.

‡ Weight.

	z.
6. One standing Cupp w th a Cover a PYRAMIS thereon engraven EX DONO DAUIDIS BRIGGS ANNO 1626 poiz	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
A browne Nutt Cup w th a Guilte Cover poiz 3 ounces abated for the nutt.	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Three great Guilte salts w th a Cover a vayne on the topp, engraven thereon RICHARD HAUNCHOTT poiz	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
Three wyne Cupps of JOHN HARBYE poyz. ...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
One broade wyne Boll of ARTHUR FRANCKE poiz	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Three wyne Bolls w th a Cover Poiz	91
Six liverie Potts, whereof two gallons two pottles and two quarts poiz.	381 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Massie guilte standing cupp w th a Cover, the under part of the Boll, and the knob of the Cover being Cristall poiz. 3 ounces abated for the Christall	46
Five Cocks poiz.	343 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 feathers & a little peece broaken of One Bason and Ewar of ROBERT MIDDLETON his Armes in the midst poiz.	156 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
In tot	1514 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
Deducted the Cocks	343 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rest	<u>1171 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$</u>
One Double salte, double guilte w th a man standing on a man's head in the topp of the Cover written in the bottome The guifte of MR JOHN BENNETT SKYNNER Anno Dni 1637 ...	62 11
One Bason and Ewar parcell guilte of ERASMUS HARBYE poiz.	83
One Cupp w th a Cover guilte of the guifte of Mr Nodes	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Five Velvett Garlands wrapt in a Dyaper napkyn. A plate Basket.	
ITEM one Coulte w th this inscription: The Guifte of Thomas Coulte Skynner to the wrpll. companye of Skynners 1648 poiz.	31

Item one standing cupp w th a cover of the gifte of George Breton sometyes Clarke of this compa- nye w th the companyes Armes thereon and written thereon Ex dono et in testimonium grati animi Georgii Breton olim clerici inclitæ societatis Pellipariorum London poiz.	39 13
40 peeces of white, 15 peeces of guilte.	
A COPPIE of the same noate for the WHITE PLATE and this noate I found written by Mr George Breton and was partly agree- able to the entry made in this booke fo: 42. Entred 24 Julye, 1640, T.P.	
1624. One Beere boll of the gifte of George Wat- kin, the Companyes Armes on it poiz.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Three beere bolls of WILLIAM SINGLETON poiz.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1618. Six beere bolls of THOMAS WICHE poiz Wants one ounce in one cupp redelivered.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
1618. Three beere bolls of WALTER MIEVES poiz	33
Three beere bolls of NICHOLAS CRISPE poiz ...	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two beere bolls of MAGDALEN PERYN Widowe Poiz	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Two beere bolls of THOMAS MIDDLETON, Usher of Westm' schole, w th his Armes being 3 Libards heads razed w th a bend and a T & N on either side the Armes with Mihi vita Christus poiz ...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Three wyne cupps of THOMAS FLETCHERS, poiz.	21
Fower wyne bolls of NICHOLAS FARRAR w th his Armes poiz.	46
1618. Six wyne Cupps of Phillipp Martyn poiz. ...	39
Three wyne Cupps of THOMAS DOBSONS poiz. ...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three wyne Cupps of THOMAS MIDDLETON sonne of ROBERT MIDDLETON w th his owne Armes poiz. noe comp Armes.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fower smale silver salts of JOHN MANNYNGS poiz	31
Two silver Chafing-dishes of JOHN HIGHLORD poiz.	67
Abated 4 ounces for the handells.	

	z.
One silver boate to put sugar in of NICHOLAS RICHARDSON poiz.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1621. One bason and Ewer of THOMAS SYMONDS w th his owne Armes poiz. noe Skynners Armes.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
One Voyder* and Knyfe of FRAUNCIS COUELL w th this inscription severally in the Voyder & knife The guifte of Mr. FRAUNCIS COUELL SKYNNER DECEASED the 7 of 7ber 1625 poiz of the Voyder	80
The knyfe Poiz	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
1626. Two Dozens of silver spoones with gilded heads of Mr John STONES guifte poiz. ...	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
In toto with the bason & Ewar parcell guilte ...	810 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
ITEM three silver cupps w th the Companys Armes engraven upon them w th this inscription, THE GUIFTE of MATHEW BONNY poiz ...	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
1636. ITEM two silver bolles w th the companys Armes engraven upon them w th this inscription THE GUIFTE of EDWARD POTHAM ...	24 8
	6li 14z. 3d.
	z.
ITEM two beere bowles and two wyne bowles of the guifte of Mr RICHARD WHITLOCKE poiz...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
ITEM one PEA-HEN of the guifte of MARYE PEACOCKE wth three chickens underneath w th this inscription about the foote The guifte of MARYE the Daughter of RICHARD ROBINSON and wife to THOMAS SMITH and JAMES PEACOCKE Skynner, with her Armes alsoe thereon poiz.	63 $\frac{1}{4}$
ITEM one standing Cupp w th a Cover of the guifte of ROBERT BATEMAN Esquier w th his Armes engraven upon the Cupp poiz.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

* A basket or tray for receiving remnants of bread, etc., from the table.

- ITEM one Cupp wthout a cover of the guifte of
CALEB COCKROFTE wth his Armes en-
graven thereon being the three mulletts poiz. ... 18 16
- ITEM three BEERE bowles and fower wyne Bowles
of the guift of JOHN HIGHLORD Esquier
sometymes Alderman of the Cittie of London,
wth his owne Armes of the one side and the Com-
panyes Armes of the other side of each peece
poiz. 72 $\frac{1}{4}$
- ITEM one salte of the guifte of Mr ROBERT
DICKENSON Deceased wth his owne Armes of
the one side and the Companyes Armes on the
other side, and with this inscription thereon
THE GUIFTE OF MR ROBERT DICKEN-
SON SOMTYMES Mr of this COMPANY*... 37 16
- ITEM one salte of the guifte of Mr RICHARD
ALDWORTH deceased wth his owne Armes of
the one side and the companyes Armes on the
other side and with this inscription thereon The
guifte of RICHARD ALDWORTH of LON-
DON Esquier, and brother of this companye who
deceased the xvth daye of March 1648 poiz.* ... 73 $\frac{1}{4}$
- More WHITE PLATE, belonging to the worpll com-
panye of Skynners.
- ITEM one standing cupp wth a cover of the guifte of
Mr Edward Powell wth his Armes of the one
side, and the companyes Armes on the other side
thereof, wth this superscription about itt The
guifte of Mr EDWARD POWELL CITIZEN
and SKYNNER of London 1654 poiz. 34 $\frac{3}{4}$
- ITEM one salte of the guifte of NATHAN WRIGHT
deceased wth his owne armes on the one side and
the companyes armes on the other side, with this
inscription thereon The guifte of NATHAN
WRIGHT Esquire 1658 poiz. 47

* Sold in 1827. See next page.

APPENDIX VII.

 PARTICULARS OF ORNAMENTAL PLATE BELONGING
 TO THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.

This Appendix contains a list of the plate belonging to the Company at Midsummer, 1902. There is reason to believe that valuable pieces of plate were, at different times, parted with to raise money required upon demands which could not be denied.

It is also on record that, many years ago, some of the Company's plate was sold, viz. :—

In 1678-9, two pieces for £30.

In 1695, by an order of Court, the Master and Wardens were directed to make sale of some of the plate.*

In 1827 the following were sold :—

Two silver tankards, marked "R. M."

One salt stand, the gift of Richard Aldworth.†

Two salt stands, the gift of Stephen Frewin.

One salt stand, the gift of Robert Dickinson.†

One salt stand, the gift of Nathaniel Wright.

In the list the arrangement is in the chronological order of the dates at which the Company acquired the various pieces of plate mentioned. In a few cases only is the date of manufacture much earlier than the date of gift or purchase, viz. :—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 26, 38, 43.

It will be observed that the older gifts are before the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century there were none. There were two gifts only in the first half of the nineteenth century; many in recent years. Nos. 19, 20, 26, 27, 28 were purchased by the Company. The inscriptions are printed in italics.

1. The Cokayne Loving Cups. These are "Five Silver and Gilt Cuppes on the fashion of a Cocke," bequeathed to the Company by Mr. William Cokayne, by will dated 24th October, 1598. The heads remove for the purpose of drinking. They stand each on a pedestal in the form of a turtle; each cup is 16½ inches high, and weighs 72 oz. On the receipt of the cups, the Company covenanted with

* See p. 64.

† See p. 313.



ORNAMENTAL PLATE BELONGING TO THE SKINNERS' COMPANY, 1902.

the donor's executors that they and their successors would thereafter use the said Guift Cups, "to be borne upon their elleccon day of "Mr and Wardens evrye yeare, before the Wardens of the said "Mistery for the elleccon of the said Mr. and Wardens, according to "the true intent and meaning of the last will and testam^t of the said "Will. Cockayne, deceased"; which has been the invariable custom ever since. The plate-mark is a small black letter "h," for the year 1565, with a lion passant guardant and leopard's head, with the letter "G" on a shield.

2. The Cowell Rose Water Dish. This is silver gilt. It is 19½ inches in diameter and weighs 76 oz. In the raised centre is the coat of arms of the Company, with their supporters, crest, and motto, surrounded by the inscription, which is repeated on the rim: "*The Guift of Mr. Francis Cowell, Skynner, deceased the 7th of September, 1625.*" Plate-mark, the small black letter "i," for 1566, with the initials R.V. on a shield, with a heart below.

3. The Breton Cup. This is a "loving cup"* of silver gilt, standing on a baluster stem, 12½ inches high. It weighs 29 oz. The

* The ceremony of "The Loving Cup" is of great antiquity." Under the word "hanap" in Viollet le Duc's "*Dictionnaire du Mobilier*," Vol. II, p. 115, details of this ancient Saxon custom are given. The Saxon word was *huap*: in French, *hanap*, coupe d'honneur; a cup or goblet large enough to allow of several having a drink out of the same "filling" or "bumper" (*rasadé*). The first who drinks cries "Waes hel," or "Wes hel," *i.e.*, "Salvus esto," and he who is thus greeted, before drinking, responds "Drinck heil," or "Drinkel," *i.e.*, "Bibe (*sic*) Salutem tuam." The "waes hel" became in French "vesseil," see Du Cange's Glossary; and we are also told by Le Duc that from the other word "Drinkel" (vieux cri Saxon) comes the word "trinquer," to chink glasses. The hanaps seem to have been made of maple "érable"; henap maserin or "maezer bowl." Le Duc quotes the following lines from an old MS. deposited in 1836 in the Bibliothèque Impériale, entitled "Li Romans de Brut."

"Costume est, sire, en son país (des Saxons)
Quant ami boivent entre amis,
Que cil dist *wes hel* qui doit boire
Et cil *drinkel* qui doit recevoir;
Dont boit cil tote la moitié,
Et por joie et por amistié,
Au hanap recevoir et baillier
Est costume d'entrebaisier.
Li rois, si com il li aprist,
Dist drinkel el si sosrist;
Provent but et puis li bailla.
Et en baillant le roi baisa."

Also in "*Roman de Parise la duchesse*," a unique MS. in Bibliothèque Impériale:

"Mult les Véissiez demener,
Treper e saillir el chanter;
Bublie crient e *Weissel*,
E *laticome* e *drinche heil*."

bowl is ornamented with the arms and crest of the Company, and round the rim is inscribed: "*Ex dono et in testimonium grati animi Georgij Breton olim Clerici inclitæ Societatis Pellipariorum, London,*" and on a corresponding oval: "*Qui obiit vicesimo nono Februarij, 1639.*" Plate-mark, the Court-hand N, standing for 1650, with the lion passant and leopard's head, and the initials W.M. on a shield, with a Moor's head. Clerk of the Company, 1625-39.

4. The Peacock Cup. A silver peahen, with three peachicks. It forms a "loving cup"; the head being removable; it is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and weighs 62 oz. 10 dwts. There is no plate-mark. On the foot of the cup is a coat of arms; in a lozenge, a chevron ermine between three esquire's helmets. The ground of the foot is embossed with figures of reptiles, turtles, snails, and tree-roots. On the base is inscribed: "*The gifte of Mary, ye daughter of Richard Robinson, and wife to Thomas Smith and James Peacock, Skinners, 1642.*" Thomas Smith and James Peacock were Masters in 1629-30 and 1638-39 respectively.

An oak pedestal for this cup was made a few years ago, to which is now attached the Silver Badge of the arms of the Company (1719) formerly worn by the Barge Master. See No. 19. See also p. 143.

5. The Bateman Cup. This is of silver gilt on baluster stem, $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, weight 27 oz., inscribed "*The gifte of ye Wor^pll Robert Bateman, Brother of this Company, and late Chamberlaine of ye Hon^obl City of London, who deceased ye 11th Decemb, 1644.*" On one side of the cup are the arms and crest of the Company, and on the other side the crest and coat of arms of the donor, viz., Or, three starres, issuant from as many cressants gules. The plate-mark is the Court-letter B, for the year 1639, with the lion passant and leopard's head, and on a heart-shaped shield is a mullet between five bezants, and on the upper part the initials D.W. Master, 1620-21.

6. The Powell Cup. This is a "loving-cup" of silver gilt, and weighs 26 oz.; inscribed: "*The gift of Mr. Edward Powell, Citizen and Skinner of London, 1654,*" with the arms of the Company on one side, and on the other a coat, quarterly, 1 and 4, party per fess or and argent, a lion rampant; gules, 2 and 3, six pheons, 3, 2, and 1. Crest: on a helmet an estoile. The plate-mark, the Lombardic letter V, answers to the date 1616, with the lion passant and leopard's head, and the initial F.

7. The Ridges Cup. This is silver gilt; inscribed: "*Ex dono Gulielmi Ridges, Armigeri, 13 Octo, 1670.*" On one side is a shield of arms, having "three demi-lions ermine." On the other side

is a crest, a demi-lion ermine, holding in his dexter paw a battle-axe. The plate-mark is the Lombardic letter V, for the year 1616, with the initials R.F. on a heart-shaped shield. Master, 1653-54.

8. The Albin Salt Cellar, commonly known as the Master's Salt. A silver salt stand, of octagonal form, height 9 inches, width at base $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 66 oz. 10 dwts. The foot is ornamented with the arms of the Company and a shield bearing on a cross five eagles displayed. On the top is inscribed: "*The Gifte of Ben. Albin, Esq., late Citizen and Skinner, of London, Decd. Año Dom. 1676.*" Master, 1669-70. The plate-mark is obliterated. There is a shield, with the initials W.P. and an estoile. On the rim of the salt are four projections or horns, which seem to have been for the purpose of supporting a covering, most probably a napkin, as it was considered desirable to keep the cover clear of the salt itself: "Loke that your salt seller lydde touch not the salte," said "the Boke of Kervinge."

9. The Kemp Leopard, commonly known as "the Leopard Snuff-Box." It is a silver leopard, collared, representing the crest of the Company. The head is removable, forming a snuff-box. On the body is a hinged lid forming another snuff-box. Round the collar is inscribed: "*The gift of Roger Kemp, Master, 1680.*" Weight, 34 oz.

10. The Bolle Cups. A pair of silver gilt loving-cups, each of which is 12 inches high, 6 inches diameter; each weighs 37 oz., and is ornamented with repoussé work, on baluster stem, having on a shield of arms three bowls issuant from each a boar's head erect. On the rim is inscribed: "*The Gifte of Edward Bolle, Esq., one of the Company of Skinners, 1680.*" Master, 1660-61. The plate-mark, the small black letter "f," stands for 1680, with the lion passant, and leopard's head, and the letters J.B. on a shield bezantée. An ancestor of the family was Alan de Swineshead, Lord of the Manor of Bolle Hall, in Swineshead, Co. Lincoln, hence the canting nature of the arms.

11. A pair of Silver Patens, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, weight 45 oz., standing on a foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, ornamented with the arms, supporters, and motto of the Company, inscribed: "*The gift of Mr. Lewis Newberry, Skinner, Ano Dom., 1684.*" Plate-mark, small text "g," for 1684.

12. The Newberry Cup. This is a silver flagon with cover. It is inscribed: "*The gift of Mr. Lewis Newberry, Skinner, '84.*"

23. Four-armed Epergne, 1862. 24 inches in height, on a raised plateau, 15 inches in diameter, with supports holding shields engraved with the arms of the Company and donor; weight 158 oz.; date 1829. It has the following inscription:—

1862.

Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners
by Thomas Glover Kensit, Esq., the Clerk of the Company,
in testimony of his esteem and friendship
for the members of the Court of Assistants.

Master, George Legg, Esq.
George Trist, Esq.,
Frederic Howell, Esq., } Wardens.
Samuel Wix, Esq.,
Frederic Turner, Esq., }

Mr. Kensit was Clerk of the Company, 1828-77.

24. A Snuff-box, the gift of Mr. George Legg, Master, 1862-63. It is of silver, in the form of an oval vase, surmounted with the Company's crest, with supporters on either side holding shields engraved with the Company's arms and motto or riband, the whole mounted on an ebony stand; weight 27 oz., "h," 1863. It bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners by George Legg, Esq., in testimony of the kindness of the Wardens, Court of Assistants, and the Clerk during his Mastership, June, 1863."

25. A Cigar Stand, the gift of Mr. George Trist, Master, 1863-64. It is of silver, weighs 60½ oz., with supporters of the Company, arms and motto, and is inscribed: "*Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners, by George Trist, Master, 1863.*"

26. Rose Water Dishes and Ewer. A pair of parcel gilt cinquecento rose water dishes, 18 inches in diameter, with ewer to match, 14 inches in height, elaborately wrought with Neptune, tritons, and sea monsters. Weight 68 oz., date 1848. Facsimile of the pair belonging to the Corporation of Norwich. They were purchased by the Company in 1871.

27. A Parcel Gilt Rose Water Dish, 18 inches in diameter, elaborately wrought in the Raphaelesque style, round the border, with figures and devices, emblematic of the arts and sciences, in the centre with enrichments representing the four seasons. Weight 42 oz., date 1849. The original by Briot, "a predecessor of Cellini," is at the Cluny Museum at Paris. Purchased by the Company in 1871.

28. Master's Badge. A jewelled badge in cinquecento style, of somewhat oval form, richly set with rubies and diamonds; at the base

a circular shield, surrounded by diamonds, with the date of the Company's first charter, 1327, in enamel. The greater part of the badge is occupied by the arms and supporters in their proper heraldic colours, surmounted by the crest. It bears the following inscription:—

1874. Charles Barry, Master,

Joseph Causton, Thomas Hobson, Richard Knight Causton,

William K. J. Langridge, Wardens.

29. Snuff-box, on oak stand; it is of silver; weighs 69½ oz., and is inscribed: "*Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners by Joseph Causton, Master, 1875-76.*"

30. Snuff-box. It is of silver; weighs 39 oz.; the model of a wolf, and is inscribed: "*Presented by Thomas Hobson, Master, 1876-77.*"

31. Snuff-box; a silver model of a mail coach. Weight 48 oz. Is inscribed: "*Bequeathed to the Worshipful Company of Skinners by W. K. J. Langridge, Master, 1879-80 (who died on the 12th day of November, 1882), as a lasting testimonial of his regard and esteem for the members of the Court with whom he had been associated.*"

32. Silver Gilt Rose Water Dish, weight 101 oz., 1887. Is inscribed: "*The Joint Gift of John William Trist, F.S.A., Master, 1881-2; John Henry Locke, Master, 1882-3; Herbert Alexander Wix, Master, 1884-5; in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, August, 1887.*"

33. Gold Badge for First Warden. "*The Gift of William Webb, Esq., Master, 1883-84.*"

34. Six Silver Salt Cellars, weight 37¾ oz. "*Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners by Thomas Lane Devitt, Master, 1885-86.*"

35. Gold Badge for Second Warden. "*The Gift of L. B. Sebastian, Esq., Master, 1886-87.*"

36. Gold Badge for the Third Warden. "*The Gift of G. Barton Kent, Esq., Master, 1887-88.*"

37. A massive Silver Centre Piece, representing an oak-tree in full foliage, with groups of wild animals—bears, wolves, silver foxes, squirrel, and ermine—suggestive of some of the principal pelts and vents in which the Skinners traded. Weight, 209 oz. "*The Gift of William Charles Blatspiel Stamp, Master, 1890-91.*"

38. Silver Paten, with Company's arms embossed in relief; date, 1723; weight, 7 oz. Hall-mark, a griffin's head and letters H.O., on

a leaf, with a crown over it. It is inscribed: "*Purchased and presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners, by W. C. Blaispiel Stamp, Master, 1890-91.*"

39. Rose Water Dish, weight, 99½ oz. "*The Joint Gift of George Arthur Trist, Master, 1891-92; Frederic Holl Morris, Master, 1892-93.*"

40. Gold Badge for the Renter Warden. "*The Gift of L. B. Sebastian, Esq., Master (second time), 1894-95.*"

41. Two Chased and Embossed Silver Salvers, with the arms and supporters of the Company engraved thereon, weighing 71½ oz. "*To the Worshipful Company of Skinners, D.D., R. C. Bunbury, Esq., Master, 1895-96.*"

42. A Cigar Casket, of silver and enamel, designed by Geo. Frampton, A.R.A.; surmounted by Company's crest on the lid; weight 112 oz.; with the inscription on the base: "*Given to the Skinners' Company by Thomas Lane Devitt, Master, 1896-97.*"

43. A Silver Gilt Repoussé Rose Water Dish; weight 71 oz. Lombardic heart-shaped shield, date 1788. In the centre, Hercules, clothed in a lion's skin, holding a club, appears to be dragging Cerberus from the gates of Hades, from the portals of which flames seem to be issuing. The border is composed of bold acanthus leaves. "*The gift of Arthur Barton Kent, Esq., Master, 1897-98.*"

44. A two-handled drinking cup, with scroll ornaments and cover, silver gilt inside; 13 inches high, weighs 51 oz. 16 dwts.; with the arms of the Company engraved thereon, and inscribed: "*Presented by Howard Vyse, on vacating the Master's chair of the Skinners' Company, 1898-9.*"

45. An ivory silver-mounted Master's hammer. Inscribed: "*The gift of Jeremiah Colman, Master, 1899-1900.*"

46. A Silver Bowl; height, 11 inches; weight, 74 oz.; decorated in repoussé with a design founded on the thistle. The body and rim are waved in 6 equidistant places. Designed and made by Gilbert Marks, 1901. Under the base the following inscription is engraved: "*1901. Presented to the Skinners' Company by Charles Dorman, Master, 1888-9, and Charles Herbert Dorman, Master, 1900-1.*"

47. Four Silver Salt Cellars and Spoons, weight about 70 oz.; copied from a Norman Font; circular bowl (with Leopard's head handles added) supported on six shaped pillars resting on steps. Inscribed: "*Presented to the Worshipful Company of Skinners by C. H. F. Christie, Master, 1901-2.*"

48. The Brand Cup. Weight, 43½ oz. Presented to the Company in 1901 by Mrs. Brand in memory of her son, John A. Brand, Liveryman, deceased, to whom it was given on his twenty-first birthday by his father, Mr. John A. Brand, Comptroller of the Chamber. The Cup is designed in what is known as "Cellini" work.

49. An old Silver Gravy Spoon. Weight, 10½ oz. It bears the following inscription: "*Bequeathed to the Skinners' Company by Mary Ann Tranter, Widow of John Tranter, January 1900.*"

APPENDIX VIII.

"A Register Booke of all Evidences, Armorye, Artillerye and all implements appertayning to the Worshipfull Company of Skynners, Written the last of June, 1578."

The entries in this book appear to have been commenced in June, 1578, and to have been continued subsequently.

They consist principally of schedules of deeds or "evidences" relating to various properties belonging to the Company; also copies of wills, letters, and other documents touching matters affecting the Company; and inventories of "Armorye," "Artillerye," Plate, etc., which belonged to the Company at the time.

The following is a description of the contents, copied, where possible, from the actual title headings in the book.

(NOTE.—The Letter "b" after the number denotes the "back" of the leaf.)

Leaf.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 3 | "All Evidences Appertayning to Mr Barton's Landes* Lying in the Parrishe of St Botholphes without Busshoppes gate." (6 deeds) |
| 3b | "Mr Barton's Landes Lying in Watlinge streete in the Parrishe of Allhallows in Bredestreete." (54 deedes) |

* See Appendix II.

- 7 "All Mr Barton's Evidences of Landes and Tent^s in the "Parrishe of Sainct Alphege in Woodstreete." (38 deeds, with seven entries in a later hand).
- 9b "All the Evidences Appertayning to the Landes of Mr "Barton in Watling streete in the Parrishe of Aldermary." (30 deeds and Will, with two items added in a later hand)
- 11b "Mr Uphaveringes Landes in Westcheape in London." (11 deeds)
- 12 "Cliffe and Creeks Landes in Basinge Lane." (3 deeds)
"Other Evidences of Landes in Basinge Lane." (13 deeds)

To this list there is the following addendum:—

- "John Russell by his last . . . & testemente giveth the "said rente to the Companie of Skynners, dated 6 October "1519, 11 Hen. 8.
- 12b "Drapers Landes."
- 13 "Mr Drapers Landes lying in St Sithes Lane in the prshe of St Antholynes." (87 deeds)
- 17 "Three Deedes of Landes in St Antholynes."
Addendum: "8 January 1520: John Russell hath geven "these landes by will to the Companye."
- 17b "Landes Purchased called Cophthall.)* (33 deeds)
- 19 Memorandum as to houses in St. Martin's Orgar.
- 19b "Writings of A House in the parrishe of St Jones in Wal-"brook." (14 deeds)
- 20b "Mr. Beadells" (this name is struck out and in a much later hand the name of "Tho. Walls" is written over it) "Landes "in the Parrishe of St Martins Le Orgar." (32 deeds; Nos. 22-29 (both inclusive) of the 32 deeds are on the back of leaf 22, the front of leaf 22 being left blank. On the back of 21 the numbers are 21, 30, 31, 32, and Memorandum as to houses in St. Martin's Orgar, 33.)
- 23 "Mr Wanley's Landes in St Dunstons in the Easte." (18 deeds)
- 24 "Sr Androwe Juddes Landes in Gratiuous street." (45 deeds)

* See Appendix III.

- 26b "Mr Hunted Landes in the pshe of St Gabriell ffanchurche."
(28 deeds)
- 28 "The gray Tawyers' Landes in Broadstreete." (19 deeds)
- 29 "Landes comminge to the company ffrom the graye Tawyers." These words are struck out and the following words are written over: "Jo. Barre alſ Maskele Conyhope lane."
(23 deeds)
- 30 "Landes Purchased Lying in the prshe of St Peters nere
"Leadenhall." (3 deeds)
- 30b "Our Auncient Chartoures" (1 Edw. III. to 2 Eliz., 10 deeds)
- 31b "The Laste Willes and Testamts of dyvers Worshipfull
"menne of this Company Deceased." (eleven items and also
a memorandum of 27 deeds)
- 32b "All Evidences of the lande given by Mr Atwill to the Com-
"pany. Suche wrightings as concerne the Landes in Godal-
"myng." (39 deeds)
- 33 "An Inventory or note of the writings for the howses in
"ffanchurchestreete late Mr. Alderman Starkyes." (19
deeds and a note that three more are to be added)
- 32b "An Inventory or note of suche writings as concerne the
"house in St Thomas Thappostells." (13 deeds)
"An Inventory or note of the howses lands and tenements in
"Christchurch alſ, CryChurche which Mr Atwill had of
"William Kirwyn." (7 leases: subsequently these have been
crossed, as if cancelled)
- 34 Both sides blank.
- 35 to 38 "All Leases Appertayninge to the Companye of Skinners"
(from 37 Hen. VIII. to 1577).
- 38b Blank.
- 39 "All Armor written the xxxth of June 1578."
- 39b "In the Hall." (Furniture, etc.)
- 40 "In the Parlor" „
"The Countinge House." (Furniture, etc.)

- 62b In the Hall, &c. (Furniture, &c.)
- 64 "The Plate." "Linnene as followeth."
- 64b Blank.
- 65 "My Ladye Champian's money." (Particulars of bonds, 1583)
- 66 "Mr. Hunte's money." (Particulars of bonds, 1582-3)
- 68 "Mr fformane's money." (Particulars of bonds 1582).
- 69 "Mr Hunte's money." (Particulars of bonds 1582).
- 69b "Master Phillippe Gunter's monneye in ann^o 1584." (Particulars of bonds)
- 70 "Master Thomas Hunt's money in ann^o 1584." (Particulars of bonds).
- 71 "The totall so^me of all armo^r houshold stuffe and imple-
ments app^teyning to the Wo^rshipfull Company of Skiñers,
"written the xiiiith of June anno 1583 and anno 1584."
- 71b In the Hall, &c. (Furniture, &c.)
- 73 "The Plate." "Lynnen as followeth."
- 73b Blank.
- 74 to 77 "All leases app^teyning to the Company of Skynners." 37
Hen. VIII. to 1581."
- 77b Blank.
- 78 The "Totall Somme" of all armour &c., 5th July, 1589.
- 78b In the Hall, &c. (Furniture, &c.)
- 80 "The Plate." "Lynen as followeth."
- 81 "A true coppie of a Noate of all the Guilte Plate belonging
"to the Wr^p^l Companye of Skynners and of all the white
"Plate alsoe, and of whose guifte and of whate weighte
"taken the XXth of December 1627 by Mr Warden High-
"lord and Mr Warden Covell."
"This coppie was entred into this booke the xxiiiith day
"of Julye 1640 by Th. Pennant."*
- 82b to 84b Blank.

* See Appendix VI.

- 85 "The totall somme of all armoure houshold stuff and ymplemente apperteyning to the Wordl Companie of Skynners, written the last daie of Julie 1597."
- 85b "In the newe parlor," &c. (Furniture, &c.)
"A note of new Lynnen bought by M^r John Hiscock Renter Warden 1614."
- 87 "The Plate."
- 87b List of Armour bought 12 August 1599, and list of Plate.
- 88 Copy of an Act of Parliament made the 23rd Jany 5th Edw. VI. and continued to 15th April 6th Edw. VI., for establishing the lands of Corporations and Companies in London notwithstanding the Statute of Chuntries.
- 88b Grant to Augustin Hynde and others of rent out of the tenement of the Grey Tawyers in Broadstreet. Dated 4th July 4th Edw. VIth (1550) (See page 89).
- 89 Grant to Augustin Hynde, Richard Turke, citizens & Aldermen of London, and William Blackwell gent., Common Clerk, of sundry rents formerly assigned by divers persons for superstitious uses. Dated 4th July 4th Edw. VIth
- 92, 93 Missed in numbering.
- 94 "An Act for securing & confirming of the lands, tenets and rents, heretofore granted, devised or conveyed to the sevrell Companies wthin the City of London." (In Parliament held 18th Nov. 4th Jas. (1606) and prorogued to 16 Nov. following.)
- 96 In the Mayor's Court (Wattes mayor). Entry re matters in question between the Company of Skinners and certain persons of the Company who had obtained Letters Patent of Corporation referred by consent to Sir John Gerrard and others. 22nd Dec. 1606.
Copy of letter from King's Council to the Lord Mayor upon the first complaint of the Skinners' Company.
- 96b "A coppie of the Lord Maior's Certificate to the Lords of the Counsell concerning the answer to the first Letter of "Lords." (1 Feb. 1606-7. Council's order that the Artizans should appear.)
- 97 "The last Order but one when the Artezans were heard with their Counsell." (No date.)

(This relates to articles of grievances alleged by Artizan Skinners.)

- 98b "The Joynt and severall answers of Mr., Wardens and Assistentes of the Companie of Skynners, London, to the scandalous articles and untrue informaçon of the Artezan Skynners of London Compl^{ts}."
- 100 "The Artezans Peticon to Counsell for stay of Cancelling the Privie Seale before the grievances were examined." Copy of a Letter from Lord Mayor & Aldermen to the Council after examination of the matters in dispute.
- 100b Copy of the last Certificate of Lord Mayor & Aldermen as to the order made in the controversy before referred to.
- 101b "A coppie of the last Order for cancelling the bill signed "and Privy Seal." 22 March 1606.
- 102 A copy of the last Petition by the Artizan Skinners to the Council for reference to the Judges.
- 102b Copy of a releas^e from Henry ffisher the elder and others to the Company, of all their estate in Sir ANDREW JUDD'S and Mr. FISHER'S lands. Dated 9th Feb. 1608-9.
- 104 Copy of a Grant made 31st Jany 1608-9, upon payment of £200, of an annuity of £22 to Richard Mapes, barber surgeon and Anne his wife.
- 104b Copy of a Grant made 18th Jany 1608-9, upon payment of £200 by FRANCES CLARKE, widow of Alderman ROGER CLARKE, covenant to pay after her death £10 yearly to St. Thomas's Hospital.
- 105 Copy of deed of Release to Mr Cockayne's Executors as to the five Cups "of the forme and facyon of a cocke" bequeathed to the Company by Mr. Cockayne, by will dated 24th October, 1598, with covenant by the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company that they would use and employ the Cups "to be borne upon the elleccon day of "Mr. and Wardens evrye yeare before the Wardens of the "said Mistery for the elleccon of the said Mr. and Wardens "according to the true intent and meaning of the last will "and testam^t of the said Will. Cockayne, deceased."
- 105b Copy of Application from the Lord Mayor for aid towards establishing the Plantation in Virginia, dated 16 March

- 1608-9, and of Letter from the King's Council. (The Company paid £62. 10s. for five shares at £12. 10s. per share.)
- 107 Copy of Certificate and Answer of the Master and Wardens of the Company to the Articles from the King's Commissioners for executing the Act concerning Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, and Guilds.
- 107b "Lands and tenementes given by the sayd Henrye Barton."
- 108 "A coppie of the lres pattente to Hinde & others. Anno 4 E. 6. for Barton's guifte."
- 108b "A coppie of an ACT for securing and confirming of the lands teñs and rents heretofore graunted devised or conveyed to the severill Comps wthin the Cittie of London."
- 109 Copy of a Contract with George Gilders for the sale of Barton's lands, formerly given to maintain a Chaplain in Guildhall Chapel.
- 109b Blank.
- 110 10 Dec. 1628. Copy of a minute of proceedings at a Court held at Christ's Hospital, relating to William Stoddard's gift by Indenture dated 24 Feb. 1611-12. Agreement to pay to the Company the arrears due under Stoddard's gift, viz.:—£6 a year for seventeen years (£102), and to maintain thereafter in the Hospital ten children of poor men, free of the Company of Skinners.*
- 110b Names and ages of Skinners' Children admitted to Christ's Hospital from 28th April 1617 to April 1660.
- 111b to 112b Blank.
- 113 Copy of a report of a joint Committee of the Goldsmiths' Company and the Skinners' Company as to adjustment of a complaint made by the Skinners' Company against the Goldsmiths for trespass in Acorn Alley. 13 Sept. 1643.
- 114 "Mr. Aldsworthe's poore children's names. 1660." (five)†
- 114b to 117 Blank.
- 117b Copy of Indenture made 4th Oct. 4th Hen. VII. (1488) relating to the translation of the Upholders into the Skinners' Company.

* See p. 209.

† p. 222.

- 119 Copy of a Deed of Feoffment made 28th Jany. 5th Charles I. 16²³/₃₀) between Robert Bateman, Mr. Alfred Highlord and others, relating to the manor of Maydenwell, co. Lincoln and other lands under the Will of Sir James Lancaster.*
- 119b Copy of an Indenture made 31st July 1619 between Sir W^m Cokaine knt. and others of one part, and the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Skinners of the other part, relating to bequests under the Will of Sir Jas. Lancaster.
- 121 Copy of Deed (Latin) dated 30th April 4th Elizabeth (1562) by Henry Fisher, towards the support of Tonbridge Grammar School, and of a Student in the University of Oxford.
- 121b A Schedule of "the good worke, uses, intents and purposes" intended by the beforementioned deed of 30th April 1562.
- 122 Copy of a Requisition from Sir Roger Cholmeley knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer and others, being the King's Commissioners concerning Colleges &c., for the production of Wills, Grants and other evidences.
- 122b Copy of the Deed of Purchase of Whittington College, being an Indenture made 3rd Dec. 45 Eliz. 1602) between Sir John Norrys of Heywood, co. Berks, knt. of one part, and Richard Wiche and others, citizens and skinners, of the other part. £500 paid.†
- 124 Blank.
- 124b Copy of an Indenture to lease the use of a Fine of the lands in Godalmynge, with a copy of a license.
- 125 Copy of a Grant by Robert Whittingham and others to the Master & Wardens of the Company, of three messuages; one being the Copped Hall. Dated 2nd May, 10th Hen. IV.‡
- 125b Copy of a Grant by John Pratte, skinner, to William Beale and others of the Company, of (among other messuages) the Copped Hall. Dated 8th June 18th Henry VIII. (1526)
- 126b Copy of the last Feoffment of the Copped Hall and other tenements to Feoffees. Copy of Grant by Wolstan Dixie and others, Skinners, to John Harebie and others, Skinners, of the 'Coppidhall' with other tenements. Dated 20th June 35th Elizabeth (1593).
- 127 Blank.

* p. 211.

† See Appendix IV.

‡ See Appendix III.

- 127b Copy of a Lease made 8th October 38th Eliz. (1596) from the Mayor Commonaltie & Citizens of London to the Master, Wardens and Commonaltie of Skinners, of void ground over Common Sewer in S. John's Walbrook, in length, North and South, 22 feet; and in breadth, East and West, seven feet, from Michmas 1596 for the term of thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d.
- 128 Blank.
- 128b Copy of Feoffment and Fine of the Great Tenement in St. Thomas Apostle's by the Company to Mr Highlord & Mr Tomlynson, dated 1st Feby 31st Eliz. (1588-9) (Fine levied in Easter-term 31st Eliz. 1589).
- 129 A copy of Lord Thomas Howard's lease to Wm. Kerwyn, citizen & freemason of London, of the "great house" in Creechurch, otherwise Christchurch, belonging to the late Priory there, for a term of 38 years from Michaelmas last before the date at the yearly rent of £23. 10. 8.. The lease is dated 9 Feb. 28 Eliz. (1585-6).
- 131 A copy of a Feoffment of Sir Andrew Judde's land and Mr Fisher's Messuage in All Saints, Gracious Street, and other tenements, for the Grammar School in the Town of Tonbridge. The indenture is dated 31st March 2nd Jas. (1604).
- 132 Blank.
- 132b Copy of a covenant by the Company to the Executor of Peter Blundell for forty shillings yearly to be paid quarterly to poor prisoners in the Compter in Woodstreet. Dated 2nd Decr. 45th Eliz. (1602).
- 133 Blank.
- 133b Copy of an Indenture made 20th March 29th Eliz. (1586-7) reciting other Indentures, and relating to Howard's lease to Kerwyn (see 129).
- 134b Blank.
- 135 Copy of "A Deed of Feoffmēt of the house in St. Thomas "Thappostle."
- 135b Copy of an Indenture tripartite made 2nd Sept. 3rd Jas. (1605) between John Highlord of the 1st part, Richard Wich and others, Skinners, of the second part and Edmund Balthropp and Thomas Herefford, Skinners, of the third part. This deed relates to a messuage in the parish of S. Thomas Apostle.

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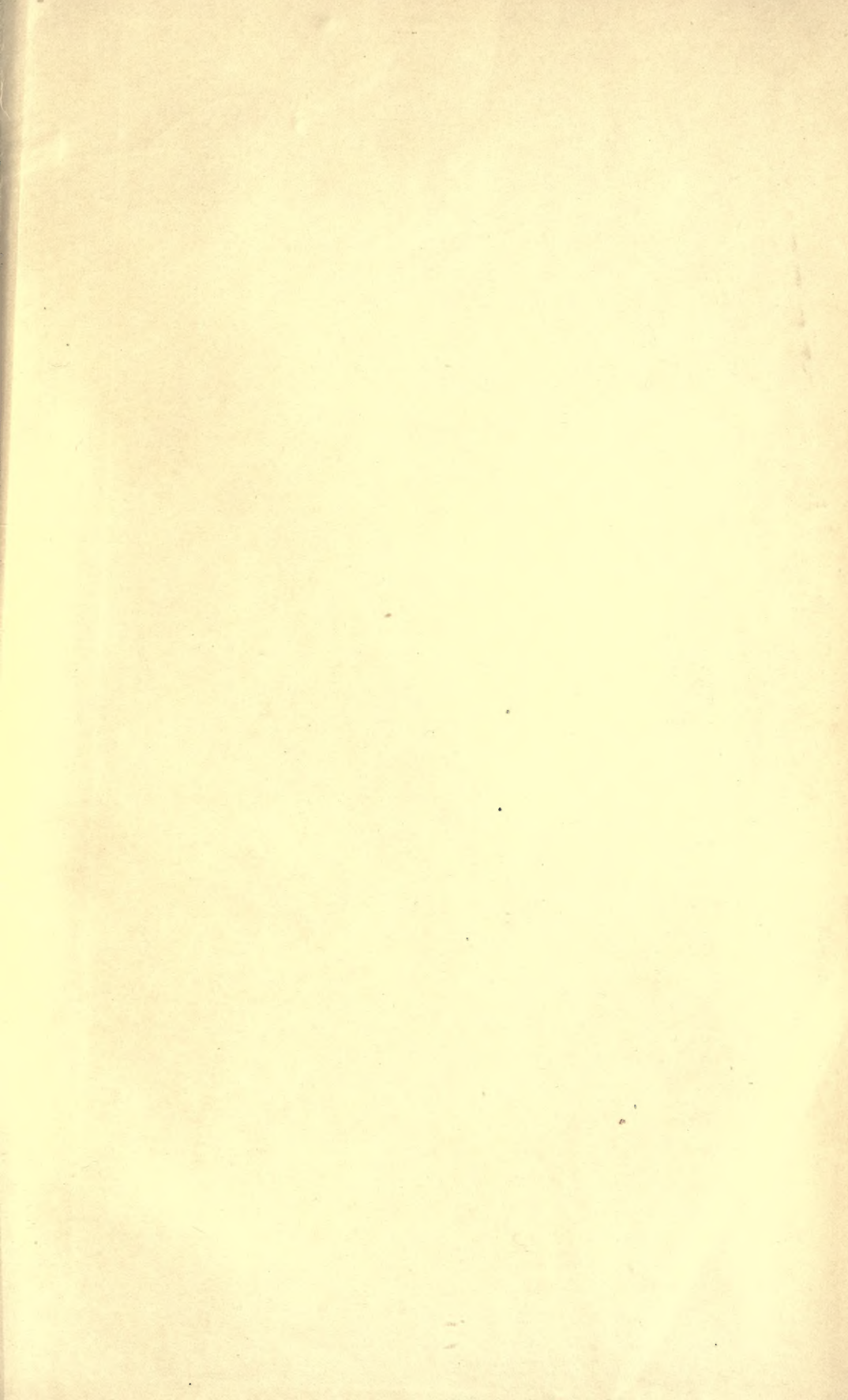
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